Heads the Weeklies

Walter Ashfield, president and publisher of the Grenfell, Sask., Sun, becomes president of the 27-year-old Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association at a time when the publishing world and the nation are taking a new sharp look at Canada's increasingly significant West. Born in England, he entered newspaper work in Brandon, Man., served in Europe in World War I with the 85th Nova Scotia Highlanders, returned in 1921 to buy the Grenfell paper. Early in World War II he entered active service as a major conducting artillery schools for officers, now is back in business in partnership with son, Capt. C. A. Ashfield. Maj. Ashfield, who had been CWNA vice-president since 1939, and vice-president of its Saskatchewan division in 1931, now takes the helm of a national body representing 599 publications with a weekly audience of more than a million Canadians. Community clubs are his hobby.

The Financial Post

The Canadian Newspaper for Businessmen and Investors

Vol. XL | Ten Cents an Issue, Five Dollars a Year | Publication Office: Toronto, September 14, 1946 | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | No. 37

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

If Union Democratic Would Take Up Ballot

Keystone in the arch of democracy is the secret ballot. Long ago the show of hands vote was discarded. A glib speaker, or a little intimidation or both, could swing almost any audience with no opportunity for the individual to express his real opinion. But for reasons undisclosed the labor unions involved in the steel and other strikes in Canada have refused to adopt the secret ballot.

At Hamilton this week about a fifth of the Stelco labor force, by a show of hands, rejected the generous settlement offer by the Dominion Government. The same loose method was employed at Sault Ste. Marie. There was no opportunity for serious consideration, no chance for the individual to register his real opinion.

By this action a few workers have continued to tie up a major basic industry, directly employing almost 15,000 workers, and imperilling the livelihood of many times that number in hundreds of manufacturing plants which must have steel to keep in operation. They also voted more misery for themselves and families, already deprived of any regular source of earnings for the past two months, and they further antagonized millions of Canadian consumers whose goodwill is the biggest asset of any enterprise.

Already dubious of CIO strike strategy, the public will certainly be suspicious of these careless and unconvincing votes. They will tend to confirm the feeling that the vast majority of union members have no say in union action, that strike leaders are more anxious to save face than get the men back to work.

Only when major decisions are settled by the secret vote, open to every worker involved, will the public be convinced that the union leaders have the full confidence of the workers they claim to represent. The Minister of Labor has now been given power to order such a vote. Responsible and democratic labor unions should welcome his use of that power.

* * *

General Strike Is The Aim

Responsible labor leaders are convinced that communists in Canada and the United States are aiming at nothing short of a general strike. This tragic goal has nothing to do with bettering conditions of Canadian or American workers but with exactly the reverse. The axiom of Communism is that the worse it gets with the people, the better it gets for the revolution.

That appears to be Moscow foreign policy just now and that policy, no matter how it may reverse or twist, has always been the policy of Canadian and American communists.

The theory is simple enough.

Moscow can't hope to sell communism abroad if democratic capitalistic countries are prosperous. And even if there was no hope of exporting her doctrine there might be serious difficulty in holding the line at home. In recent weeks, indeed more and more reports of internal criticism in Russia have seeped through the iron curtain. It was hardly to be expected that Red Army soldiers, who thought Vienna workmen lived in palaces, would return contented to their own primitive living.

Serious unrest in Russia might be dangerous for all of us. It has always been a favorite device of dictators to distract attention from their own shortcomings by stirring up trouble abroad.

That sort of meddling, even if it does not lead to war, fits in perfectly with Soviet policy. For years the Russian people have been told that democracy and capitalism are doomed, that our high standard of living was a myth, that we were heading for industrial chaos and depression. That is why the communists are working for a general strike. That is why Canadian labor and management and capital should be on their guard against it.

* * *

"Lend-Lease Foolishness"

"I presume that Canada has been on the Lend-Lease end of our foolishness too," writes an American reader of The Financial Post. This is an extract from a letter of a reader of The Financial Post who lives in Cleveland, Ohio. There are other comments, most of them critical of Canadian methods in dealing with Americans and most of them just as ill-founded.

If that letter had been written by someone thousands of miles away, there might have been some excuse. But Cleveland, only across Lake Erie from Canada, is not far away. A few hours by water, air, road or rail, would have brought the writer into the heart of the Dominion. Had he made that little journey or even the slightest investigation among Canadian friends living in Cleveland, he would have discovered that Canadians extended Lend-Lease of their own to Great Britain and other allies, in even greater proportion for their size, than the Americans, and we were glad to do it.

We didn't do this just because we were part of the British Empire. We didn't do this primarily to save Britain or Australia or Russia. We did it to save our own skins. Canada realized right from September, 1939, that this was our fight and if Germany won, we could not survive.

To the great majority of Canadians, the pooling of resources in a common cause was merely a common-sense method of speeding the job. Had there been none of this co-operation the United States and Canada might well have found themselves ranged alone against a victorious Germany and Japan.

Ottawa Doubts World Accord On Food Near

OTTAWA (Staff) — This capital just doesn't quite know where it stands in the sizzling exchange of words which came out of the world food conference at Copenhagen last week.

Centre of the controversy is the revolutionary proposal placed before the FAO meetings on Sept. 2 for a gigantic World Food Board operating under a two-price system and establishing an "ever-normal" granary, fishbasket, stockyard, etc. Under the proposed dual price system, aimed at controlling and stabilizing world food production and distribution, one price would prevail in the ordinary trade; and as well there would be a special price for products distributed by the proposed World Food Board for peoples who have less to eat than an internationally agreed minimum.

The U. S. delegation reportedly split in its attitude to the WFB plan; it also split with the British as to how it should be handled for further study. Hon. James Gardiner, speaking for Canada, was reported as wholeheartedly in favor of the scheme—despite considerable doubts held by cabinet colleagues here in Ottawa and by many, if not most of the permanent officials, who have

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Doubt Monty's 'Needling' Will Speed New Immigration Policy

OTTAWA (Staff) — Unless more people like Field Marshal Montgomery needle the Government on its immigration policy, it is likely to be many months before anything is done.

Present timetable calls for extended study of the whole problem by an inter-departmental committee. Unless the Government decides to speed up this study, it will be the best part of six months before this body will be ready to report . . . despite the already extended investigations and study given the matter by the Senate Committee. Even after the committee reports there is no assurance that the Government will take any action to replace present negative policy with something more definite and positive.

Meanwhile this week, Lord Montgomery in his farewell broadcast to Canada deplored the fact that there were so few people in the Dominion. He talked about the possibilities of 50 million people inhabiting it and made it quite clear that he thought we should hurry up with letting in the people who were so eager to make their home here.

More Surplus U.S. Assets Available in Canada Soon

Ottawa in Dark on Report of New Washington Policy; War Assets Corp. Awaits Details But Has Not Yet Been Notified

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON — Canada may soon be receiving a larger share than heretofore of United States surplus war property.

War Assets Administration is drafting a broad export policy to avoid domestic dumping of war surpluses and at the same time to increase the flow of surplus merchandise through exporters.

The new policy will provide, however, that before offerings of surplus are made to exporters, full consideration is to be given to the possible impact on the markets of Canada and other nations.

At the same time, the new policy takes an unprecedented step in paving the way for a gradual shift of emphasis in surplus sales from domestic to foreign outlets: all sales offerings to commercial channels are, under the policy, to be open to exporters, even when the commodity is in short supply. Until now, all short-supply items have been reserved for the domestic market.

Exporters Defined

Specifically, the new policy provides that:

1. Exporters will be deemed to include not only domestically located companies, but also foreign embassies or legations, foreign governments' purchasing missions, and other accredited representatives of foreign governments and organizations established in the United States, which are conducting relief or rehabilitation activities abroad.

Sales may be made directly to persons located in foreign countries only if such sales are made through the buyers' agent or representative in the United States, who will be responsible for export licenses, when necessary, consular invoices, and other similar matters.

2. Surplus property may, under certain conditions, be restricted to export sales for the purpose of avoiding the impact of its sale upon the domestic economy. Further, when such surpluses are offered to exporters, the conditions are to prohibit resale in the domestic market. Before such offerings are made, however, U.S. officials are to make a complete study of the possible impact on foreign markets.

To Share Surpluses

3. All surplus offerings will be open to exporters, even when the

(Continued on page 3)

Quebec Hydro May Make New MLHP Offer

MONTREAL (Staff) — Developments in the Montreal Light Heat & Power situation, probably this week, will throw new light on the position of shareholders in their negotiations with Quebec Hydro, reliable sources state here.

About the only change in the situation could come from a new offer by Hydro. In this connection, observers close to the scene are reading with interest a recent analysis of the Hydro Quebec report for 1945 made by F. H. Deacon & Co.

According to the analysis, a sound basis of settlement would assure shareholders of continuing to receive the long-standing dividend of $1.50 a year. Based on analysis figures, this dividend could be paid just as though control of the properties had been retained by the shareholders and as though the lowered rates of Quebec Hydro had been in effect.

If figures in the Hydro's 1945 report were rearranged to conform with the former Montreal power organization, they would show earnings in excess of $1.65 a share, the analysis states. This would be after payment of nearly $7.5 millions in income and excess profits taxes. It is pointed out that this would more than cover the $1.50 dividend requirement.

Without the tax saving due to expropriation, the Hydro Commission would have shown a profit of over $675,000 after the dividend payment. With the tax saving, the profit to Hydro Quebec after dividends would have been over $8,000,000.

Say New Process To Revolutionize Steel Production

MONTREAL, (Staff)—Research departments of two Canadian corporations have developed a new process for steel production which some say represents a revolution in steel making. Its discoverers are E. T. W. Bailey, combustion engineer of the Steel Co. of Canada, and F. G. Kerry, manager of the Development and Engineering Department, Canadian Liquid Air Co. Their process is said to have cut melting time of ore and scrap to 20% of normal.

Experts in the field tell The Financial Post that melting time under ordinary open-hearth heat runs from 10 to 14 hours. If, as is claimed, melting time has been cut to one fifth, ore and scrap would be in the furnace not more than from two to four hours. They point out that this would increase production two and a half times at least. Observers estimate that the saving on fuel bill might run as high as $1 per ton of ore or scrap.

Diplomat Corps Is Seen Facing Further Shifts

OTTAWA (Staff) — A general shift in Canadian diplomatic corps personnel may be expected once the new team of St. Laurent and Pearson get into action.

It is well known here that Hon. Dana Wilgress is not at all anxious to return to Moscow and that someone must be named to replace him at that post. Ambassador Wilgress will probably be given the sort of post which will enable him to keep a close eye on the important world trade negotiations due to commence in London on Oct. 15.

Wilgress has already been attached to the Paris Peace Conference as a special observer and diplomatic assistant, as he was during San Francisco. It would have been not unexpected if he had been appointed to Washington. But now that Hume Wrong has been given that important job, some further definite action to clear up the Moscow-Wilgress position is indicated.

Another important post will be the naming of a No. 2 man here at Ottawa to help out the new Under-Secretary, Hon. L. B. Pearson. Up till now, Hume Wrong had been doing the No. 2 job and doing it extremely well; whenever he got a chance, he was quick to keep desks cleared and decisions moving. This was not always easy with an unpredictable minister such as Mr. King and a painstaking, slow-moving deputy such as Norman Robertson. One suggestion put forward here is that Hugh Keenleyside may be brought back from Mexico to assist Pearson in his new responsibilities.

Other vacancies or pending vacancies which will require attention are Australia, Ireland, China, South Africa.

See 10c. Ceiling Abandoned And Steel Strike Nearing End

Ottawa Has Made Last Offer; Bids Unions Take Vote — Any Holiday Pay Concessions Up To Companies

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA (Staff)—With Ottawa now conceded to have virtually abandoned its insistence on a rigid 10-cent ceiling on wage increases, only one major obstacle is seen in the way of early settlement of the steel strike—the 5-cent "differential" disagreement at Sydney.

If the two-months-old tie-up is settled, it would be on the basis of an "effective" over-all wage increase of close to 12½ cents an hour for all workers; the increase being graded up to about 15 cents per hour for lower-paid men.

Ottawa's Final Offer

The Government, in urging the union to take a ballot of all its members, has made clear that it has made its final offer as to price levels; and that any further concessions as to holiday pay must come from the companies.

The offer which the men turned down by show of hands this week end was roughly this:

1—A basic 10-cent an hour increase across the board.

2—A graduated increase ranging from one cent an hour for higher paid workers (95 cents or over) up to 2½ cents an hour for lower-bracket employees (those getting less than 74½ cents an hour).

3—An overtime allowance for statutory holidays which would net almost a further one cent an hour for each holiday the men work.

See Holiday Concession

Later developments indicate that a further small concession by the employers on statutory holidays, plus assurance on arbitration for other matters and settlement of the Sydney differential, might quickly put the men back to work. The concession understood to have been asked for on statutory holidays is full pay for holidays not worked and double pay if worked.

Last week's proposal was no pay for holidays not worked, and time and a half for holidays if worked. The new suggested proposals would mean something more than two cents an hour extra instead of something less than one; this would mean an over-all increase of 12½ to 15 cents an hour.

Union leaders contend that the Sydney men will not return to work until their extra five cents an hour is guaranteed. Government arbitrators have not budged from their stand that they cannot promise more than to submit the matter to further arbitration. Whether the workers at Stelco and Algoma would still insist on the Sydney demand before returning to their own jobs, is said not certain.

Secret Ballot Hinted

Meanwhile, if it is not found possible to negotiate a further small wage concession, some attempt will undoubtedly be made by the Government to hold a secret ballot. If possible it would be highly desirable (from the Government point of view) to have the union arrange this ballot under Government supervision. Whether the Government will attempt it on its own if the union does not co-operate, has yet to be decided. At any rate, the Government view is that a show of hands at this state of negotiations is not adequate.

Despite the turndown of the

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Glass Produced Without Soda Ash

MONTREAL (Staff)—Industrial Glass Co. here believes it has solved the problem of producing window glass without soda ash.

A company spokesman states that research has made it possible to substitute another material—not so satisfactory as soda ash, but still enabling production to continue. Present rate is said to be around 150 tons a day.

Other Montreal firms still continue to suffer from the strike at Brunner Mond's Amherstburg soda ash plant. This week a shipment of about 260 tons of window glass arrived from England. This will do little to relieve the shortage, but larger shipments are expected.

Inside News

Under Red Thumb?

One out of every six trade union members in Canada is under Communist control, if figures reported to the Dominion Government are correct. A mere handful of acknowledged Communists, control or exercise a powerful influence, in 10 major Canadian unions, membership estimated at 120,000 out of total union membership of 724,000) (p. 15).

New Bonds Coming Up

The Dominion Government's new Savings Bonds campaign, with a probable maximum of $250 millions, is expected to be launched early in October. Offering, as it does, a higher rate of interest than savings bank deposits, and with virtually the same accessibility for those who wish to cash their holdings, the issue will probably be quickly taken up. Chartered banks expect to play an active part in sales promotion. (p. 21).

Old Land Swamped

England is swamped under the heaviest rains in years, which threaten almost total loss to grain crop. London is not pleased at Elliott Roosevelt's criticisms of Churchill. Old Land Conservatives are pondering changing the party name. London Calling, by Adelphi. (p. 13).

Ottawa's Growing Pains

Ottawa, with a population of nearly 200,000, has not enlarged her area of about 5,100 acres since 1911, when population was around 95,000. Now plans are afoot to provide for future urban area of 350,000 inhabitants, on a basis befitting a national Capital. (p. 15).

Trainmen Stand by Law

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is pressing for across-the-board wage increases of 25%, which, it says, is less than most other unions have received. But the Brotherhood has pledged itself to stand by the National War Labor Board's award. "In our organization," says Joe Hendrick, Canadian vice-president, "we don't tolerate illegal strikes; we live up to the laws of the country, and anyone who doesn't, can expect to be put out." (p. 14).

World Peace Possible?

Distrust between nations, and violation of democratic principles, are the principal threats to world peace, in the opinion of prominent Canadians interviewed by The Financial Post on the question. (p. 10).

Atomic Insurance Problem

The atomic bomb may make civilians a poorer insurance risk than combatants, in the event of another war, the International Claims Association was told at Quebec this week. Forecasts were heard that a special war clause, to become effective as soon as war "became imminent," would be inserted in future life insurance contracts.

	Page
Banking News	21
Labor Roundup	8
Law for Laymen	21
Life Insurance News	19
Mine Development	21
Provincial Roundup	7
What's New in Business	14
You Asked Us	17

Duck Scarcity Through West Forces Bag Reduction of 25%

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—The 1946 duck season, already on in some of the more northern areas, will be general next week all over the prairie west, with hunters facing a shortage of ducks. Because of the scarcity, the daily limit per hunter has been cut from 20 to 15, of which not more than 10 may be species other than mallards.

The duck population is down all over Canada. In Manitoba an estimate of Ducks Unlimited puts it about 45% below 1945. Saskatchewan's duck population is down about 30%, Alberta 10%, and the Northwest Territories are about the same as last year.

This year was about normal for production, better than in 1945. Losses from drought were less than normal. From flooding, they were away above normal. Predators, agricultural activities, and other factors took their full normal toll. These and other man-made conditions, says Ducks Unlimited, still liquidate each year 60% to 70% of the potential crop, apart from what is killed in the open hunting season.

The outstanding prairie production this year was in the central lake region from North Battleford, Saskatchewan, west to Edmonton, Alberta, and north to Lake Athabaska. In general the southern prairies lacked surface water last spring and produced few ducks. More than the usual number went north.

Ducks Unlimited strives to increase duck production through fixing water levels; has completed 10 projects this year. Reconnaissance and surveys have been made on 41 prospective projects.

This year there have been an abnormal number of late broods. These will all probably fly before freeze-up but when the season gets under way, hunters will find a lot of floppers.

Montreal Issue Draws Solo Bid

MONTREAL (Staff) — After months of negotiations, Montreal sold $56,885,000 of serial refunding debentures this week to a syndicate headed jointly by Dominion Securities Corp., and L. G. Beaubien & Co., at a price of $97.81 to cost the city 3.09%.

Successful sale of these bonds by the city to a syndicate composed of 78 financial houses represents the first stage of a general plan to refund the city's outstanding obligations to a lower interest basis. The city will now be able to retire $58,063,947 of its outstanding debt, taking the pound sterling at par of exchange.

As expected (Financial Post, Sept. 7), only one bid was submitted to the city executive, representing a price fractionally higher than the $97.50 called for by the refinancing by-law. The city has calculated that the sum of (a) the total amount to be paid in interest and principal over the life of the debentures and (b) the funds to be supplied by the city out of its own resources, will be approximately $5,080,000 less than the total which would have been payable over the life of the securities called for redemption. After completion of this refinancing operation, net direct debt of the city will stand at $205,969,463.

Clash of Rival Farm Groups Seen Behind Alberta's Nondelivery Strike

OTTAWA (Staff)—Although Ottawa isn't taking the farmers' strike in Alberta very seriously, one phase of the uprising which is attracting some attention is the possible repercussions on agricultural organization in this country.

The delivery strike is seen here as, in part at least, a protest against a too chummy or "high hat" relationship between the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Government. True, the present strike leadership in Alberta is not looked at as very "responsible"; but it is thought that the very willingness of farmers to follow even this inexperienced leadership, indicates a restlessness against existing farm organization policy and performance.

Equally, there is interest here in the evidence accumulating from Alberta, through the present outbreak, that farmers won't take easily any further wheat contracts such as that already made with Britain. Here again a divergence of view between present farm organizations' leadership and the rank and file of grass-root farmers is apparent.

See Rival Groups in Clash

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON—The Alberta farmers' strike, which started last week in respect to grain deliveries and which the promoters now are trying to extend to apply to milk, is like many industrial strikes, primarily a matter of jurisdiction as between two competing organizations.

The essential struggle is not between the Alberta Farmers Union and the Government of Canada, to which the union's representations have been addressed; it is between the Alberta Farmers Union and the United Farmers of Alberta, the body which for many years has assumed leadership of the farm movement of this province. If the union can make a success of this strike it will emerge as an important and perhaps a dominant factor in the affairs of the province. If it fails, the United Farmers of Alberta may be able to reassert a measure of their former influence, gained under the leadership of the late Henry Wise Wood.

A powerful body before 1921, the United Farmers attained political power in that year, electing a provincial government which was maintained in power until displaced in 1935 by the Social Credit movement. Similarly, it for long controlled the election of Alberta's representation in the Dominion Parliament, where also it was displaced by the Social Credit movement.

Turned to Other Fields

After 1935 the U.F.A. abandoned its political ambitions and, with a declining membership, the executive of the association could no longer claim to be the single and authoritative voice of the province's agriculture. The energies of the association were largely absorbed in commercial ventures, such as distribution of binder twine and other farm supplies, and establishment of a system of co-operative stores and the development of an extensive system of distributing oil and gas. It accepted membership in an Alberta Federation of Agriculture in which other farm organizations and co-operatives were represented and which, instead of the U.F.A., came to be regarded as the official representative body of Alberta farmers.

In recent years the Farmers Union of Alberta, centred mainly upon Edmonton, as the U.F.A. had been centred mainly upon Calgary, sprang up. The new organization had considerable success in obtaining a paid-up membership, although the U.F.A. had found increasing unwillingness on the part of farmers to contribute membership dues or to value their membership except for the benefits which might be obtained from its commercial activities. The A.F.U. membership regarded its organization as much more aggressive, and came to be regarded as the left wing of the farmers' movement.

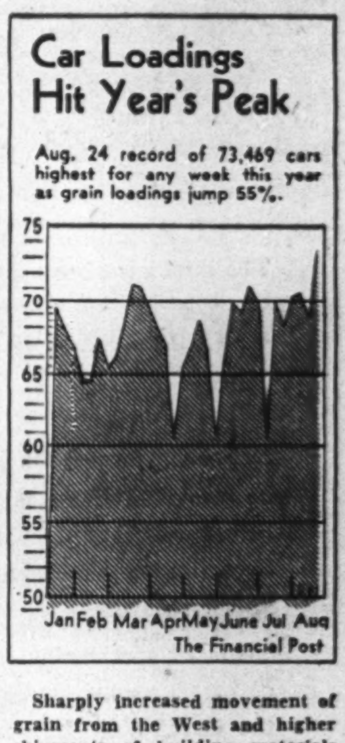
From the start it proclaimed its intention to use "direct action," by which was meant the strike, as an instrument in advancing farmers' interests, and it sought affiliation and support from labor organizations. It made great headway in certain areas in the northern part of the province; but elsewhere, mainly in the south, farmers remained loyal to the U.F.A.

Union Seen Remote

More recently a movement toward amalgamation of the two bodies developed, culminating last year in a definite plan, which theoretically each organization was to adopt, in order to bring a new and united body into existence. One

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Pace of Business



Sharply increased movement of grain from the West and higher shipments of building materials put Canadian carloadings at their highest mark for the year last fortnight. Aug. 24 record of 73,469 cars was higher than any other week in 1946, but the following week, ended Aug. 31, topped that by 5,200 cars for still a new record. The only categories to show marked declines from 1945 were manufactured iron and steel products, down 434 cars and miscellaneous manufactures, down 472 cars. Shipments of merchandise in less than carload lots were up 2,054 cars from Aug., 1945.

Your Hat Style Is Here

Whether you prefer a hat that's off the face for sports, a snappy turn-down brim, a Homburg, or a smooth-looking Derby, EATON'S has the style you look best in. The new Fall hats for cooler weather wear . . . in the colours you like . . . authentically styled in the famous Stetson, "Biltmore," "Birkdale" and "Eatonia" manner.

EATON'S

CHARTERED SECRETARY

Desires position as secretary, treasurer, comptroller with manufacturing company. Age 40. Available two months notice.

Box 78, The Financial Post, Toronto.

OPPORTUNITY FOR

Export manager to take complete charge of export business in Montreal. Excellent position for man with right connections. Salary commensurate with ability. Box 106, The Financial Post, Toronto.

How do you care for

AGED EMPLOYEES?

The intelligent business man knows the value of a sound pension program for his employees. A Group Annuity Plan provides the complete answer.

A Group Annuity offers every employee a retirement income for life. Benefits can also be provided if an employee dies or leaves before retirement. The cost may be met by small regular contributions from you and your employees.

Years of specializing in all forms of Group coverage, including Group Annuities, equip the Great-West Life to design a plan best fitted to your needs. Enquiry is invited—write or telephone our nearest office.

THE **GREAT-WEST LIFE** ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

Clash of Farm Groups Seen Underlying Strike

(Continued from page 1)

stumbling block was the insistence of the A.F.U. that "direct action" should be a principle of the new organization and the belief of the U.F.A. that farm organization could not be established on that principle.

Both organizations carried on as if union were not in prospect. Calling a strike by the A.F.U., without prior agreement on the part of other farm organizations in the province is interpreted as meaning that union is no longer either expected or desired. If successful, it can displace and replace the U.F.A. without any need of union. If it fails, and the idea of "direct action" is discredited among farmers, it will have nothing to contribute to a union.

What a successful A.F.U. might do with the fruits of victory is anybody's guess. It might attempt another farmers' political movement. Or it might seek glittering prizes by moving in on the various farmers' commercial organizations of the Province, of which the Wheat Pool, although the largest, is only one of many.

Wheat Strike no Test

As long as the strike was to be confined to grain deliveries it was not taken very seriously by non-participants, nor probably by participants. It would have to be carried on for a long time before the Canadian Wheat Board could be inconvenienced or any difficulties created in carrying out its commitments under the British wheat agreement or in shipping grain to other countries. There is plenty of grain coming from areas not affected by the strike to meet all immediate needs and indeed, it can be handled more expeditiously if the railways are able to concentrate their cars in other areas.

Threshing has been delayed by rain in areas where the strike movement is strongest and even when it is resumed many farmers, for income tax reasons, or other considerations would be just as willing to store their grain on their own farms for a while as to deliver it promptly. Complications might arise from threshing again before it is completely dry, in which case resulting tough or damp grades would make prompt delivery important. Except on that account many a farmer, not in sympathy with the strike, would be prepared to delay for a time hauling it to an elevator, rather than risk argument or dispute with his neighbors.

The A.F.U. demanded that all elevators be kept closed, to assist the strike. There has been no compliance, but there are probably a few towns where elevator agents, desiring to avoid any excuse for violence, have chosen to take a holiday, or to dig potatoes in their gardens instead of remaining on duty.

It may have been the knowledge that a grain delivery strike for a few weeks is innocuous and unimportant that caused the A.F.U. to enlarge its program to take in milk. That can cause inconvenience to consumers, which might possibly lead to demands that the Government do something to satisfy the strikers. But it puts a severe strain on the loyalty of a member, dependent on the income from his dairy cows, to ask him to waste his milk and cream, and forego the cash income therefrom.

There is just as great a strain in asking a farmer to delay marketing a hog which is at the correct market weight. To keep such an animal on the farm means not only waste of additional grain fed to it, but also a loss in grade.

So far, there have been a few outbreaks of violence, as road pickets have attempted to refuse passage to grain trucks en route to elevators. But, without violence the A.F.U. pickets can hardly hope to make a serious interruption of the flow of milk and cream to market, or the delivery of hogs to packing plants.

The union's demand for "parity" prices stem from a long-standing U. S. agricultural theory. Briefly, it means that the purchasing power of a bushel of grain today should be as great as it was before World War I. Proponents of parity believe that the cost of manufactured goods has increased to a greater extent than the selling price of produce and that a farmer's crop is no longer worth as much in terms of implements and consumer goods as it used to be. Higher prices for produce and lower prices for farm implements are called for to equalize the situation.

Carl Stimpfle, president of AFU, puts it another way: "We farmers make up one third of the population of Canada. We want one third of the national income."

There does not seem to be much interest in the proclaimed objectives of the strike. On the whole there seems to be a sense of well-being among farmers of the whole Edmonton area, where the strike movement is strongest, and little sense of grievance. Apparently the strike committee would be willing to call quits if the Government appointed a Royal Commission to study parity prices. Such appeal as that demand has among farmers is not based so much upon inadequacy of present income, as upon fear that the present satisfactory state of affairs may not last. Royal Commissions are not generally so popular as to make a fight to establish another one a highly popular move.

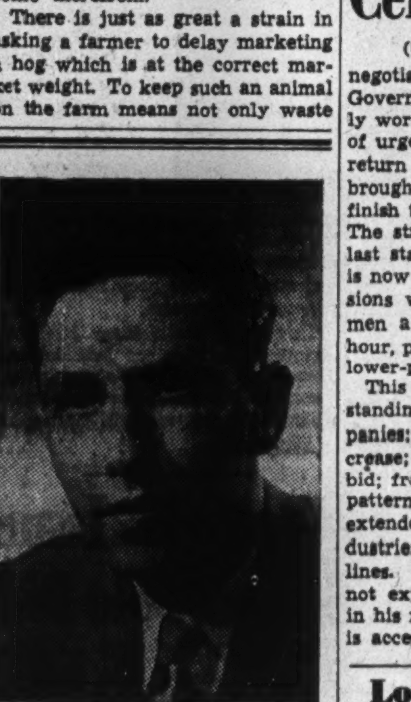
Saskatchewan Divided

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON — Saskatchewan members of the United Farmers of Canada were divided in their interpretation of the AFU strike at mid-week. No formal strike order has yet been issued to its 30,000 members. All they have received to date is a mimeographed letter asking them to co-operate in the nondelivery campaign. While Alberta members are withholding milk delivery except to hospitals, Saskatchewan farmers are permitted to deliver milk and cream to retailers in normal quantities.

It is reported conflicting orders have been issued by various UFC officials. Sam Smith, district organizer, has advised members that the UFC is committed to the strike; Frank Eliason, union secretary, has told them the strike will not become effective until a vote of members has been taken. Consequently, local lodges of UFC are now organizing their own picket lines and making their own decisions without consulting headquarters.

One major packing plant reports no slackening of livestock receipts while grain and milk deliveries are reported normal in the city.



ROCHESTER, N.Y.—William D. Graham, well-known chemist, has been selected to head the research department of Fanny Farmer, it was announced here today by John D. Hayes, President of the Company.

Mr. Graham served as a control chemist with the Bond Electric Corporation and the Freeport Sulphur Company and as a research chemist with H. Planten & Sons and Fritzche Bros., Inc., before becoming associated with Fanny Farmer. He is a member of the American Chemical Society.

In addition to directing the research department of Fanny Farmer he will supervise analytical and control work.

$10,000 – $15,000

Additional capital required by privately owned publishing corporation for expansion into Trade Journal field. Will consider investor for sales, executive, or administrative position. Sales or advertising experience preferred but not essential. "First mortgage security for capital or 7% preferred stock as collateral. Currently earning five times dividend requirements." Box 108, The Financial Post, Toronto.

See 10c. Wage Ceiling Waived

(Continued from page 1)

negotiated offer by plant votes, the Government does not appear greatly worried. There is no great sense of urgency; no sense that even the return of Prime Minister King has brought a demand for a whirlwind finish to this long-drawn encounter. The strike, it is felt here, is in its last stages. The basis of settlement is now fairly clear, namely, concessions which, over all will net the men a minimum of 12½ cents an hour, plus further wage benefits for lower-paid workers.

This is a long cry from the last standing offer made by the companies: From Stelco a ten-cent increase; from Algoma an 8-cent bid; from Dosco—nothing. It is the pattern which it is believed will be extended into scores of other industries in related or unrelated lines. Donald Gordon is certainly not expected to be found handing in his resignation if such a formula is accepted.

Look for It Here

Sept. 14, 1946

REGULAR FEATURES

Adelphi	13	Mines	25-27
Announcing	3	Concentrates	26
Banks	21	Oils	26
Business Books	18	Others Say	6
Editorial	6	Post Scripts	6
Enterprise	28	Prov. Roundup.	7
Investments	5	The Question	10
Insurance	19	Quotations	22
Laymen Law	21	Sell Abroad.	15
Labor	8	What's New	14
		Mines	26-27

MINES AND OILS

Amtfield	18	Husky Refin.	26
Brewis R. L.	26	Jason	24
Baldwin Consol.	16	Lapaska	26
Beaulieu Y'nife	17	Lavalie Mines	26
Callinan	26	Lake Rowan	13
Calmont Oils	27	Louvicourt	26
C'mander R. L.	12	Lloydminster	26
Central Pat.	26	Marion Rouyn	27
Courageous	26	Mylamaque	20
Crowshore	26	Man. & Eastern	26
Clicker R. L.	26	Naybob	26
Dubuisson	21	Norseman	26
Dorion R. L.	7	Paymaster	26
Dome	26	Peninsular Oil	26
Duquesne	26	Rugged R. L.	16
E. Malartic	27	Rypan Porc.	27
Elephant Creek	20	Sheep Creek	5
Gaspe Ventures	28	Sherritt Gordon	26
Giant Y'knife	27	Stuart Oil Co.	19
Halden R. L.	26	Sullivan Cons.	26
Highridge	27	Sun Oil	26
Highw'd Sarcee	27	Silver Miller	9
Homestead	27	Val d'Bell	16
		Van L. Erndell	26

INVESTMENTS

Aluminium Fid.	20	Fraser Cos.	19
B. C. Pete.	13	Fleet Mfg.	5
Bruck Silk	28	Godfrey Realty	12
Carlile, McCar.	11	Gt. Lakes Paper	17
Christie, Brown	19	Hayes Mfg.	12
CPR	21	Int'l Paper	10
Cdn. Wirebound	9	Ont. Steel Prod.	23
de Havilland	10	Power Corp.	5
Dupuis Freres	17	Renaissance F.	18
Edible Oils	5	Renfrew Text.	9
Essex Packers	18	Stand. Chem.	21

Bids Canadians Invest Money In Philippines

MONTREAL (Staff) — Canadian individuals or corporations with money to invest should take a look at the Philippines, according to Salvador Araneta, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines. President of the firm, Gregorio Araneta, Inc., Mr. Araneta is visiting Canada to establish contacts . . . and incidentally, to look for newsprint.

The Philippines would also like to develop trade with Canada, Mr. Araneta said but the eight-year free trade agreement with the United States gives U.S. manufacturers pretty well sole proprietorship of the Philippine market. After 1945, duties between the Philippines and the United States will be imposed gradually, based on 4% of the normal tariff.

Araneta says that Philippine businessmen are not altogether happy about the free trade pact, since they would like to see their eggs in more than one basket. Some feel there is a possibility that the political climate in the country may not always be to Washington's liking. Thus a close economic tie might, under certain circumstances, prove embarrassing to Philippine business. So far president Roaxas' policies have met with general approval in the country, Araneta states.

At present the Philippines buy approximately $300 millions worth of goods from the United States annually and Araneta thinks Canada should be able to take over about 20% of this trade. In the interim, he thinks Canada might be able to find a market for certain items notwithstanding tariffs . . . particularly textiles, newsprint and meat.

Biggest need in the Philippines, however, is more industry. Before the war, sugar was the country's chief industry and it was largely destroyed by the Japanese. Araneta says there is room for Canadian capital in the Philippines in the textile, shoe and leather industries. As vice-president of Far Eastern Air Transport, Inc. Mr. Araneta is also interested in plans of TCA for a Pacific service. His own company is trying to inaugurate a Pacific service and is negotiating for landing rights on Guam, Midway, Hawaii and other points.

Ottawa Doubts Accord Near

(Continued from page 1)

been wrestling with this type of problem in various ways for many a year. To cap the proceedings, stormy petrel F. H. LaGuardia, director-general of UNRRA, not only supported the idea but demanded that it be put into effect at once. Bluntly he exclaimed:

"It is no use trying to gloss this over. It is no use saying 'we are not going to interfere with free exchange and free sales.' If you do what is needed, you will interfere and you will put every dabbling grain exchange out of business in Chicago, in Winnipeg, in Liverpool, or wherever it exists. Let us be very frank about this. You cannot have both stability in prices and security for the farmers as well as fluctuations in prices."

This week the FAO named a 15-nation commission to study the world food board and international price stabilization plan. Membership included Canada, Russia and Argentina were invited to participate as associate members. The fact that neither of these two important food producing countries is a member of FAO and that no organization such as planned could get very far without them is taken as typical of the sort of headaches which face any attempt to implement the WFB proposals. Furthermore, if efforts now under way for a dozen or more years to reach an agreement on stabilizing wheat, are any criterion, it will be a long time before any effective agreement is reached across the whole pattern of foodstuffs.

Even n[illegible]a is attending at Wash[illegible]r of a series of fut[illegible]aimed at "Intern[illegible]ent on wheat. T[illegible]en going on for y[illegible]little or no result—except, [illegible]haps, the result of finding that individual nations switch their point of view from side to side with every change in their own national position vis-a-vis demand and supply.

Firms Get 'Oscars' For 1945 Reports

Strides which Canadian companies have been making in improving the contents, format and typography of their annual reports were recognized last week when the CPR, Canadian Breweries and Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada's 1945 annual reports were considered the best in their respective fields by independent U.S. judges. Companies concerned will be presented with Oscar trophies at a banquet in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York on Oct. 4.

CPR's report featured a colored painting of a train emerging from Connaught Tunnel in the Canadian Rockies and also signalled the return of the beaver to the Canadian Pacific crest. Progress made by the company in the transition from war to peace was profusely illustrated with charts.

Announcing

Important Appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government.

Alberta Seed Growers. — Arthur M. Smith, general manager (Edmonton).

Army, Navy & Air Force Veterans in Canada — A. J. Wickens (Moose Jaw), president; T. R. Wheadon (Victoria), Syd Baldwin (Calgary), C. Young (Quebec), vice-presidents.

Bank of Nova Scotia — C. L. Bowlby, assistant supervisor of branches, Winnipeg.

Bank of Montreal — Thomas R. Gilbert manager main Halifax branch; and superintendent Maritime District; Goldwin B. Howard, manager main office, Hamilton, Ont.

British Columbia Government — James Thomson, Deputy Minister of Labor; Adam Bell, chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board; Andrew Whisker, chief administrative officer, Labor Department.

British Columbia Electric Railway Co. — S. Sigmundson, operations manager; Randolph M. Martin, transit research engineer.

British Columbia Packers Ltd. (Vancouver)—John M. Buchanan, president; H. R. MacMillan, chairman of board; S. K. Murray, R. E. Walker, vice-presidents.

Brand & Millen Ltd.—John Duggan, general manager; Russ Campbell, sales manager; Ken Banton, works manager; R. W. Walker, research manager.

Canada Life Assurance Co.—B. E. Shaver, manager, British Columbia mortgage branch; H. R. Plaxton, manager, Toronto mortgage branch.

Canadian National Railways — G. F. Smith, assistant to general freight traffic manager; M. J. Dupuis, Alberta district passenger agent; E. G. Wickerson, Saskatchewan district passenger agent; S. M. Greene, district passenger agent, Vancouver; E. R. Dalrymple, division freight agent, Ottawa.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. — A. H. Cadieux, chief of investigation department; H. K. Wright, city freight agent, Calgary.

Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association—W. A. Ashfield (Grenfell, Sask.), president.

Civil Service Commission of Canada—O. E. Ault, director of personnel selection.

Canadian Industrial Editors Association — William Rattray (Toronto), president; Ray D. Lister (Toronto), president, Ontario Chapter; E. J. Blandford (Montreal), president Quebec Chapter.

Dominion Government — C. W. Gilchrist, director information services division, Department National Health and Welfare.

Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp.—A. D. Love, Saskatchewan manager (Regina).

Hartford Fire Insurance Group—H. Douglas Coo, associate manager for Canada (Toronto).

Hudson's Bay Co. — Philip A. Chester (Winnipeg), member of Committee (board of directors).

Medical Council of Canada — Dr. G. R. Johnson (Calgary), president; Dr. H. K. MacDonald (Halifax) vice-president.

Mutual Life of Canada—Rodney Hull (Toronto), president Senior Production Club

Mother Parker's Tea Co.—Roy R. Bain, in charge of purchasing, tasting and blending.

Northern Pacific Railway—C. E. Harris, general agent, Toronto.

Peller Brewing Co. (Hamilton)—H. A. Sawyer (Toronto), comptroller.

Pringle & Booth Ltd. — Geo. A. Wardrope, Montreal manager.

Quebec Government.—Dr. J. A. Vidal, director, anti-tuberculosis campaign.

Royal-Liverpool Insurance Groups — F. J. Moon, head office casualty superintendent.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police —Henri A. R. Gagnon, deputy commissioner.

Rollins Gears Ltd. (Woodstock, Ont.)—C. C. Rollins, manager, director.

Spitzer & Mills Ltd.—Aubrey C. Peck, member of executive.

J. A. Simard Co. — Aime Hogue, sales manager, Quebec Province; Emile Gingras, manager of sales to religious institutions.

Saskatchewan Government — F. D. Mott, chairman, Health Services Planning Commission; L. S. Rosenfeld, vice-chairman.

Trimz Co. of Canada (Toronto)—D. C. MacDonald, district sales manager.

Vincent Mining Corp. — Robert Syrett, director public relations.

White Motor Co. of Canada — A. Clayton Wilson, secretary-treasurer; A. Weir Wright, Montreal sales manager.

Wartime Prices & Trade Board — Lucien Lalonde, enforcement counsel, Montreal region; Arthur May, co-ordinator, capital equipment and durable goods.

Classified ADVERTISEMENTS

Classified ads. cost 6c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad. 12 words. Add six words when box number is required. When replies are to be mailed to advertiser, add 10c. Classified ads. payable in advance. Contract rates on application.

EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

OUTSTANDING ADMINISTRATIVE record, technical background, thoroughly familiar Canadian market conditions, advertising, sales promotion, production methods and modern accounting procedure. Highest references. Box 112, The Financial Post, Toronto 2, Ont.

FOR RENT

PREFERRED OFFICE space; central business block, Kingston, Ontario; area approximately 5,000 sq. ft.; long lease; 2nd and 3rd floors; modern building; write R. W. Alford & Co. Ltd., Kingston.

POSITION WANTED

ACCOUNTANT, EXPERIENCED and trained in general accounting, income tax, office management, cost accounting and as business secretary, desires position. Experience includes four years with large Trust Company as Accountant, seven years with bank, four years with large automobile agency. Box 114, Financial Post, Toronto.

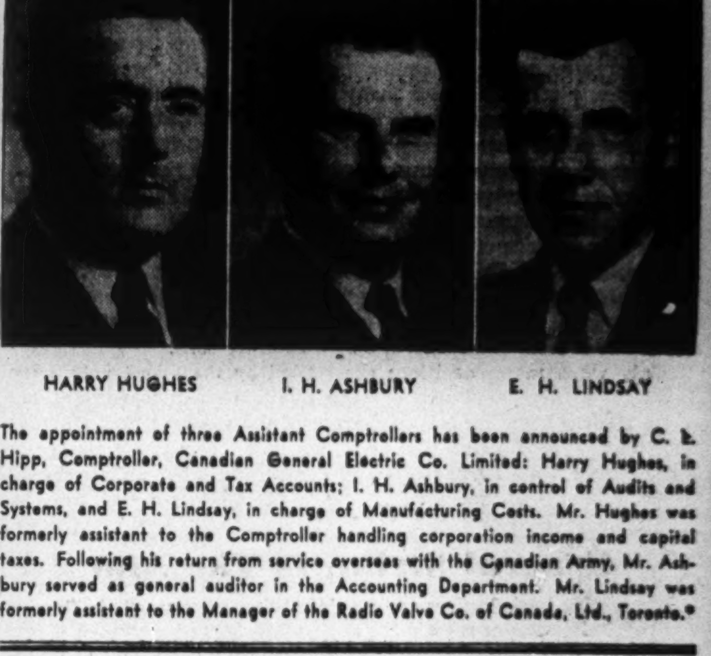
Handsomely Tailored

Quality Topcoats for Fall

Summer runs out in another few days — better have a good topcoat ready for colder Autumn weather! Simpson's selection includes long-life casual tweeds, handsome velours and conservative smooth-finished cloths. Smartly tailored slip-on models for tall, short and average builds. Drop in first thing and look over Simpson's topcoats! Each 29.50 to 45.00.

The Store for Men— Simpson's —Second Floor

C.G.E. NAMES ASSISTANT COMPTROLLERS



HARRY HUGHES I. H. ASHBURY E. H. LINDSAY

The appointment of three Assistant Comptrollers has been announced by C. E. Hipp, Comptroller, Canadian General Electric Co. Limited: Harry Hughes, in charge of Corporate and Tax Accounts; I. H. Ashbury, in control of Audits and Systems, and E. H. Lindsay, in charge of Manufacturing Costs. Mr. Hughes was formerly assistant to the Comptroller handling corporation income and capital taxes. Following his return from service overseas with the Canadian Army, Mr. Ashbury served as general auditor in the Accounting Department. Mr. Lindsay was formerly assistant to the Manager of the Radio Valve Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto.*

IDEAL FOR PROMOTION OR MINING COMPANY

Gold property. Definite ore body. Located Northwestern Ontario, with Red Lake, Pickle-Crow and Kenora hub. Visible gold in vein over 700 feet. High grade intersected in six diamond drill holes. High assays in porphyry intrusion. Early production. Good economics. Excellent publicity value. Clear titles. No incumbrances.

BOX 110, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

The mark of Craftsmanship

WARRANTED HIGH GRADE PENMANS KNIT-GOODS

Penmans

LIMITED, PARIS, ONTARIO

KNITTED PRODUCTS HOSIERY

UNDERWEAR OUTERWEAR

Canada Already Ahead of U. S. Penalizing Air 'Nonstarters'

MONTREAL (Staff) — Airline passengers who forget to cancel reservations had better start jogging their memories, if they don't want to pay a penalty in dollars and cents. U. S. domestic airline companies announce they will refund only 75% of the fare unless reservations are cancelled within the specified time. Member airlines of the North Atlantic Traffic Conference of the International Air Transport Association have also decided to make a 25% service charge with a $50 maximum for "no shows" (airline lingo for persons who don't cancel reservations and don't show up for the flight).

TCA is a member of IATA and will likely submit the proposed 25% service charge regulation to the Air Transport Board soon for approval. This new regulation for overseas flights will become effective 15 days after the various governments have approved it.

Won't Act Locally

As far as domestic and Canada-U. S. flights are concerned, TCA is not planning any immediate change in its regulations governing refunds. Travel men say that so far, Canadians have proved fairly co-operative in cancelling reservations; unlike the U. S. situation, where some airlines are finding 'no shows" 30% of plane capacity. Over there the practice has developed of large corporations buying up large blocks of seats and holding them so late that the space cannot be resold. There is said to be little evidence of a black market in airplane seats either in Canada or United States.

Already some U. S. lines have started to tack on a 10% penalty for tardy cancellations. The new 25% penalty for domestic flights will go into effect Oct. 15 if approved by the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Board. To make such a tariff change effective in Canada, U. S. companies will have to get approval from the Air Transport Board.

TCA Is Tougher Now

On paper, TCA has provided more stringent regulations than even the 25% penalty. Notice on TCA timetables and tickets tell passengers that they can expect no refunds unless reservations are cancelled three hours before flight time. TCA spokesmen say this warning must be having a salutary effect on travellers since few if any ticket holders have been refused the refund.

All airline men state that the new "get tough" policy regarding cancellations will be of benefit to the travelling public and airlines both. They say it is not uncommon for prospective passengers to call a ticket office and to be told that no seats are availble; then go to the airport and find plenty of empty seats. This practice, continued for long, will give air travel a black eye, besides being costly to the lines, they say.

U. S. lines which have made application for the 25% penalty include United Air Lines, Colonial Airlines, American Airlines, Eastern Air Lines, National Airlines, Northeast Airlines, Northwest Airlines and Pennsylvania Central Airlines. Most of these lines operate flights to Canadian terminal points.

More Surplus U.S. Assets Available in Canada Soon

(Continued from page 1)

supply of the item is less than the estimated domestic demand.

4. In the case of critical domestic need for short supply items, the property is to be allocated between the domestic and foreign markets.

5. Exporters are to be considered as wholesalers or distributors, and are to be treated the same as the domestic trade in matters of price, quantities, and other sales conditions.

6. Credit may be extended to exporters under the regular credit procedures. It may be extended to foreign governments acting by and through their accredited missions. This, however, is subject to limits set by the War Assets Administrator.

7. Samples may be made available to exporters, as is the practice with the domestic trade.

8. The exporter will be responsible for any special processing, packaging and crating required for export.

A special campaign will be directed to exporters to solicit machine tool orders from their clients in foreign countries.

WAA believes that the foreign market is the logical outlet to avoid dumping domestically. With new production in many lines increasing from day to day, the question of ultimate dumping has become a major problem.

Second, the Surplus Property Act states that one of the objectives of surplus disposal is "to establish and develop foreign markets and promote mutually advantageous economic relations between the United States and other countries."

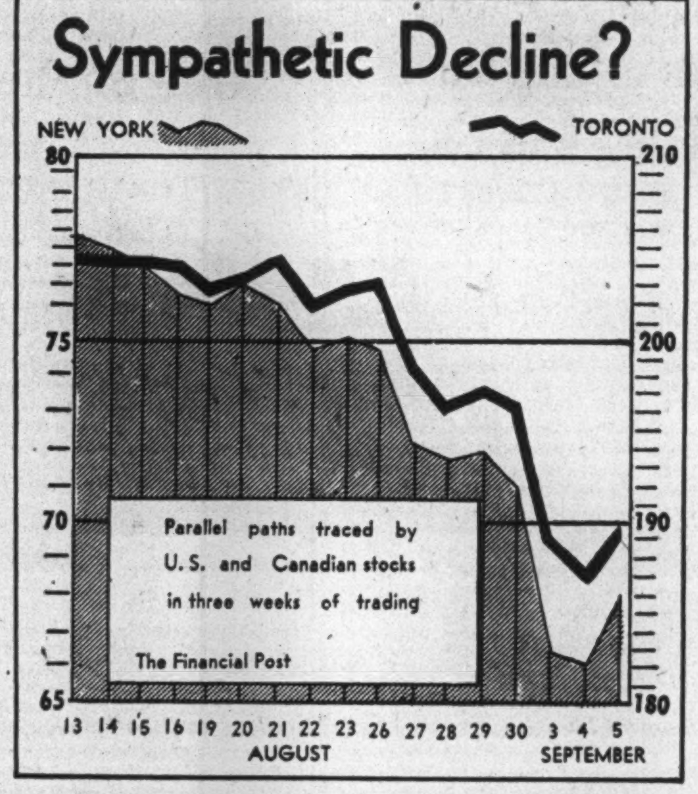
Ottawa Unaware of Change

OTTAWA (Staff)—No word has reached here of any change in U. S. policy respecting sale of surplus war assets in this country.

There is an understanding between Canada and the United States that no direct sales of surplus war assets will be made by one Government agency into the other country without prior approval or consent. In short, as matters now stand, neither War Assets Corporation in Canada, nor WAA in the United States, is permitted to make direct sales into the other's territory.

Beyond control of direct sales, there is little effective control of sales by dealers or distributors, once the goods have passed out of government hands. This was shown earlier when reports reached Ottawa of the supposed "dumping" of trucks and other goods at prices far below the authorized Canadian ceiling.

So far as individual traders are concerned, they would be governed largely by the export permit control machinery of their respective countries. In Canada, for example, no holder of surplus war goods would be permitted to export if the goods in question were in short supply.



Pattern of sixteen fateful days of falling prices on the New York and Toronto Stock Exchanges. Toronto, bravely resistant at first, was quickly forced into line as New York's downward pace accelerated. Tuesday, Sept. 3's tumble represented the liveliest market —on the downside—in 6 years. That day's losses on the New York market alone were estimated at close to 4.5 billions.

Continued Market Drop Has Investors Worried

The ranks of the market "bulls" have been sadly decimated by three broad selling avalanches in as many weeks. Desertion to the "bear" camp, first noticeable toward the end of June, has, during this past week, taken on the proportions of a rout.

After this Monday's sharp break even the most vociferous market optimists were willing to admit that maybe the 4½-year-old bull market did actually expire some time last spring.

The evidence had to be pretty convincing. Actually it took the worst daily market tumble in over 10 years (more than 10 points in the N. Y. Dow-Jones industrial average and 7 points on the Toronto industrial index) accompanied by the heaviest downward volume since the fall of France in May, 1940, and the consequent penetration of the all-important N. Y. Dow-Jones resistance point, to shake the foundation pillars of the bull market psychologists. This Monday's 7.9 and 3.8 drop in New York and Toronto respectively was the "clincher" in many cases. Crowded board rooms ominously reminiscent of '29 echoed again with bear market expostulations.

But the voice of the market bull can still be heard above the tumult of selling. Ten to one he is declaiming that "it is impossible to have a bear market with bank deposits at an all-time high, a close to 100% cash stock market and a still phenomenal backlog of unfilled consumer orders." By all previous yardsticks he is right.

But the stock market is a complex of many forces, seen and unseen. The fear of a war, of another wave of crippling strikes, could erase most of the market's gain since May, 1942.

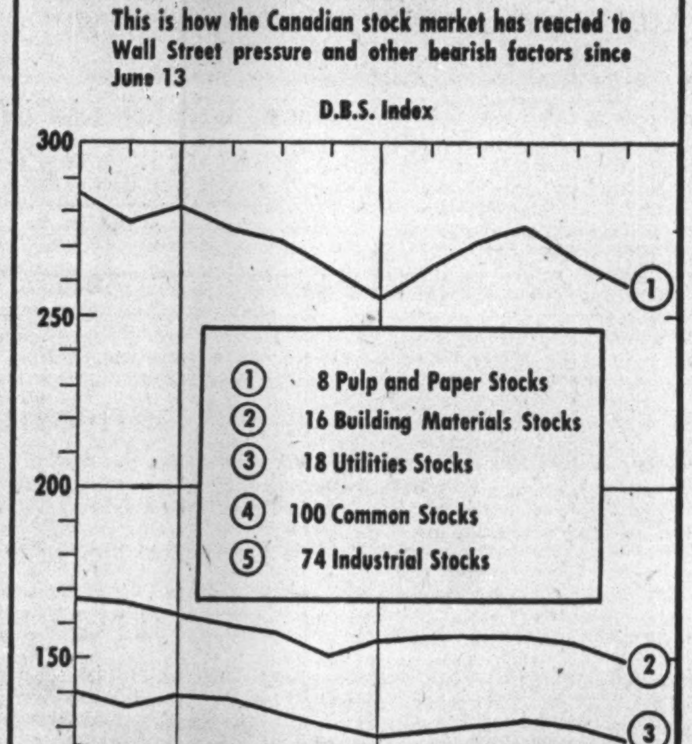
The thousand and one production bottlenecks which have developed in the wake of Government controls and labor agitations have had a cumulative effect on the investor, brokers say.

But the worst immediate effect of the market break has been to cause wholesale drying up of company expansion financing. Many industrial programs, long since past the blue-print stage, and about to be translated into construction and machines, are now indefinitely postponed. This is but another, and serious retardant, to the long-heralded postwar boom.

Close I. A. C. Books On $2 Million Issue

MONTREAL (Staff) — Books on Industrial Acceptance Corp. $2 million 3½% 20-year sinking fund series A debenture financing were closed last week, Greenshields & Co., syndicate managers, report. These bonds were sold to the public at $100 and accrued interest; proceeds to retire the 4% convertible notes previously outstanding.

According to company chairman there are no active plans now under way to refund the company's $1.5 millions of 5% preferred stock which is callable on 30 days' notice at 105 and accrued dividends. He admitted, however, that the company might consider new preferred financing at an early date.



Evidence now points strongly to the fact that the 4½-year-old bull market actually "died" this spring. Above record of 100 days of "down trading" exhibits all the well-known characteristics of a bear market trend—persistent downward pattern in all stock groups, failure of each successive upswing to quite recover previous losses and (not shown here) the accelerating pace of trading in the latter stages.

J. M. Buchanan B. C. Packers New President

John M. Buchanan, formerly vice-president and general manager of British Columbia Packers, has been elevated to the post of president. H. McMillan, president since 1933 became chairman of the board.

The new president, 49, was born at Steveston, B.C. As a boy he carried baskets of tins to cannery workers. After financing his way through his university course at the University of British Columbia he entered the fishing business, being fish buyer for some time. For short periods he studied and practiced accountancy and engaged in the lumber business. In 1928 the firm of accountants with whom he was associated brought him in contact with British Columbia Packers. In 1932 he was appointed secretary-treasurer, in 1935 general manager and in 1941 vice-president and general manager.

All directors were re-elected at the first directors' meeting, following the annual meeting of shareholders in Vancouver, Aug. 30, 1946. The positions of general manager and assistant general manager have been removed from B. C. Packers' corporate set-up. S. K. Murray, formerly assistant general manager and R. E. Walker, production manager, became vice-presidents with executive authority under the new president and board of directors.

Brand & Millen Offers 250,000 Class "A" Stock

An offering of 250,000 Class "A" nonredeemable shares of the recently incorporated Brand & Millen Ltd., Long Branch, Ont., was made this week at $2.50 a share. On completion of present financing issued capital will comprise 325,000 Class "A" and 250,000 common shares.

Class "A" shares are entitled to a fixed preferential dividend, cumulative from Jan. 1, 1947, of 12c. a share per annum, payable quarterly. These shares also participate, after payment of a similar dividend on common shares, to extent of 60% of residue profits, nonvoting unless 12 quarterly dividends are in arrears.

The new company acquired assets of Brand & Millen Ltd., July, 1946. In addition to continuing manufacture and sale of original lines, such as radios, phonographs and electronic devices of all kinds, the company plans expanding operations along allied lines. Controlling interest is held in Radio Furniture Ltd., manufacturers of radio and phonograph cabinets.

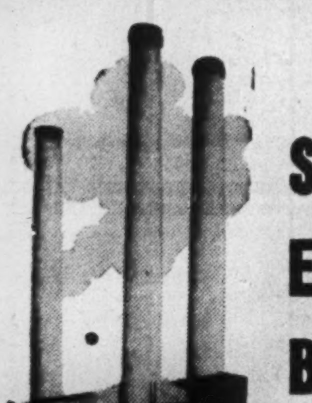
Funds derived from the issue will be used to retire liabilities assumed and for working capital. Pro-forma balance sheet as at July 31, 1946, shows current assets of $349,846 and current liabilities of $198,160. Fixed assets were carried at $35,000 and rights, licenses and processes at $244,566.

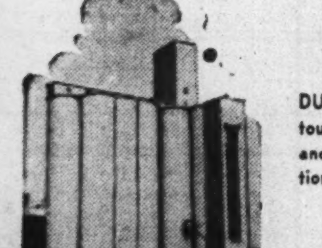
T. Earle Reid & Co., Toronto, is handling the offering.

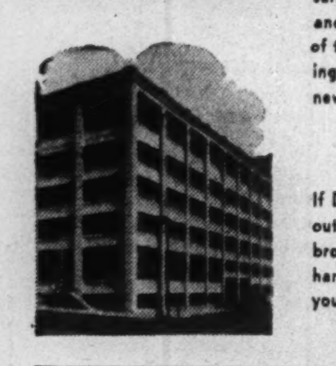
DUM DUM MASONOC

Protects

STACKS ELEVATORS BUILDINGS







NOT A PAINT

DUM DUM MASONOC can be applied in a coat many times the thickness of paint without sagging or cracking. Thus it provides extra insulation and protection.

BRIDGES AND FILLS CRACKS

DUM DUM MASONOC forms a tough plastic coat that bridges and fills cracks where deteriorations start.

STAYS PLASTIC

While DUM DUM MASONOC'S outer surface sets hard, the under-surface remains pliable, expanding and contracting with movements of the building's surface, thus tending to prevent the exposure of new cracks which might develop.

HEALS ITSELF

If DUM DUM MASONOC'S tough outer surface should be bruised or broken, the pliable under-surface hardens where exposed, much as your own skin heals itself.

Eastern Canada Representatives

GUNITE AND WATERPROOFING LIMITED

Toronto MONTREAL Halifax

Incorporated 1931

Enquiries from Western Canada should be addressed to

THE ARCO CO. — CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

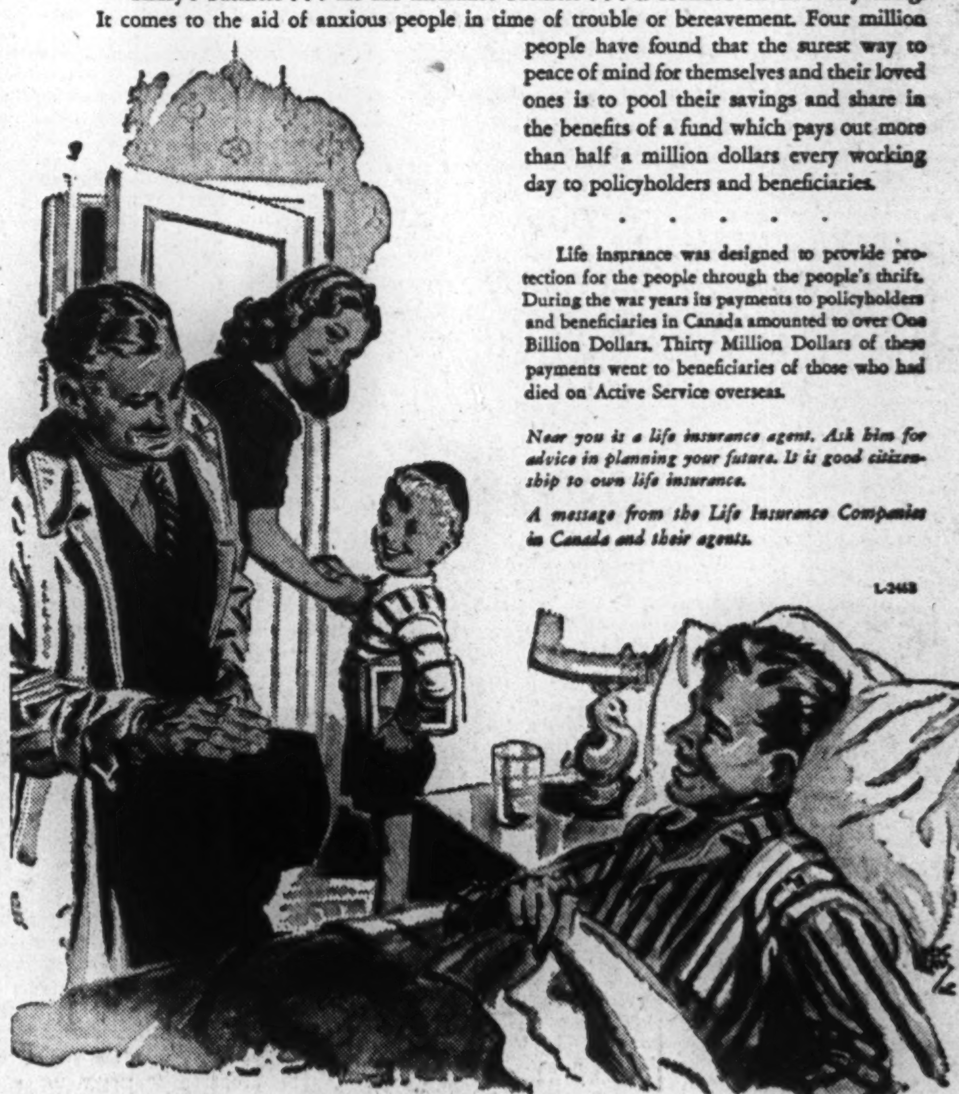
"On Anxiety Street there are plenty of neighbours."

"It's mighty decent of you, Harry, to take young Bill to school while I'm on my back," said Don.

"Yes, it's a real neighbourly act," his wife added.

"Think nothing of it," said Harry. "They say, you know, that on Anxiety Street there are plenty of neighbours. Certainly I've learned a lot about being neighbourly from the business I'm in."

Harry's business . . . the life insurance business . . . is founded on that very thing. It comes to the aid of anxious people in time of trouble or bereavement. Four million people have found that the surest way to peace of mind for themselves and their loved ones is to pool their savings and share in the benefits of a fund which pays out more than half a million dollars every working day to policyholders and beneficiaries.



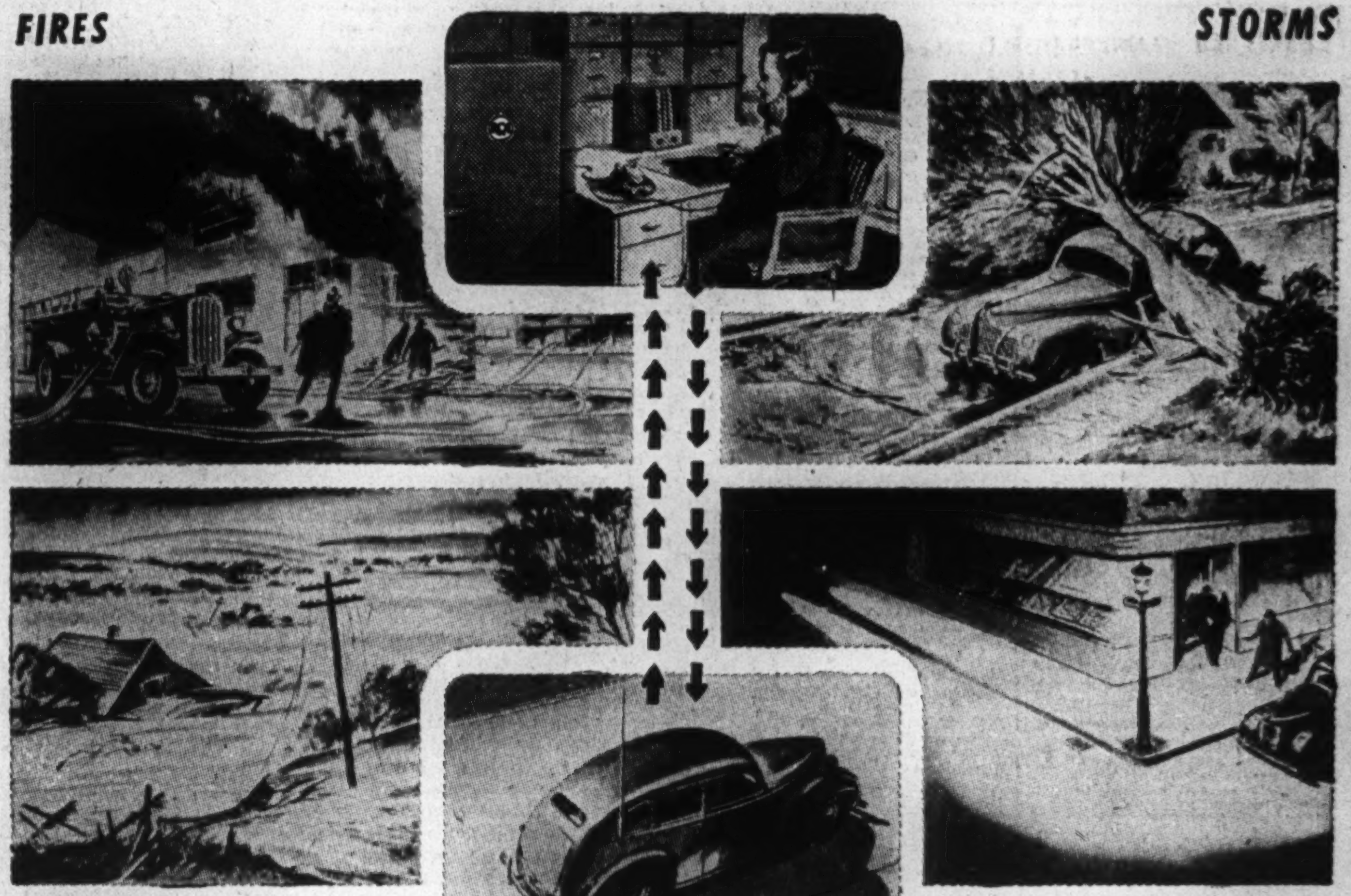
. . . . .

Life insurance was designed to provide protection for the people through the people's thrift. During the war years its payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in Canada amounted to over One Billion Dollars. Thirty Million Dollars of these payments went to beneficiaries of those who had died on Active Service overseas.

Near you is a life insurance agent. Ask him for advice in planning your future. It is good citizenship to own life insurance.

A message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada and their agents.

L-246B



In Emergencies

RADIO HELPS PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY

Flames lick the sky. Fire-fighting apparatus is on the job. In a matter of minutes, aided by emergency radio, fire officers communicate with one another, with fire stations and headquarters.

Under the cloak of night a burglar stealthily collects loot from a home or store for a quick getaway. A police car quietly draws up to the scene of the crime, and the burglar is caught—red-handed!

In this and countless other ways radio communications is on the job protecting life and property. Modern radio communications provides a greatly extended operating range in the enforcement of law and order and in the reduction of crime.

In the public utilities field, radio is a veritable "lifesaver" in emergencies such as storms, floods, forest fires and other catastrophies which disrupt telephone, electric light and power facilities. Radio not only aids in warning residents but aids in the mobilizing and coordination of efforts to control these public hazards.

No matter what special radio requirements your community or your business may have—RCA Victor has radio equipment engineered to meet them.

Send coupon for complete information on RCA Victor equipment for emergency communications.

attention
✓ POLICE DEPTS.
✓ FIRE DEPTS.
✓ POWER COMPANIES
✓ TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES
✓ PUBLIC UTILITIES

Engineering Products,
Sales Dept.,
RCA Victor Company Limited,
1001 Lenoir Street,
Montreal, Que.

Please send me complete information on RCA equipment for emergency communications.

Name ....
Company ....
Street ....
City .... Prov. ....

LOOK TO

RCA Victor

For Radio Communication Equipment — Today and Tomorrow

RCA VICTOR COMPANY LIMITED HALIFAX • MONTREAL • OTTAWA • TORONTO • WINNIPEG • CALGARY • VANCOUVER

NOTICE OF SALE

The Montreal Metropolitan Commission

$3,000,000 — Serial Debentures

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed "Tender for bonds", addressed to the Montreal Metropolitan Commission shall be received by the latter at its office, 10 St. James Street West, Montreal, until September 18th, 1946, at twelve o'clock noon (daylight saving time), for the purchase of $3,000,000 of serial bonds to be issued by the said Commission.

The bonds shall be issued in denominations of $1,000 each, with interest coupons payable on the first of May and the first of November of each year, may be registered as to principal, shall be dated May 1st, 1946, and shall mature as follows:

$1,000,000 1st November 1957
$1,000,000 1st November 1958
$1,000,000 1st November 1959

The bonds may be redeemed before their maturity at their nominal value and accrued interest at any interest maturity date, but not before May 1st, 1951.

The principal and the interest shall be payable in lawful money of Canada at the principal office of Banque Canadienne Nationale in Montreal and Quebec and at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal in Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, at the holder's option.

Bidders are requested to stipulate in their tender the rate of interest the debentures are to bear in a multiple or multiples of one-eighth of 1%, provided the rate of interest shall not exceed 3% per annum on the whole issue and that the price offered shall not be less than 98% of the principal amount of the loan.

All tenders must be for the total amount of the issue.

The price offered must include the accrued interest at the rate stipulated from the 1st of May, 1946, to the date of the delivery of the bonds against payment.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque drawn on a chartered bank doing business in Montreal and accepted by it, equal to 1% of the principal amount of the loan.

The cheques deposited by the tenderers whose tenders have been rejected shall be returned to them without delay, and that of the successful tenderer will be retained by the Commission to be applied in part payment of the purchase price of the bonds or to secure the Commission against any loss resulting from the failure of the tenderer to comply with the terms of his tender.

The Commission does not bind itself to accept any of the tenders.

Each tender must be made on forms furnished by the Commission. Such forms may be obtained at the office of the Commission, 10 St. James St. West, Montreal. The prospectus and any other details concerning the present issue may also be obtained at the office of the Commission.

The municipalities subject to the control of the Commission, that is: the cities of Westmount, Outremont, Verdun and Lachine, and the towns of Montreal-West, Hampstead, LaSalle, Saint-Pierre, Saint-Laurent, Mount-Royal, Montreal-East, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal-North and Town of Saint-Michel, including the City of Montreal, are jointly and severally responsible for the present loan.

The tenders shall be opened at a public meeting of the Commission to be held on September 18th, 1946, at twelve o'clock noon (daylight saving time), at the office of the Commission, 10 St. James Street West, Montreal.

THE MONTREAL METROPOLITAN COMMISSION
(Signed) E. BRISEBOIS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

INVESTMENTS THIS WEEK

Paper Stocks Fall 25% Against 17% General Dip

Pulp and paper stocks have passed the sharp break in the Canadian security markets in the past three weeks. This is not a new role for this group but merely emphasizes the strong leverage factor which these securities possess. While the index of 30 combined stocks has had an 18% price set-back from the 1946 highs, pulp and paper stocks have experienced a 25% cut.

Traditionally pulp and paper securities fall fastest in declining markets: conversely they normally show the greatest percentage rise in bull markets. Answer to this market pattern is seen in their particular type of capitalization, most observers agree.

Because of the heavy investment required to construct a pulp and paper mill, financing of these properties usually takes the form of funded debt and preferred stock, as well as common. This means that in a bull market earnings accrue to the junior equity, after bond interest and preferred dividends have been met, at a proportionately faster rate than with companies with but one type of security outstanding, or with a smaller quota of fixed charges. In declining markets the converse holds true.

At present, the pulp and paper industry is selling all it can produce and prices ensure a better return on invested capital than in any previous period. As far as pulp and paper is concerned, the industry is still in a sellers' market and there is nothing in the immediate future to upset that condition, most analysts say.

However, declining security markets traditionally have shown no respect for company earning power, and this market is no exception. With such sharp deterioration of equity values as in the past three weeks, pulp and paper security prices in this type of market can be expected to go only one way—down.

* * *

Two Refunding Issues Reach $92 Millions Total

Canadian capital markets were called upon this week to absorb two new bond refunding issues totalling $92 millions. The one was Consolidated Paper Corp's $35 millions of 3½% 20-year first mortgage bonds offered to the public at par and accrued interest; the other, $57 millions of city of Montreal serial debentures, of which $18.2 millions were privately placed. Balance of Montreal's obligations consisted of $38.7 millions of 2¾% and 3% issues maturing serially 1957 to 1974. Offering prices ranged from 98 for the 2¾'s of 1962 to par for the 3's of 1964, 1965 and 1966.

Some investors wondered if the recent sharp break in security prices would affect the distribution of such a large volume of bonds. Early indications, however, were that both issues would find a ready market and that the books would be closed by the end of the week, a creditable performance even under more favorable market conditions.

* * *

Reduced Business Profits Seen Behind Market Drop

Operating on the theory that the stock market always tells its own story about business prospects, most Dow theorists now visualize a period of reduced business profits. Some even say the action of the stock market in recent weeks is pointing to a business recession.

Possibility that business profits will be reduced over the balance of the year has been recognized because of the impact of wage increases on selling prices which, under our controlled economy, have largely been stabilized. Obviously reconversion wage increases in the order of 15% when increased labor efficiency only underwrites perhaps 3% of these increases can, in the last analysis, be met by higher prices, lower profits, increased production or a combination of these. In many fields, increased production is not the answer, since production is already all out. To the extent that the Government is keeping a firm hand on prices, the incidence of wage increases will come out of profits. If price increases are permitted, the manufacturer will have to contend, sooner or later, with the consumers' willingness to buy.

It is being pointed out in some quarters that the sharp business recession in the early 1920's was precipitated by a consumer sitdown strike. Whether the market is anticipating just such a development at present is not yet clear; but there are already broad indications in many fields that the current sellers' market has come to an end and that goods will only move if they are priced lower.

As long as wages remain at their present level, with efficiency in many industries below the 1939 level, the answer can only be one thing—lower profits. In retreating to substantially lower levels, the markets may be anticipating just such a development.

B. C. Electric Buys Blue Line

British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Vancouver, B.C., announces purchase of the entire operating interests of Blue Line Co. and its associated companies (price reportedly around $500,000).

In taking over the holdings in Victoria and Nanaimo, British Columbia Electric, subsidiary of British Columbia Power Corp., has acquired 65 vehicles, including buses, taxis and U-drive cars.

Vice-president W. C. Mainwaring announces that B. C. Electric is now in a position to provide the most modern transportation facilities available for Greater Victoria. Provision was made in company's postwar program to serve Greater Victoria and the Lower Mainland of British Columbia.

Ontario Hydro Awaits Ottawa On Power Deal

Up to early this week the Ontario Hydro Commission had not received any formal offer from Ottawa's Civic Hydro Commission on the pending Ottawa Light, Heat & Power deal.

Final acceptance of the proposition must come from the Provincial Commission and a condition must be a formal statement from Ottawa's Commission agreeing to assume an acceptable share of gross cost.

All indications, however, denote the closing scenes in the long-drawn-out negotiation proceedings for purchase of the independent Ottawa Hydro Company.

In a subsidiary negotiation Ottawa's Commission proposes to absorb the company's distribution system in Ottawa for $4.5 millions. This would give Ottawa a single source for its electricity and would leave Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co. with only its gas plant and distribution system in Hull, Quebec. The Provincial Commission proposes to take over the eight-story company head office on Sparks St., Ottawa, and take over and operate the distribution system in the suburban districts of the townships of Nepean and Gloster.

No official statement has been made as to total purchase price. Some unofficial sources put the figure at $7.5 millions. The Ottawa Commission is reported to proposed meeting $1 million of its commitment out of funds now available and raising the balance by debentures.

At present there are 140,000 shares of common stock outstanding, with a market price of $18. In addition there are 17,000 shares of preferred stock which will probably be liquidated at their par value of $100.

Net profit of the company, including refundable excess profits tax for 1945, was $250,028. Net profit for immediate pre-war years was somewhat higher than this.

Eight a Day Airplane Goal For Fleet Co.

1947 Production Goal of 2,000 Planes, 20,000 Cabin-cars For Fort Erie

An expansion program calling for manufacture of eight planes a day and an intensive cultivation of the export market is planned for Fleet Manufacturing & Aircraft, President Norman Vincent informs The Financial Post.

"I have just received word from R. S. Evans, New York world's largest motor car dealer, whose initial order for 50,000 CabinCars led to our acquiring control of Fleet Aircraft," Mr. Vincent said, "that they have already resold 12,000 of them, have received substantial cash deposits and will turn over these deposits to us. Value of these resold trailers is about $6 millions. The total order amounts to $25 millions. We will start mass delivery in January."

Production of the Fleet Canuck personal airplane, which was at two a day when the Vincent interests acquired control, will be stepped up to eight a day by next January 1, under present production plans, giving a 1947 production goal of 2,000 planes with a sales value of about $5.5 millions.

Production of CabinCars will be at rate of 20,000 yearly, with a sales value of about $8 millions. A new design of float for airplanes, believed the only mass-produced article of its type in Canada, together with other aircraft sundries, is expected to account for another $1 million of sales, the president says.

A heavy export program for all Fleet products is already under way, it is stated. Orders for CabinCars have been received from England, Australia and many other countries, in addition to the United States. First plane deliveries to United States and Argentina are now being made.

On the basis of indicated sales, gross earnings are expected to exceed $1.2 million. This would mean a net profit in excess of $1 per share, it is stated.

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF BONDS

TO THE HOLDERS OF SEVEN PER CENT GENERAL MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Royal Trust Company, the Trustee for the bondholders under the Trust Deed securing General Mortgage Gold Bonds, made by Royal Exchange Building Corporation Limited in favour of The Royal Trust Company, dated the 2nd day of July, A.D. 1928, hereby gives notice that the said Royal Exchange Building Corporation Limited having made default in payment of the principal of the Seven Per Cent General Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the said Royal Exchange Building Corporation Limited issued under and secured by the said Trust Deed, which said Bonds matured on July 2nd, 1938, and in payment of interest on said Bonds, and the said Trustee, pursuant to the provisions of the said Trust Deed, having demanded payment of the principal and interest of all the said Bonds outstanding, the said Royal Exchange Building Corporation Limited has paid such principal and interest to the said Trustee for the benefit of the holders of the said Bonds.

And take notice that pursuant to the provisions of the said Trust Deed the said Trustee will on the 1st day of October, 1946, apply the said moneys in payment of the principal moneys and interest owing upon the said Bonds in accordance with the provisions of the said Trust Deed.

The amount which will be paid by the Trustee in respect of each of the said Bonds is the principal amount thereof, together with simple interest thereon at five per cent. per annum from July 2nd, 1938, to the 1st day of October, 1946.

The amount which will be paid by the Trustee in respect of each of the interest coupons which fell due on July 2nd, 1937, and on January 2nd, 1938, and on July 2nd, 1938, is the stated amount thereof, together with simple interest thereon at seven per cent. per annum from the due date thereof to the 1st day of October, 1946.

Said Bonds and coupons are required to be presented and surrendered for payment on the 1st day of October, 1946, at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal, in the Cities of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London (Ont.), St. John, Vancouver, or Winnipeg, Canada, at the holder's option, or at the office of The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, in the City of Winnipeg, Canada, or at the office of The Royal Trust Company, 66 King Street West, in the City of Toronto, Canada, at the holder's option. Upon such presentation and surrender, payment of the said Bonds and coupons, with interest thereon as above mentioned, will be made by or on behalf of the said Trustee. Bonds registered as to principal must be accompanied by duly executed assignments or transfer powers.

Interest on the said Bonds and coupons shall cease to accrue from and after the said 1st day of October, 1946.

Coupons which fell due on or prior to January 2nd, 1937, should be detached and presented for collection through the usual channels. No interest will be paid thereon.

This notice is given pursuant to the provisions of the said Trust Deed under which the said Bonds were issued.

Dated at Winnipeg Canada this 31st day of August, 1946.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
Trustee for the bondholders.

Market Still Looks Good For Canad'n Woodpulp

MONTREAL (Staff) — After watching Canadian woodpulp mills operate at some 90% of their rated 6.3 million ton capacity for over five years, critical observers are now taking inventory of the Canadian woodpulp situation. In effect they are asking; how long will the market position for this raw material support capacity operations?

With an eye on the past "Prince and Pauper" characteristics of the industry and on future supplies, these observers wonder whether the current sellers' market in woodpulp has about reached its peak; whether the next move will be toward a supply surplus and a cut in Canadian mill operations.

Under review is one of the two main legs on which Canada's $700 millions pulp and paper industry rests. Last year woodpulp production in Canada totalled 5.6 million tons, valued at perhaps $275 millions. This year production is likely to equal, perhaps exceed, the 1945 figure and dollar value will be at least $300 millions, it is believed. At stake, also, are prospects for new woodpulp mills now under construction or projected in Ontario and New Brunswick. Projected capacity of these mills have been estimated at close to 500,000 tons annually, some 8% of present Canadian woodpulp capacity.

U. S. Still Relies on Canada

U. S. Paper and paperboard mills are using all the woodpulp they can get and are still critically short. Into this market Canada is sending some 1.5 million tons annually from which the industry is realizing some $115 millions. The U. S. cannot attract much more Canadian woodpulp at this time, since the balance of Canadian mill production is being used by Canadian mills, with something available for other export areas.

But, under examination, the industry is admittedly working under certain liabilities. Production can only go up slightly from existing levels, but can go down a long way if a break in economic activity should occur. Another possibility is that Scandinavian exports to the United States might be resumed in volume. However, this does not seem an immediate possibility, as long as Scandinavian countries can get a better price for their woodpulp in other export markets. And the recent 10% U. S. ceiling price boost on imported woodpulp cannot be calculated to encourage Swedish exports to that country. The Krona was up-valued 15% recently, some observers point out, so that on balance, the Scandinavians now have a 5% less incentive than earlier in the year to sell in terms of U. S. funds.

See End of U. S. Subsidies

Another factor in favor of the Canadian producer is that U. S. production is now being sustained to a certain extent because of OPA subsidies, designed to keep up production from marginal and low cost woodpulp mills. These subsidies will probably be withdrawn as soon as supplies become freer. This will mean that exports from Canada should hold up, initially at least, though some contraction in U. S. demands for woodpulp should set in.

Another asset under which the Canadian woodpulp producer is operating, and perhaps the most important, is the official U. S. Government view that consumption of woodpulp in that country will stabilize at a level of some 10 million tons annually, less than the present 12 million ton level but substantially higher than in pre-war.

Such a level of annual U. S. consumption will probably mean 1 million tons of Canadian woodpulp exports annually from Canada to the U. S.; or more, if European countries do not step up their production to pre-war levels. Such a rate of Canadian exports would mean an export market twice the size it was pre-war.

Orange Crush Doubles Common Share Capital

Shareholders of Orange Crush have approved an increase in authorized capital to 500,000 n.p.v. common shares by creation of an additional 250,000 shares. An offering of rights will be made to shareholders to assist in financing future expansion, Chairman E. P. Taylor reports.

Purchase price of latest subsidiary, Orange Crush Co., Chicago, Ill., was roughly $5 millions. The new acquisition was financed through sale of approximately 150,000 shares at $19 net to treasury and through sale in United States of $2 millions in 7-year, 2¾% notes.

In face of preferred shares being redeemed and improved Canadian earnings bolstered by income of the American company, Chairman E. P. Taylor feels that directors will take action on the declaration of a common dividend after Oct. 31.

CALLING FOR TENDERS
COUNTY OF HURON
PUBLIC NOTICE

The County Clerk will receive up to 12 a.m. Daylight Saving Time, September 25th, 1946, sealed tenders for the purchase of an issue of Bonds amounting to $250,000.00 dated October 15th, 1946. $50,000.00 retiring annually within a period of five years as per By-law No. 34, 1946, of the said County of Huron.

For further information and copies of By-law please communicate with the undersigned.

N. W. Miller,
County Clerk,
Goderich, Ontario.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 5% First Mortgage 30 Year Gold Bonds of

The Mexican Northern Power Company, Limited

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Canada dated the 29th of May, 1920 approving a Plan and Agreement for the Protection of the Bondholders of the above Company, a new company was organised for the acquisition of all the property and assets of said The Mexican Northern Power Company, Limited, for the benefit of the prior lien and first mortgage bondholders.

The new company was organised in Ontario, Canada, under the name of The Northern Mexico Power and Development Company, Ltd. and has proceeded, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Court order, to issue one share of its $100 Par Value Common stock in exchange for each $100 principal amount of 5% First Mortgage 30 Year Gold Bonds of The Mexican Northern Power Company, Limited.

The following described 5% First Mortgage 30 Year Gold Bonds of The Mexican Northern Power Company, Ltd. are still outstanding and the holders thereof are urged to surrender such bonds for exchange.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000. Each

10456	11740	12467	13032	14668	14947
10748	11889	12469	13033	14783	14948
11044	11890	13029	13632	14944	15000
11717	11891	13030	13740	14945	
11718	12384	13031	14667	14946	

Coupon Bonds of $500. Each

920	1822	2326	4448	5710	7148	7904
921	2136	2495	4466	5764	7169	7960
922	2137	2496	4914	5765	7170	7961
1224	2171	2497	4915	5766	7171	7962
1225	2179	2498	4924	5767	7172	8008
1226	2180	2846	4980	5768	7358	8009
1227	2192	2847	4981	5769	7421	8837
1228	2245	3303	5033	5770	7481	
1562	2300	3304	5334	5771	7482	
1820	2309	4160	5336	5817	7483	
1821	2310	4447	5352	5834	7484	

Coupon Bonds of $100. Each

244	398	660	1291	1297	1636	1983
245	399	1248	1292	1413	1841	1984
394	400	1249	1293	1414	1842	1985
395	401	1288	1294	1415	1843	
396	402	1289	1295	1416	1844	
397	403	1290	1296	1417	1982	

For further information apply to:

THE NORTHERN MEXICO POWER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
Two Rector Street
New York 6, New York

Province of Prince Edward Island
Redemption of Debentures

Notice is hereby given that the Province of Prince Edward Island intends to redeem, for the Sinking Fund purposes of the said Province only, a portion selected by lot by the Treasury Board of the 4% debentures issued on the 15th day of September, A.D. 1941, and maturing on the 15th day of March, A.D. 1945, pursuant to the option for redemption set forth in the said debentures, such redemption to be at 101 percent of the principal amount. The said redemption will take place on the 15th day of September, next, A.D. 1946.

The portion of the said debenture issue to be redeemed on the said date has been selected by lot by the Treasury Board and the numbers of the said debentures so selected for redemption are as follows:—

Numbers A-0022, A-0057, A-0067, A-0068, A-0091, A-0144, A-0187, A-0195, A-0196, A-0197, A-0203, A-0236, A-0263, A-0269, A-0362, A-0384, A-0463, A-0505, A-0506, A-0643, A-0648, A-0738, A-0752, A-0798, A-0805, A-0836, A-0843, A-0870, A-0909, A-0937, A-0941, A-0997, A-1003, A-1069, A-1077, A-1078, A-1081, A-1102, A-1122, A-1258, A-1276, A-1290, A-1296, A-1316, A-1354, A-1395, A-1413, A-1420, A-1448, A-1458, A-1498, A-1616, A-1630, A-1646, A-1727, A-1730, A-1746, A-1774, A-1863, A-1870, A-1938, A-1941, A-1982, A-2004, A-2091, A-2106. EACH FOR $1,000.00.

Numbers B-10, B-88, B-143. EACH FOR $500.00.

Holders of the debentures above enumerated are hereby required to present their debenture certificates for redemption on the said 15th day of September, A.D. 1946, at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; or Montreal, Quebec; or Toronto, Ontario; Canada.

Debentures numbered as hereunder, drawn for redemption in the years 1942, 1944 and 1945, have not, as yet, been presented for payment:

Number A-0338 ...$1,000.00 ...Drawn 1942
Number A-1672 ... 1,000.00 ...Drawn 1942
Number A-1839 ... 1,000.00 ...Drawn 1942
Number A-1282 ... 1,000.00 ...Drawn 1944
Number A-1325 ... 1,000.00 ...Drawn 1944
Number A-1842 ... 1,000.00 ...Drawn 1944
Number B-0157 ... 500.00 ...Drawn 1944
Number A-0042 ... 1,000.00 ...Drawn 1945
Number A-0071 ... 1,000.00 ...Drawn 1945
Number A-0198 ... 1,000.00 ...Drawn 1945
Number A-0361 ... 1,000.00 ...Drawn 1945
Number A-1564 ... 1,000.00 ...Drawn 1945
Number A-1613 ... 1,000.00 ...Drawn 1945
Number A-1748 ... 1,000.00 ...Drawn 1945
Number B- 38 ... 500.00 ...Drawn 1945
Number B- 99 ... 500.00 ...Drawn 1945
Number B- 139 ... 500.00 ...Drawn 1945

DATED at Charlottetown this 30th day of August, A.D. 1946.

WILLIAM HUGHES,
Provincial Treasurer.

One of the World's Largest

Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited is not only a leader in Canada's major industry, but also one of the world's largest manufacturers of pulp and paper.

Products manufactured by the Company include newsprint paper for newspapers and magazines, kraft wrapping paper for many purposes, cardboard and pine lumber.

Markets in which the Company's products are sold include Canada, United States, Great Britain, Eire, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the West Indies, China, India and South America.

We offer, as principals,

New Issue

Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited
3½% First Mortgage Bonds
Due January 2nd, 1967
Price: 100 and accrued interest

A Prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, as amended, will be promptly furnished upon request.

Holders of old Bonds desirous of exchanging for the Bonds now offered may convert their present Bonds with the January 2nd, 1947 and subsequent coupons attached, and receive Trustee's Deposit Receipts, carrying a coupon bearing interest at 5¼% per annum from July 2nd, 1946 to January 2nd, 1947, and, in addition, receive a premium of ½ of 1% on the principal amount of the Bonds so tendered.

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds will be a legal investment for funds of Insurance Companies registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
TORONTO
Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Montreal New York Victoria
London, Eng. Hamilton Kitchener London, Ont.

Township of Etobicoke

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. Monday, September 23, 1946, for the following Township of Etobicoke Serial Debentures:

By-laws	Purpose	Amount
6538/6678/6807	High School	$152,000.00

To be delivered September 30, 1946.

Detail of Issue and Maturities

$152,000.00 1 to 14 year debentures, maturing September 30, 1947 to September 30, 1960, with interest coupons payable semi-annually March 31 and September 30.

MATURITIES

Year	Denomination	Rate	Total Principal
1947	9 x $1,000.	2½	$ 9,000.00
1948	9 x 1,000. 1 x $500.	2½	9,500.00
1949	9 x 1,000. 1 x 500.	2½	9,500.00
1950	10 x 1,000.	2½	10,000.00
1951	10 x 1,000.	2½	10,000.00
1952	10 x 1,000. 1 x 500.	2½	10,500.00
1953	10 x 1,000. 1 x 500.	2½	10,500.00
1954	11 x 1,000.	2½	11,000.00
1955	11 x 1,000.	3	11,000.00
1956	11 x 1,000. 1 x 500.	3	11,500.00
1957	12 x 1,000.	3	12,000.00
1958	12 x 1,000.	3	12,000.00
1959	12 x 1,000. 1 x 500	3	12,500.00
1960	13 x 1,000.	3	13,000.00
	149 x 1,000. 6 x 500.		$152,000.00

NOTE—Of the full issue of $165,000.00 the 15th or final year's maturity, totalling $13,000.00 is callable. This maturity has been sold, so that none of the above maturities are callable.

These Debentures are an obligation of the Corporation at large and may be registered as to Principal.

Debentures will be validated by The Ontario Municipal Board.

Principal and Interest payable in Canadian Funds at the Royal Bank of Canada, Islington or Toronto.

Tenders should state net price for delivery in the City of Toronto or the Village of Islington, and envelope should be clearly marked "Tender for Debentures."

A certified cheque payable to the Township Treasurer for 2% of the total tender price should accompany each tender.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. BARRATT,
Clerk-Treasurer.

APPRAISALS VALUATIONS

Let our Engineers and Experts establish the new, replacement and depreciated values of your plant and equipment.

CHAS. WARNOCK & CO. Ltd.

Montreal MA. 3777 Toronto AD. 8842 Hamilton 2-4173

Burns Bros. & Denton Limited

Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds

244 BAY STREET TORONTO AD. 5371 — 437 ST. JAMES ST. W. MONTREAL PL. 3982

Greenshields & Co Inc
Investment Dealers
507 Place d'Armes, Montreal
OTTAWA QUEBEC SHERBROOKE

Greenshields & Co
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
507 Place d'Armes, Montreal
OTTAWA QUEBEC SHERBROOKE

We offer, as principals:

Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited

3½% First Mortgage Bonds

To be dated January 2nd, 1947. To mature January 2nd, 1967.

SPECIAL NOTE—Holders of old Bonds desirous of exchanging for the Bonds now offered may convert their present Bonds with the January 2nd, 1947 and subsequent coupons attached, and receive Trustee's Deposit Receipts, carrying a coupon bearing interest at 5¼% per annum from July 2nd, 1946 to January 2nd, 1947, and, in addition, receive a premium of ½ of 1% on the par value of the Bonds so tendered.

PRICE: $100 and accrued interest

A copy of the Prospectus will be sent upon request.

MIDLAND SECURITIES LIMITED
D. B. WELDON — Huron & Erie Bldg., London
E. M. KENNEDY — Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto

tax economies

From the point of view of estate planning, the most important of the amendments made last April to the Ontario Succession Duty Act, was the exemption of gifts from Provincial Succession Duty, if made *more than five years prior to death*. A gift of some part of your estate, if practical and desirable, through a trust set up during your lifetime, is one of the methods by which you may effect substantial savings in the succession duties payable on the final settlement of your estate; in addition to conferring immediate benefits and a measure of continuing security on your beneficiaries. We invite you to consult our estates planning service.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
HEAD OFFICE: 253 BAY ST.

BUYING FOR GAIN

Most security holders are at heart anxious to make profits. We recognize this factor when advising clients.

Let us serve you also.

GOODWIN HARRIS & COMPANY
STOCK BROKERS AND BOND DEALERS
Members:
The Toronto Stock Exchange
Vancouver Stock Exchange
Canadian Commodity Exchange Inc.

347 Bay St., Toronto, Phone AD. 9041 — Private Wires — Sarnia, Ont, Phone 3630

FAIRCLOUGH AND COMPANY LIMITED

☆

80 Richmond St. West, Toronto
Telephone Adelaide 8181
Member: Investment Dealers Association of Canada

Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities

3½% First Mortgage Bonds at 100

As principals, we offer the senior obligation of one of Canada's largest corporations engaged in Canada's leading and all important manufacturing business—the Pulp and Paper industry.

Consolidated Paper Corporation
Limited

3½% First Mortgage Bonds due January 2, 1967

Price: 100 and interest to yield 3½%

Here, briefly, are the reasons why we recommend this security to you. After giving effect to this financing, the Company, since 1937, will have:

— Reduced funded debt about 32%
— Increased working capital position by nearly $21,500,000
— Reduced interest charges on funded debt by over $1,600,000
— More than doubled earnings from operations.

This record of achievement qualifies this issue as a sound investment for the conservative investor. Annual interest requirement of $1,225,000 on this new issue would have been earned on an average of 3.45 times after depreciation if these bonds had been outstanding for the past seven fiscal years ending 1945. Place your order with us.

Descriptive circular will be mailed upon request.

To Present Bondholders: As the company will be redeeming its presently outstanding 5½% bonds on January 2, 1947 at 100 and interest, provision has been made for present bondholders to convert their bonds for the new issue under an arrangement whereby they will continue to receive 5½% interest to January 2, 1947 and at the same time receive a premium payment of ½ of 1% on the par value of their bonds. We shall be glad to discuss this arrangement with you.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED

Metropolitan Building, Toronto, Telephone: Elgin 0161
276 St. James Street West, Montreal, Telephone: Harbour 4261

Offices at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke and New York. Correspondents in London, England.

New U.S. Pulpwood Price Merely Offsets Parity

Immediate reaction of the Canadian woodpulp industry to the announcement that OPA had increased U.S. ceiling woodpulp prices 10% last week, was that this was the minimum that was expected. As one official said, "Without this, it would have paid Canadian woodpulp producers to market their pulp elsewhere."

Observers point out that the increase was merely enough to offset dollar parity; not an increase in the basic price to Canadian producers, and it will not improve per ton earning power beyond the level existing since April 1, when the last price increase became effective.

At present, exports to the U. S. are understood to be running at the same level as last year, an annual rate of 1.1 million tons.

The OPA did not state that the ceiling price increase was intended to meet higher costs which Canadian mills have incurred since April 1, last. It was explained as an offset to the upward revaluation of the Canadian dollar and the Swedish krone.

On the domestic side, OPA justified the price increase on grounds of higher domestic production costs and as an inducement for greater domestic production. As a partial offset, however, domestic mills learned that the Government subsidy on woodpulp production would be withdrawn except in the case of high cost, marginal, wood pulp mills. To the consumer of wood pulp in the U.S., the paper and paperboard mills, the rise in the price of woodpulp adds $25 millions yearly to overhead, it is estimated.

Big question mark at present is: how will Swedish exporters react to this price increase? It falls 5% short of meeting the 15% upward boost in the exchange value of the krone. Perhaps in realization of that fact, OPA gave additional encouragement to Swedish woodpulp exporters by a ruling that Swedish mills would now only be obliged to absorb $2 instead of $4 per ton on North American transportation costs. For the first six months of this year, Swedish woodpulp exports to the U.S. totalled some 260,000 tons, still 50% below prewar. Observers concede that it is difficult to see how Sweden will be encouraged to export more pulp now.

OPA's price decision posed one unanswered problem for the Canadian industry: what price will exports made between Aug 8, when adjustable pricing was permitted, and Sept. 5 command? The announcement merely said that the new price "may be retroactive to Aug. 8." Best guess is that it will be.

Here is what a Canadian mill will now realize in U.S. funds for woodpulp (April 1 price structure in parenthesis):

Bleached sulphite pulp, $103.40 ($94 per ton).
Unbleached sulphite, $90.20 ($82).
Bleached sulphate, $103.40 ($94).
Unbleached sulphate, $83.60 ($76).
Groundwood pulp, $63.80 ($58).

Fleet Offering Common Stock

Fleet Manufacturing & Aircraft, Toronto, manufacturers of the Cabin Car, Fleet aircraft and sundry aircraft parts, has offered 120,000 common shares for public sale through Harrison & Co., at $5.25 a share. The company acquired assets of Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont., in Aug., 1946.

Existing contracts are reported to call for production and delivery of 50,000 CabinCars over a five-year period with a minimum delivery of 10,000 annually. However, as a result of these orders, production is being planned to manufacture 20,000 CabinCars yearly. Managing Director Tom Y. Smith, states in prospectus. Production of airplanes is being increased so that for 1947, company will produce about 2,000 low-priced aircraft, he adds.

Pro-forma balance sheet at Sept. 3, taking into effect the new financing, shows current assets of $2,010,513 and liabilities $524,772.

Operations of predecessor company, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., showed a net loss of $198,099 in seven months ended July 31, a net profit of $160,695 in 1945, $185,768 in 1944, $173,369 in 1943 and $206,014 in 1942.

Buys Henry Ford's Machinery To Process Prairie Oil Seed

From Our Own Correspondent

FORT WILLIAM, ONT. — From Henry Ford's Dearborn, Mich. seed oil plant—one of several once-heralded Ford chemurgical pilot plants now being dismantled with succession of grandson Henry II to head the Ford empire—a new Canadian company has imported extraction equipment and is setting it up again here under the name Edible Oils Ltd., in a bid to create Canada's second largest vegetable oil industry.

The plant, located in the former Canada Starch Co. waterfront premises acquired in 1942, and since operated as a munitions plant, can process about 30,000 tons or just above a million bushels of flax, sunflower, mustard and rape seed a year—yielding at least 8,000 tons of oil—and assertedly will handle that much seed if western Canada can produce it. Prairie soybeans in limited quantity also may be processed, but it's expected most will be imported from United States since soybean production in the Canadian West hasn't yet been established on a commercial basis.

The Edible Oils Ltd. plant will be the fourth vegetable oil plant in Canada, third in the West. Unlike two operating on a much smaller scale at Moose Jaw, Sask., and Altona, Man., it will employ a chemical and solvent process similar to that of Victory Mills, Toronto. This extracts nearly the whole oil content; leaves a residue of less than 1% as against between 4 and 5% after the "expelling" process employed in the western plants. Sunflower seed is mostly used in the Altona plant; rape, plus some flax, at Moose Jaw.

President of Edible Oils is Kenneth A. Powell, president of Hallet & Carey, Winnipeg grain dealers. Vice-President is J. Gordon Ross, Moose Jaw, president of Prairie Vegetable Oils Ltd. Wallace T. Powell, Winnipeg, is secretary-treasurer. Edible Oils, recently incorporated with Dominion charter and $1 million authorized capital, contemplates no public stock issue. Production is scheduled to begin about year end.

Lifting Flour Controls Eases Shortage of Bread

Canadian milling and bakery officials breathed a sigh of relief last week as the Federal Government announced suspension of the five-month-old restriction on domestic flour production.

A serious bread shortage that would have hit most parts of Canada within the next few weeks and would have likely necessitated rationing of bread has been avoided, bakery officials say.

Flour inventories of most baking companies have completely disappeared within the last month or two and many concerns have already had to cut bread production substantially. Other bakery firms, gambling on a fall relief in the flour picture have kept production rolling at close to normal levels right up to recent weeks.

Hardest hit in the worsening flour situation have been the temporary market regions such as summer resort districts. Now there will be no need to discriminate against customers, bakers say.

The order removing the 10% restriction on domestic bread flour also goes for soft wheat flour used in the bread and biscuit industry. Here, though, little improvement in the output picture is seen since the supply of shortening still remains the chief curtailing item in production. It is estimated that only about 6%-8% of total domestic flour consumption in the bakery industry goes into cakes and biscuits.

The original restricting order was designed to free more food to starvation-ridden European countries. Recently, however, several members in parliament have complained that tourists were being discouraged from returning to Canada because restrictions did not take into allowance heavy seasonal demands in certain districts. Also regions having a large influx of returning servicemen have been particularly hard hit.

In view of crop prospects both in Canada and the United States and a generally improving transportation situation federal members say Canada will be able to continue to make a maximum contribution to world food requirements even after removal of restrictions.

COMPANY REPORTS

POWER CORP. OF CANADA net profit for the year ended June 30, 1946, was up 9.5%. Pending final Court decision on income and excess profits taxes for prior periods, the company is not able to determine the final liability with respect to such taxes. It is believed, however, that ample provision has been made to cover them.

All outstanding 5% 30-year convertible debentures, series "A," maturing Dec. 1, 1957, and amounting to a principal sum of $1,067,000, were called by the company for redemption on June, 1, 1946, at 105% and accrued interest.

A net profit of $784,065 was made on sale of investments, which was added to special reserve. Combined value of investments in its subsidiary and affiliated companies and other investments, based on available market prices as at June 30, 1936, was $28,669,298, against a book value of $26,322,020. Company's holdings in subsidiary and affiliated hydroelectric and utility companies comprise over 65% of the total investments.

Subsidiary and affiliated companies show an increase of over 3½% in combined kilowatt hour output; also an increase of 20,919 in the number of customers served.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended June 30:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$1,511,276	$1,436,173
Less: Depr. furn. & fixt.	1.200	1,200
Deb. int. & exch.	437,876	458,340
Pension fund	20,000	10,000
Income tax res.	168,000	159,300
Net profit	884,200	807,333
Less: 1st pref. div.	300,000	300,000
2nd pref. div.	300,000	300,000
Common div.	133,909	89,273
Surplus for year	150,291	118,060
Times Deb. Int. Earned	3.45	3.13
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
1st pref.: Earned	$17.68	$16.15
Paid	6.00	6.00
2nd pref.: Earned	5.84	5.07
Paid	3.00	3.00
Common: Earned	0.64	0.46
Paid	0.30	0.20

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at June 30:	1946	1945
Cash	$1,191,082	$725,244
Accts., etc.	209,740	200,145
Total curr. assets	1,400,822	925,389
Invests.†: Misc.	8,845,792	9,075,334
Sub. & affil. cos.	15,096,891	15,320,038
Loans, less res.	2,379,337	2,554,337
Furn. & fixtures*	13,187	10,500
Deferred exp.	7,475	7,637
Total assets	27,743,504	27,893,235
Total curr. liab.	1,193,132	1,027,067
Funded debt	7,997,500	9,064,500
Capital stock	15,012,720	15,012,720
Special reserve	1,099,759	488,800
Surplus	2,440,393	2,300,148
†Total mkt. val.	28,669,298	25,807,095

*After depreciation.

SUNSET OILS disclosed slightly higher revenue from oil sales in year ended March 31, 1946. Net profits were also higher, as practically no deductions were available from revenue for depreciation and recovery of development costs. An increased field price for crude oil during last three months of fiscal year was also a contributing factor.

It is confidently expected that company's revenue will be increased materially by sale of gas for the Calgary market, President Fred M. Graham states. The decline in crude production from company wells during the year was 7.65% against 15.82% in the year previous, which is believed a normal rate of decline.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1946	1945
Prod'n rev.	$67,949	$67,761
Less: Royalties	16,622	16,987
Add: Other rev.	2,199	2,271
Total net rev.	53,526	53,045
Less: Oper. exps.	16,181	17,514
Depreciation	83	7,886
Devel. w/o	......	9,898
Inc. taxes	10,406	3,154
Net profit	26,856	14,593
Less: Divds.	42,000	33,600
Deficit for year	15,144	19,007
Earned per Share	$0.016	$0.0087
Paid	0.02½	0.02

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$1,128	$1,701
Accts., etc., rec.	6,236	6,569
Oil on hand	864	337
Investments*	41,501	55,500
Total curr. assets	49,729	64,107
Def. & prep. chgs.	1,279	1,267
Ref. EPT	219	......
Leases, etc., less depr.	50,002	50,002
Plant & equip.	1,258	1,744
Total assets	102,487	117,120
Accts., etc., pay.	2,016	2,030
Taxes pay.	6,725	424
Total curr. liab.	8,741	2,454
Capital stock	420,000	420,000
Deficit‡	326,254	305,334
*Largely Victory Bonds.		
‡Less ref. EPT of	219	......
Working capital	40,988	61,653

RICHMOND, QUE., placed $18,000 of its bonds with the Wales Home, a benevolent society. Issue consisted of 3% bonds, serial 1948 to 1965 and were sold at 101.25 to cost 2.87%.

CONSERVE YOUR CAPITAL BY THE PURCHASE OF SOUND SECURITIES

BELL, GOUINLOCK & CO.
LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1920
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

We offer as principals —

Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited

3½% First Mortgage Bonds

Due January 2, 1967

Price: 100 and accrued interest

Holders of 5½% First Mortgage Bonds of the Company (to be redeemed on January 2, 1947 at 100 and accrued interest) desirous of exchanging for the new bonds may convert now and receive a premium of ½ of 1% on the old bonds, plus Trustee's Deposit Receipts carrying six months' interest at 5½% payable January 2, 1947.

These bonds afford an attractive opportunity for investment in one of the world's leading pulp and paper manufacturing companies.

Prospectus on request. Write or telephone —

Royal Securities Corporation, Limited

244 St. James Street, Montreal, HA. 3121
330 Bay Street, Toronto, AD. 7104

Established 1903. Offices throughout Canada.

New Issue

120.000 Common Shares
(No Par Value)

Fleet Manufacturing and Aircraft Limited

(Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario)

Transfer Agents and Registrars

Toronto: The Premier Trust Company
Montreal: Guaranty Trust Company of Canada

Capitalization
(Upon completion of present financing)

	Authorized	To be Presently Outstanding
Common Shares of No Par Value	500,000 shares	500.000 shares

The Company

Fleet Manufacturing and Aircraft Limited was incorporated on August 20th, 1946 for the purpose of acquiring all of the assets and goodwill of Fleet Aircraft, Limited, of Fort Erie, Ontario, and all the goodwill, rights, patents, industrial designs and contracts pertaining to the "CabinCar" plywood travel trailer. The principal products of the Company will be the "CabinCar" trailer and the Fleet "Canuck" personal airplane.

We, as agents for Harrison Securities Corporation Limited, principals, offer these Common Shares of no par value if, as and when accepted by us and subject to prior sale and change in price, and also subject to the approval on our behalf by Messrs. McMaster, Montgomery & Company and by Messrs. Wilton & Edison, solicitors for the Corporation.

The right is reserved to reject any application or to allot a smaller number of shares than that applied for.

Price: $5.25 per Share

It is expected that interim certificates or interim share warrants will be available on or about September 12th, 1946. Interims will be exchangeable for definitive certificates when available.

A Prospectus describing the issue will be furnished on request.

HARRISON & COMPANY
LIMITED
66 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO
Telephone: WAVERLEY 1891

The statements contained herein are based upon information we believe to be reliable, but are not to be construed as representations by us.

Retreat From Socialization?

Like many "reform" governments before it, Mr. Attlee's labor regime is finding implementation much more difficult than pre-election planning. To Albertans who remembered the tub-thumping promises of the late Mr. Aberhart before he came into power, and the continuous alibis later; to the people of Saskatchewan who recall Mr. Douglas' socialistic plans of two years ago, and the actual results today, the pattern now unfolding in Britain will be familiar. Let's look at what has happened to the huge iron and steel industry.

Mr. Attlee announced that this was far too important to be left in private hands, and the Government would take it over immediately. Plans called for the Government assuming control with the individual companies themselves doing the actual job of transferring ownership to the state.

Then came complications.

In the important export field where lie Britain's main hopes of recovery, doubts arose as to how foreign competitors might regard shipments of government steel. But there was more immediate trouble at home.

The steel industry had plans for spending no less than £168 millions (almost $700 millions) on immediate and urgently needed modernization. Wear and tear during the six years of war has to be repaired and obsolete plants and processes replaced. Naturally the individual companies were somewhat loath to spend all this money with certain suicide staring them in the face. And the Government, uncertain as to actual support and the source of the huge funds needed, was not anxious to go ahead on its own.

So the matter dragged for a few weeks, then the Government sought the co-operation of the British Iron and Steel Federation. In the words of the official United Kingdom Information Office a "workable compromise" was reached last week. UKIO is somewhat vague on the terms of this compromise but it is clear than nationalization is to be postponed indefinitely and in the meantime the British Iron and Steel Federation is going to get the industry working and modernized.

Labor's Daily Herald greets the announcement as "one step further on the road to public ownership," but other more conservative newspapers believe that that goal has been shelved at least for the life of the present Parliament.

Is This Journey Really Necessary?

Right now and for the next year or two at least, one of the most important departments at Ottawa is Veterans' Affairs. It is directly responsible for the civil re-establishment of over a million young men and women. It is by a long way the biggest spending department. And 99% of its work is right here in Canada.

Regarded from any angle it is highly important that the senior officials of this department are on the job. Instead, the three highest, headed by the Minister, Hon. Ian Mackenzie, are on a leisurely jaunt to Great Britain. In explaining the purpose of the trip to reporters, Deputy Minister Woods stated "the Minister was anxious to make certain that Canadian veterans overseas who come under the London administration are receiving all possible benefits."

Most people will agree with the Ottawa Journal which classes the trip as a junket. The Journal points out that most of our war veterans are in Canada, that most of the problems concerning veterans are in Canada, and many of those problems are grave. It argues that if there are some Canadian veterans' problems in Britain to solve, it is neither necessary nor good administration to have the three top officers of the department do the trip. This looks like bad management or worse in a department where we can afford to have none.

Price Stability is Dangerous Bait

Fiorello La Guardia is a good friend of Canada's and his blunt talk on matters affecting the common interest of this country and the United States has been generally approved. But someone seems to have advised him badly on world agriculture.

At the world food conference in Copenhagen last week Mr. La Guardia came out strongly for some fantastic scheme to stabilize world grain prices and stated that he would eliminate price fluctuation "by fixing prices at the time seeds are planted."

Surely after his trip around the world Mr. La Guardia should know that every day in the year grain is being sown somewhere in this world. Here in Canada we sow spring wheat in March, April and May, winter wheat in September. If we move north the dates are later, if we move south they are earlier. Every month in the year grain is being harvested, every month it is being sown. No matter what date was chosen for price fixing, some would be favored, some would be hurt.

And even if there was a general seeding date for the world, this advance price fixing would be grossly unfair. When he plants the farmer can have no idea of what his cost per bushel is going to be. Everything depends on the yield.

At 25 bushels to the acre a dollar a bushel may return a handsome profit, at five bushels to the acre—and there have been lower averages than that in western Canada—there will be heavy loss.

Price stability is a dangerous bait, dangled by socialist and agricultural theorists. What the farmer really wants is income stability and the only way he can get near that is by having prices fluctuate, high when crops are short, low when they are plentiful. A fixed price regardless of yield would only accentuate production ups and downs. When crops were good acreages would increase out of bounds, when crop were low, farmers would be ruined.

Congratulations

Canadian companies carried off no less than five firsts in the New York Financial World contest for best financial reports. Over 3,000 individual reports, representing 80 industries, were examined.

Heading their respective industries were the following:

Brewing—Canadian Breweries.
Distilling—Hiram Walker - Gooderam & Worts.
Food Chains—Dominion Stores.
Life Insurance—Sun Life.
Railways—Canadian Pacific.

That is an excellent showing indeed, in a field where competition is unusually heavy.

There are far more companies in the United States than in Canada, and many of them are far larger too, but in the compiling understandable and interesting annual reports, as in a lot of other activities, mere volume is not a factor. Let's have more reports of the kind that win awards.

A Booming British Export

Canadian movie audiences are swarming to theatres showing the filmed version of Shakespeare's "Henry V." Few of those audiences probably realize that they are looking at what is perhaps Britain's biggest single success yet in a desperate drive for rebuilding and expanding export markets.

It is not only in Canada that Henry V is grossing big in building Britain's dollar supplies on this continent. Early indications from U. S. showings are that the gross there will make motion picture history. J. Arthur Rank who heads this proliferating organization which produced Henry V, admits he's a man with a mission to help put Britain back firmly on her economic foundations. His movies have made him so successful in getting North American audiences that now, for the first time, there is a regular market on this continent for British films.

An interesting and significant by-product of Rank's films—and exports—is the interest being created in other British wares.

"Please send me a photograph of that dress so-and-so wore just before she kissed so-and-so. I want to make one like it."

"Please tell me what kind of fabric that was in the drapes used in such-and-such a scene. Where can I get it. I think I can sell a lot of that in Canada."

Those, we are told, are samples of many indications that Rank's British films are selling more than mere entertainment.

The film is a powerful purveyor of ideas, prejudices and preferences. Its educational and selling strength is immense because its customer is so largely unconscious of the forces to which he is being exposed.

Anything that will increase the understanding and respect the various segments of the English speaking peoples hold for each other is urgently desirable. In that work, the J. Arthur Rank organization is making a notable contribution.

About Time, Mr. Duplessis

After over two years of waiting shareholders of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons. may shortly be offered a settlement for their expropriated assets. It is now reported that Premier Duplessis, spurred to action by repeated blasts at settlement delays, has taken a hand in the proceedings and has put forward a scheme now being considered by representatives of Quebec Hydro and the shareholders' committee of M. L. H. & P.

As The Financial Post has repeatedly pointed out, the matter of a fair settlement in this case extends far beyond the question of a moral obligation of the province to M. L. H. & P. shareholders. Delays are jeopardizing the standing of one of Canada's outstanding provinces and will continue to jeopardize it the longer the dispute stands. Only recently the Chicago Daily Tribune issued a two-column blast under the heading, "Quebec two years late paying for state utilities."

The entry of Mr. Duplessis at this stage indicates just how serious he considers further delay. It is to be hoped that the plan he proposes will be the basis for a fair settlement. Time is running out and further delays can only serve to encourage enterprise to look elsewhere than Quebec for production and job-making opportunities.

Education and Industry

"Mine is a plea for better understanding between education and industry," said Imperial Oil president H. H. Hewetson to the Canada and Newfoundland Education Association in Edmonton recently. And he went on to stress the responsibility of each to the other and of both to the community.

No dreamy theorist, businessman Hewetson takes an up-to-date businessman's view on the question of how industry and education can help each other. For the teachers, he sees a need for better pay, commensurate with their heavy responsibilities—"Industry should, and in most cases does, pay its foremen and group leaders well," he points out. For its dividends, industry gets more and better-trained brains. (Imperial Oil already employs 320 university graduates with degrees ranging through the educational alphabet from architecture to zoology.)

"If I had but one message to the teaching profession and to industry it would be to get to understand one another better and to do so by more frequent contact in the community in which we live," said Mr. Hewetson. "We have opportunity together to develop and to advance thinking for an expanding economy and a better democratic way of life."

That's quite a step forward from the position held by some businessmen years ago, by fewer more recently. There was an unenlightened day and there were narrow-minded men who looked upon all professors as men who misguided young minds away from reality into dangerous fancy and discontent. And there were a few industries that sought to lure youngsters out of school and into cheap employment. Modern industry's view, as expressed by Mr. Hewetson, marks a good and a long step in the other direction.

A Pat For the Senate

The Canadian Senate did some good work during the recent session. On more than one occasion it completely disregarded party lines in connection with important bills and topics.

The bill extending control of foreign exchange was an example. Here most senators forgot about their party affiliation. In the matter of taxation reform and immigration, the Senate has also taken a constructive lead. Not so satisfactory was its performance in upholding the indefensible ban on margarine, but at least it had more courage than the Commons, which has refused to face this issue at all.

The Senate usefulness should increase. It can do a good many jobs much better than the Commons if it is given a chance to do so. It is to be hoped Parliament gives it that chance.

Stop Me If—

Judge: So, not content with stealing $500, you went back and took a couple of watches, some rings and other jewellery?

Burglar: Yes, your honor. I remembered that money alone doesn't bring happiness.

• • •

Promoter (trying to raise capital for a new scheme): "But, my dear sir, it will make enormous profits later. Just now it's only in its infancy."

Financier: "Maybe; but I'm not in mine."

Post Scripts

Back to the West

The son of a clergyman, Burton Taylor Richardson, newly appointed editor of the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, is a western Canadian whose newspaper career has taken him far from Canada and back again.

MR. RICHARDSON

Born at Selkirk, Manitoba, young Richardson was schooled at Rouleau, Maple Creek, Melfort and Grenfell, and won the Governor - General's Bronze Medal in 1923 for the highest marks among Grade 11 students in Saskatchewan. The following year he took similar honors in Grade 12. Completing Normal School in Moose Jaw, he taught at Pelly and Kyle, Saskatchewan, for a year prior to entering Wesley College, University of Manitoba. There he was Senior Stick of his graduating class in 1928. Next followed a year as reporter with the Regina Leader-Post, then to Syracuse University in New York City and later the London School of Economics. On the side he did some correspondent work for the Winnipeg Free Press.

Upon his return to Canada Richardson was given one of the longest assignments of his career covering the Social Credit Government in Alberta for the Star-Phoenix and associated Sifton papers over a period of almost three years, when the Aberhart Government attracted world attention. Later he covered both the Saskatchewan and Alberta Legislatures and then served as legislative reporter for the Winnipeg Free Press before being assigned as Free Press correspondent in Ottawa in 1940.

During the war Richardson had a grandstand view of some of the most dramatic developments in Canadian history, including the first billion-dollar budget, the tremendous expansion of the Canadian Air Force, Navy and Army, the Quebec and other world conferences held in this Dominion. As one of three newspapermen invited to visit Australia as the guest of the late Prime Minister Curtin, tall, burly Richardson travelled 33,000 miles. He visited all the important cities of Australia and New Zealand and made a trip to the Pacific war front.

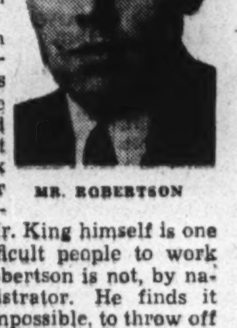
In 1945 the Sifton papers appointed him head of the Washington Bureau, but later that year he went to London, Eng., is a similar capacity. From there last month he came to Saskatoon to take over the Star-Phoenix.

• • •

Key Diplomat

Recent triple-play in Ottawa's Department of External Affairs centres around Norman Alexander Robertson.

Since the death of Dr. O. D. Skelton, Robertson has been deputy-minister of the pivotal and rapidly-growing external Affairs Department. Thus through all the critical war years he has been Prime Minister King's closest adviser and counsellor. As Mr. King very properly stated last week at his press conference: "I can hardly find words to say how much it has meant to Canada to have had Mr. Robertson as Dr. Skelton's successor for the past nearly six years. No Prime Minister has ever had a wiser counsellor or truer friend and I do not part with him easily."



MR. ROBERTSON

But apart from all the world crises and problems which have crowded round this department in the past six years, two other factors are important. First, Mr. King himself is one of the most difficult people to work with; second, Robertson is not, by nature, an administrator. He finds it difficult, if not impossible, to throw off the burden of cares, problems and responsibilities which have kept crowding round him. He has been anxious to get free of the heavy burden of routine involved in keeping in touch with embassies, legations or outposts in almost every country in the world.

Last week, Mr. King made up his mind, and once that done, with characteristic impatience he wanted his three top-flight diplomatic careermen (Robertson, Pearson and Wrong) shuffled about in less than two weeks. Thus almost immediately Robertson will go to London as the first Canadian "career diplomat" to hold that post; Ambassador Pearson will come back to Ottawa as Under-Secretary (deputy minister) of the Department of External Affairs; Hume Wrong becomes Canadian Ambassador at Washington. Very significantly, the top-drawer jobs in Canada's diplomatic and civil service have now become completely interchangeable.

Londoners, when they meet Robertson, will find a striking contrast between him and his predecessor in office. Robertson is a shy, reserved person whose stooped shoulders and baldness belie the fact that he was only 42 years of age last March. He has little regard for dress, deportment and protocol. But Lord Keynes, after listening to Robertson summarize a contentious and involved debate, paid this tribute: "There is nothing more to be said."

Robertson was born in Vancouver; found his way from the University of British Columbia to a Rhodes Scholarship at Balliol, Oxford. He took graduate studies at Brookings Institute in Washington; later tutored in economics at Harvard. In 1929, he joined the Department of External Affairs by competitive examination and was posted for a few months in Washington. In September, 1929, he came to Ottawa and has lived there ever since. He held the rank of Counsellor in the department in 1941, when he was named under-secretary to succeed Dr. Skelton.

In those intervening 12 years he had became recognized as one of Canada's top negotiators of trade agreements. Teamed with Hector McKinnon and Dana Wilgress, these three men laid the plan and pattern of Canada's present trade and tariff structure with Britain, United States and many other countries.

It is not without significance that Norman Robertson is being posted to Britain just prior to the commencement of the most momentous international trade deliberations, slated to begin in London with a preparatory meeting on October 15.

—Cartoon by Grassick.

Management Has To Go Half Way

Attitude, Policy, Personnel Must Be Sympathetic Toward Employees' Human Traits

Elliott M. Little, managing director, Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd., Quebec, is a former director of Canada's wartime National Selective Service. Here are some of his ideas on the responsibilities of management in the job of working out good industrial relations. They are from a paper prepared for the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association.

While good relations must be a two-way affair, the principal cause of poor labor relations is the failure of management to place industrial relations on a sufficiently high level of importance in the affairs of management. For, two-way or not, the matter of whether labor relations are to be good or bad rests primarily on the shoulders of management. As managers, ours is the position of leadership, ours the responsibility to take that lead, ours the responsibility for the organization and for its systems and its practices, or malpractices, and ours the responsibility for the attitude toward labor and the atmosphere in which our people must work.

These things are not the responsibility of labor or of government; they are ours, management's. They should not and cannot be done for us by labor or by government as well as we should be able to do them ourselves. To the extent that our individual industrial relations are imperfect, we should first look for the imperfections in ourselves, not in others. Too many managers condemn labor yet we cannot produce without them. We loosely damn the unions, yet management, present or past, has been, in some degree responsible for the conditions which brought about the growth of trade unions. The unions are here to stay. Damning them will not make them more reasonable. In the hands of management, and principally in its hands, lie the responsibility and opportunity for educating labor as to the problems, the difficulties, and the hopes of the enterprise. And management must see that this educating is done continuously with the proper attitude, and in the correct atmosphere. There will be irritations, many of them, because in labor and in trade unions, are the imperfections and weaknesses of human nature. Management should first realize that management is largely responsible for good human relations. That is the first step toward good industrial relations.

The second step toward better industrial relations is to have a policy. I believe an industrial relations policy can be boiled down to one word, attitude. It is management's job to determine the proper attitude toward its labor, and to see that that attitude is developed and practiced by and through the various facets of management.

I do not believe that we will be successful in developing the proper attitude unless we believe in people, unless we are convinced of the fundamental decency and reasonableness of the average man. I am convinced that the average man in the ranks of labor is an upright person, decent, reasonable, and with the capacity and desire to co-operate. To be convinced of the inherent goodness in the average man is in no way at variance with the knowledge that not everyone is perfect. We have greed and unreasonableness and impatience and other weaknesses, in degree, in the ranks of labor, but so have we in management. To condemn labor for those weaknesses is to similarly condemn ourselves.

Failure to see labor's point of view, failure to understand human nature, will prohibit the development of that attitude so essential to good relations. I believe we must strive hard to understand labor. What is it labor wants? First and foremost they want security, security of income through security of position.

They get a greater feeling of security if they are part of a successful organization and they are prepared to go a long way, farther than many of us realize, to help make and keep the enterprise successful. They do not want soft, or weak, or inefficient management. They sense that such management spells insecurity. They want efficient management accompanied by fairness and firmness.

Secondly, they want to belong. They want to feel that they are in it, a living part of it, on the team. This is a most important psychological factor which so many of us overlook. Labor will not relish being treated as mere cogs in the machine. They do not like to be ignored, ridiculed, or treated condescendingly—nor would we in management. If we treat them as human beings with intelligence, we will get the best from them, to the greater benefit of the business. Ignore them, or kick them around, and as in the case with the dog, we can expect to get our rump chewed off.

Assuming we have developed the attitude which will promote good industrial understanding, the next step is to be certain that the necessary machinery is set up to see that that policy of attitude is administered consistently and continuously by people who are familiar with it, agree to it, and are qualified for it.

The first check which every organization should have on the application of that policy is through a personnel director. Above all, he should be a person rather liberally endowed with the milk of human kindness.

But the best personnel director in the world cannot guarantee the maintenance of that attitude unless it is applied also in the day-to-day contacts which management, through departmental superintendents, foremen, assistant foremen, and chargehands, maintains with all the employees. Management consists not only of the general manager. Management, in my conception, is practically everyone in the organization who carries responsibility. I am convinced that to the extent to which we fall short of this conception of management, we will fail in achieving good human relations in industry.

We so often forget, that idle hands, and particularly idle minds, breed dissatisfaction and discontent. In analysing ourselves, do we not find the same condition, and in analysing ourselves, we are analysing our labor. Too often we try to keep their hands busy, but not their heads. We forget the fact that they not only have intelligence, but they want it put to use. We must not forget this last point. They have thinking power which they know, and which we have not fully realized, can be put to fuller use, to the greater assurance of success for the business, and the greater security of position and income which labor so earnestly wants, and, believe me, is prepared to work for. I am convinced that the clamor of unions for labor-management committees stems primarily from their desire to be put to greater use, rather than from any wish to take over the reins of management.

I do not believe good industrial feeling will prevail generally until a very much larger part of the organization or personnel in each plant are made more a part of management. To my mind, it is the positive approach to those Siamese twins, good management and good relations. The mere setting up of machinery to handle grievances lays too much emphasis on the supposition that grievances have to exist. It is not enough, it is too negative.

What Others Are Saying

Editorial of the Week

Democracy Issues Challenge

Windsor Star

When Mr. James F. Byrnes spoke in Stuttgart, Germany, his was not the voice of the United States. Rather, it was a challenge thrown out by militant democracy, seemingly aroused at last to do battle with other ideologies which have maintained a monopoly on aggressiveness.

That something has to be done about Germany, beyond the present cloying guardianship, has long been evident. Things have not been standing still there, for such a situation can never remain static. Rather, there has been a steady deterioration.

Mr. Byrnes comes forward with a clearcut proposition. He wants the occupying powers to join together in a federal administration. This would give the Germans the opportunity, under proper supervision, to stand on their own feet again economically, to resume production and to engage in commerce. He would give them an incentive to work out their own salvation.

He is not urging us to be gentle with the Germans. He wants only an opportunity for them to take their proper place in world economy, for the good of the whole world.

He obviously does not expect Russia to retreat from its policy, which he characterizes as an intent to make Germany a satellite. But, he says, if the Soviet will not participate in his plan, then the United States, together with any other nation of goodwill, will bring what measure of order is possible out of the present chaos.

These are not empty words. The United States and Great Britain, their patience exhausted, have already taken steps to proceed jointly in their zones of occupation. This means that they are near the end of the appeasement policy in respect to the Soviet. Democracy, too long supine, is starting to use fighting language. It must now back up with action what it has said through the mouth of Mr. Byrnes.

Other People's Views

NO REASONABLE PERSON, declares the **Vancouver News-Herald** "will dispute the western farmer's desire to obtain 'parity prices' for his products which will keep his income on a par with those of other workers. But, particularly in these days of bonuses, allowances and rising food prices, the farmer is not quite as badly off, comparatively, as he has convinced himself."

CHURCH GOING AS A PUNISHMENT is strongly disapproved by the **Peterborough Examiner.** Commenting on the action of a magistrate in sentencing three young men to attend church for two years, it states: "are they not likely to be turned from religion forever? Is there not a likelihood that such church attendance may make hypocrites of them? We cannot imagine that an experienced magistrate seriously thinks that compulsory church attendance will have a reforming effect on anyone who has reached adult life. We suspect the magistrates who impose such conditions of playing to an unthinking element in the population, and of seeking a cheap reputation as moralists."

MR. KING IS RIGHT, declares the conservative-minded **London Free Press,** when he said there was too much publicity at the peace conference. "It may be heretical from a newspaper standpoint, but we will confess that we agree with Mr. King. The free press of the world, and this was particularly true of the United States, were loud in their demand for open sessions of all the international conferences. They feared that there would otherwise be secret agreements.

"But it has been carried to an extreme. No cabinet could carry on successfully if its meetings were all open. The leaders at Paris or the Security Council of the United Nations Orgaization can never forget the electorate back home—not even dictators. They take a stand and then are adamant in that position. Yet government in this country, or any country, can only be carried on by compromise and by give and take. The Peace Conference can only succeed in the same manner."

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

A weekly newspaper presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

DOUGLAS M. GOWDY, Manager
RONALD A. McEACHERN, Editor

Royd E. Beamish, Gordon L. Smith, assistant editors; Clive H. Chattoe, construction industries editor; Gordon M. Grant, mining editor; James H. Joyce, investment editor; Donald G. MacLean, insurance and banking editor. Associates: N. J. O'Neail, W. L. Dack, R. R. Robinson, Hugh Agnew, Ronald Williams.

Ottawa: Kenneth R. Wilson, 260 Irving Avenue, 8-0847.

Montreal: Arthur D. Styles, Howard Gamble, Dominion Square Bldg., MA. 2331.

Corporation Records: Frank G. Carter, Kathleen Farmer, Winifred Flanagan, Mary Hill, Hazel Horgan, Grace Leaman, Margaret Maitland, Fraser Martin, Naomi O'Grady, Marjorie Scammell, Dorothy J. Smeltzer, Claude H. Taylor, Barbara Treviranus, J. R. Wilson.

Librarians—Beatrice Hamilton, Jean Reid.

Austin A. Weaver, advertising manager.

Melville M. Greig, circulation and promotion manager.

Advertising Service: Reg. V. Nicholls.

Montreal: Murray R. Chipman, eastern manager.

San Francisco: Duncan A. Scott & Co., Mills Bldg., Sutter 1393.

Los Angeles: Duncan A. Scott & Co., 448 South Hill St., Mich. 0821.

Subscription Terms: Single copies, 10 cents. Yearly: in Canada, United States, Mexico and British Empire, $5; all other countries, $6.

Advertising Rates: Single insertion, $4.20 per inch. Contract terms upon request.

Authorized as second-class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Other Publications and Services of The Financial Post

CORPORATION SERVICE. A. C. Bowman, manager, $10 monthly. Special prices for selected part service.
BUSINESS YEAR BOOK. Yearly $2.
SURVEY OF CORPORATE SECURITIES. Yearly $2.
SURVEY OF MINES. Yearly $2.
SURVEY OF OILS, $1.
DIRECTORY OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICIALS, Price $8.

Printed and Published by
MACLEAN - HUNTER
Publishing Company Limited
481 University Avenue, Toronto 2

JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN, Founder and Chairman — HORACE T. HUNTER, President
FLOYD S. CHALMERS, Executive Vice-President — THOMAS H. HOWSE, Vice-President and Treasurer

MACLEAN-HUNTER Publications:

NATIONAL MAGAZINES: Maclean's Magazine, Chatelaine, Mayfair, Canadian Homes and Gardens.

BUSINESS NEWSPAPERS: The Financial Post, Canadian Advertising, Canadian Machinery, Modern Power, Canadian Printer and Publisher, Industrial Progress, Canadian Shipping, Canadian Automotive Trade, Canadian Aviation, Bus and Truck Transport, Hardware and Metal, Canadian Grocer, Drug Merchandising, Canadian Bookseller, Canadian Stationer, Canadian Paint and Varnish Magazine, Painting and Decorating Contractor, Le Prix Courant, General Merchant, L'Epicier, Sanitary Engineer, Canadian Hotel Review, Plant Administration, Stylewear, Men's Wear Merchandising, and five business publications in the United States and Great Britain.

OTHER SERVICES: The Financial Post Corporation Service, Canadian Press Clipping Service.

Other MACLEAN-HUNTER offices:

MONTREAL Centre 2: Dominion Square Bldg., Marquette 2331.
NEW YORK 18: 522 Fifth Ave., Murray Hill 2-7888
CHICAGO 6: 309 West Jackson Blvd., Harrison 7890.
LONDON: Maclean-Hunter Limited, British Columbia House, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1, Cable, Atabek.

Sept. 14, 1946

Provincial Roundup

Maritimes

Reluctantly, Charlottetown's Maritime Central Airways continued its new Nova Scotia routes, which it had planned to cancel at the end of August. Pending a hearing before the Air Transport Board, schedules continued on a day-to-day basis. The company complained that the Post Office Department, rather than the ATB, in effect had final say as to whether a route should be operated—because its mail subsidy usually meant the difference between profit and loss on feeder lines. MCA meanwhile, however, was expanding its Maritime-New England flights.

Farmers in Conclave: Charlottetown was host, this week, to directors of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, meeting for the first time in the Maritimes. A plenary session, open to all farmers and to federal and provincial agriculture officials, was scheduled for Tuesday.

Fear Potato Glut: Island potato growers faced the prospect of a bumper crop, but of uncertain markets, for several reasons: 1. Abundant crops also in Ontario, Quebec and the eastern United States; 2. Shortage of refrigerator cars, tied up with shipments of bacon and other processed meats; 3. Lack of rail ferry service and of storage facilities; 4. Dollar parity, which threatened to cut export revenues by about 12 cents a bushel.

Coldwell Lauds Co-ops: The Federal Government has yielded to "an intensive campaign, organized and financed by monopolistic enterprises and speculative interests, against the co-operative movement," M. J. Coldwell, CCF leader, charged in Antigonish, heart of the Maritime co-operative movement: "The real battle today is between those who believe in economic freedom as well as political freedom, and those who deny that economic freedom is essential to democracy. . . . In many countries, including Canada, labor, co-operatives and democratic Socialism, find common ground."

Special Session Sought: Nova Scotia's Federation of Labor (CCL) pressed for a special legislature session, on unemployment and other issues, and to clear the path for a national health and welfare program. Despite insistence by Labor Minister Lauchlin Daniel Currie that the province would not relinquish its jurisdiction in the labor field, the Federation pressed for such a step, in favor of a national labor code.

Research Body Takes Shape: Composition of Nova Scotia's Research Foundation, established by the legislature last spring, was outlined by Premier Angus Macdonald. Heading the body which will advise the Government on scientific and technological matters, will be a scientist as president, and an economist as vice-president, aided by governors, who will be experts in various industrial lines. Funds up to $30,000 yearly will be voted to the foundation.

Must Close Gap: The gap between Canadian electors and elected must be closed—"if our democratic principles are to function and be strengthened, all must accept responsibility with their elected representatives" New Brunswick's Premier John Babbitt McNair told Ontario-Quebec-Maritime Kiwanians: "An active public opinion can influence any piece of legislation; only apathy or indifference on the part of the electorate, makes possible legislation or administration, inimical to the views and interests of the majority."

Allow Heavier Loads: Preparing for heavier postwar motor traffic, New Brunswick increased weight and load limits on its highways—by 3,000 lb., in most classes, setting new maximums ranging from 16,000 lb. up to 36,000. The new regulations will be rigidly enforced, Public Works Minister William Stafford Anderson warned.

S. K. MURRAY

has been elected a vice-president of British Columbia Packers Limited.

Ontario

Impatient at Government "inaction," Ottawa's Veterans' Housing League acted on its own; took over the former CWAC Kildare Barracks in Sandy Hill, and settled 20 homeless families there; threatened similar action toward several other properties. Civic and federal authorities termed the move "precipitate, unfortunate," but said they wouldn't evict the intruders "immediately."

Ottawa's Move, Drew Insists: Premier George Drew did not agree (with Justice Minister Louis St. Laurent) that the onus was on the provinces to move for another conference with Ottawa. The last conference, in May, he recalled, had adjourned on motion of Finance Minister Ilsley, and on the ground that more time was required to study the proposals advanced. "It is the duty of the chairman (Prime Minister King) to call it together again at the earliest possible date" Drew insisted. Drew definitely confirmed that the legislature would meet (probably in early November) to discuss a new tax setup.

Strikes Threaten Power: Strikes threaten the province with a serious power shortage, "within a few years, perhaps sooner," Vice-Chairman George Holmes Challies of the Ontario Hydro Commission, warned the Ontario Municipal Electrical Association: "The inevitable result will be that the commission will be unable to complete additional plants and distribution facilities." A five-year expansion program contemplates $60 millions expenditures.

Biggest Tourist Year?: With July tourist traffic at a new high (187,783 visitors for two days or longer, topping the previous peak, July 1937, by 651) the province looked forward to the biggest season in its history (present record 779,302 in 1937). In July, Ontario had more than 50% of the Dominion's tourist influx. In the first seven months of 1946, her total of 464,278 was 98% above the same period a year ago.

To Combat Cancer: Armed with a fund of $860,000 in cash and $260,000 in pledges, Ontario planned a new war on cancer, with a fully-equipped treatment clinic scheduled to open soon at Kingston, and diagnostic and "follow-up" clinics to come later in several northern centres. While the Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation's campaign had fallen short of its $2 millions goal, Chairman Arthur R. Ford believed the deficit might be written off, against the public interest stimulated in the movement.

Blow for Smokers: Early September frosts cost Ontario tobacco growers over $2 millions, they estimated, voicing fear of further damage before crops were harvested. Delhi area alone reported between 5,000 and 7,000 acres, representing about seven million pounds, destroyed.

Prairies

"Prolonged and widespread industrial strife" is disuniting Canada, the House of Bishops of the Church of England in Canada, meeting in Winnipeg, deplored; appealed "to all who are concerned, to consider the welfare of our country"; prayed "that an agreement may soon be reached, which will allow Canada to fulfill her destiny"; warned: "Disregard for the laws of our country, and uncompromising selfishness, will only lead to increased suffering."

Barkis Might Be Willin': Premier Stuart Sinclair Garson definitely did not choose to run in Portage La Prairie (which on Oct. 21 will elect a successor to the late Harry Leader, M.P.). But he was not so categorical on the possibility that he might aspire to the mantle of federal Liberal leadership, when William Lyon Mackenzie King doffs it: "That would depend on circumstances after completion of a Dominion-Provincial Agreement satisfactory to Manitoba . . . at present I do not know."

Busy Bay Season: Six British freighters, first to traverse the Hudson Bay route since 1939, had loaded approximately 1.9 million bushels of wheat at Churchill last month; three more were due to arrive within the next week, to take aboard another million bushels. Also shipped via the northern route, had been three carloads of Saskatchewan poplar, for use in matches. The province was unable to fill an order from Holland, for sufficient poplar to produce 250,000 pairs of wooden shoes.

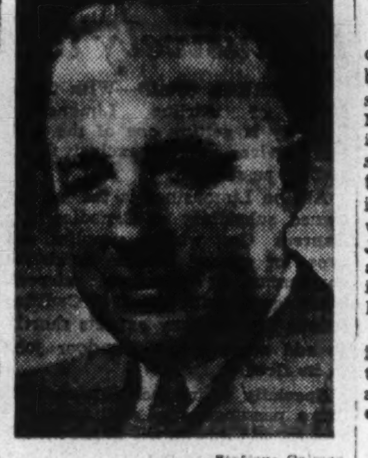
End Hospital Bill Nightmare: "Hospital bills will no longer worry Saskatchewanians" Premier Thomas Clement Douglas promised, outlining the province's hospital insurance plan, scheduled to start Jan. 1, guaranteeing free public ward hospital accommodation (not medical attention). Collections of $5 per capita for the service were due to start Oct. 1; the annual fee (maximum for one family $30, payable in installments if necessary) was expected to yield between $3 and $4 millions, with the province contributing another $1 million. Authorities outlined plans to increase hospital accommodation to 4,309 beds, or 4.8 per 1,000 of population (against 4.5 per 1,000 advocated by U. S. health authorities).

Canada-First Bricks: Saskatchewan's CCF Government took a strictly Canada-first stand on sale of bricks from its Estevan plant, insisting that at least 80% of total output be sold at home "though" said Premier T. C. Douglas, "we could get up to $5 more per 1,000 in the United States." Acquired and renovated at a cost of $200,000, the plant now reports daily production at 40,000; estimated yearly output (since the plant cannot operate throughout the winter) 12 million bricks. The Dominion Government gets first priority, for its housing projects; then come hospitals and other provincial projects; the balance going to private dealers.

CCF Buys Hay: The province announced plans to buy in all surplus hay, for resale in deficiency areas, as another step in its campaign to conserve feed and fodder. Acting through municipalities, the Government will contract with farmers in surplus areas, to provide hay, paying an advance of $3.50 a ton—full payments to range from $5 to $15, according to grade. The Government reserves the right to cancel up to Jan. 13 next, in which event, it will forfeit any advance payments made.

Social Credit Test Near: Next week might give Alberta the answer to an 11-year-old question—could Social Credit, as conceived by the late William Aberhart, be made to stick? On Monday, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, was to review the validity of the Manning Administration's "Bill of Rights," enacted in April (providing for creation of a five-man board of credit commissioners, to evaluate the province's economic resources, as a basis for future Social Credit dividends.

Calgary Big on Army Map?: Calgary would become one of the largest permanent force military centres in Canada, with an establishment of at least 3,000, if negotiations now under way between the Department of National Defense and the city, "jelled." Ottawa offered $5,000 for approximately 103 acres of city-owned land immediately east of the present Currie Barracks property; the city asked, in addition, that all hutments at Mewata Barracks be turned over to it, for use as housing, as they are declared surplus.



—Steffens-Colmer.

JOHN M. BUCHANAN

has been elected president of British Columbia Packers Ltd.

Quebec

Political hecklers in Pontiac riding had a field day. Only once in 30 years (in the Conservative landslide of 1930) had the constituency swung out of the Liberal column; but there always had to be a second time, and Liberal, Progressive Conservative, CCF, Labor-Progressive and Union of Electors candidates, were all in the field in the by-election to fill the late Wallace Reginald McDonald's seat. All encountered jeers, as well as cheers, in the five-way contest. Real Caouette, organizing the Union of Electors, termed himself an ex-Social Crediter, who had repudiated the banner of Solon Low.

Raps Communist Control: Communism could lead to a third world war, in which Canada would be in danger of becoming the principal battleground, Most Rev. Georges Melancon, Bishop of Chicoutimi, warned: " . . . shameful to see certain of our workers allowing themselves to be led by foreign organizers—notorious Communists, sometimes—who have succeeded in taking the lever of command of neutral and American unions in our province." He bade Catholic workers join the National Catholic Syndicates, "led by our own people, with a Christian social doctrine as directing principle."

Wanted—More Canadians: Canada cannot retain her place as fourth industrial country in the world, without increasing her population by planned immigration, David Arnold Croll, M.P. (Toronto-Spadina) warned Montreal Kiwanians: "We shall never prosper as we should if we export our raw materials to be processed in other countries and then sent back here in the shape of manufactured goods. We have to decide now whether we are going to use our war-built industrial machine . . . or whether we are going to tear it down and go back to sending our natural resources elsewhere."

Jobs for 1,000: Jobs for 200 "almost immediately," and for 1,000 within a year, were promised Montreal as Federal Electric Mfg. Co. announced purchase from WAC, of a plant covering 10 acres, to manufacture automatic telephone, aircraft radio and navigation equipment.

West Coast

"A certain country, which has its chest out" threatens British Columbia's salmon fisheries, "and I don't see how we are going to stop it" Major A. J. M. Motherwell warned in his retiring utterance as chief supervisor of fisheries: "That country is outfitting boats, and going into the fishing business in a big way. We were able to stop the Japs, off Bristol Bay; but from the attitude of this other country, it is going where the fish are, regardless; and that is off the B. C. coast."

Liberals "Use" Reds?: Communists in Canada "are openly undermining the country's productive capacity, and spoiling the good name of honest trade-unionism," John George Diefenbaker, M.P., Lake Centre, warned in Vancouver; charged Liberals "have deliberately encouraged the spread of Communism, to defeat the Progressive Conservatives"; branded the federal administration "government by brain trusters and bureaucrats, the quiz kids of the ivory towers."

Apples Aplenty; Pickers Scarce: Okanagan Valley, looking forward to one of its biggest apple crops, faced prospects of a labor shortage to harvest it; appealed urgently for men, women and children to volunteer before mid-September. Despite recent hail and wind storms, the yield was estimated at 7.5 million boxes; some predicted it would be nearer the 1944 record of 8,140,707 boxes.

BUSINESS THIS WEEK

	AUG.	JULY	JUNE	MAY	Year Ago
THE FINANCIAL POST PRODUCTION INDEX (1)	....	....	....	190.1	203.2
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (millions of $)					
Dom. total revenue	....	253.0	262.3	265.7	237.5
Dom. total expend.	....	190.0	240.3	243.1	397.8
MERCHANDISING					
Dept. store sales index no. (1).	....	159.7	191.6	208.8	133.2
•Retail sales index (no.)	....	196.5	218.0	216.9	170.5
•Wholesale sales index no.	....	249.3	241.0	259.8	203.7
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+14.7	+10.0	+17.2	....
FINANCE					
Dividend payment index (5)	....	146.9	144.9	143.2	140.0
Bank debits (1)	....	....	190.2	206.4	206.3
Bank deposits index (1)	....	....	......	253.1	223.6
Money supply (millions $)	....	....	6,975	7,106	6,651
NEWSPRINT CAPACITY					
Production ratio	....	99.2	96.5	96.3	77.8
Shipment ratio	....	101.3	93.2	93.2	81.1
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS					
Tons (D.B.S.) index	....	187.9	193.7	186.3	204.6
Cars (D.B.S.) index	....	150.7	141.3	146.4	151.9
COST OF LIVING					
•D.B.S. index	125.6	125.1	123.6	122.0	120.5
EMPLOYMENT INDEX, D.B.S.					
•All industries	....	173.5	169.9	169.3	175.5
•Manufacturing	....	187.2	184.6	186.2	207.2
•Payrolls (June 1/41=100 (2)		142.2	137.0	138.0	148.9

			Jan. 1 to date		Change
RAILWAYS—(000's omitted)	1946	1945	1946	1945	%
•Carloadings (week Aug. 31)	78.7	75.8	2,362.2	2,403.1	—1.7
•C.P.R. gross rev. (Aug. 31)	8,346	8,451	182,936	204,165	—10.4
C.N.R. gross rev. (July)	34,445	39,845	220,602	253,714	—13.1
C.N.R. net rev. (July)	5,518		25,150	48,482	—48.1
•C.P.R. gross revenue (July)	24,058	26,978	163,510	183,706	—10.9
•C.P.R. net revenue (July)	1,490	3,896	9,452	21,116	—43.2
IRON AND STEEL (000's omitted) (June)					
Pig iron production (tons)	129.9	150.0	876.0	942.0	—7.0
Steel production (tons)	214.9	257.1	1,449.6	1,395.6	—7.9
CONSTRUCTION (000's omitted)					
Contracts awarded (Aug.) $	80,414	41,031	460,692	267,276	+72.3
Building permits (July) $	33,107	19,939	239,839	100,613	+138.1
Cement prod., bbls. (June)	1,459.6	1,041.2	5,185.7	3,168.3	+63.6
AGRICULTURE (000's omitted)					
•Flour prod., bbls. (July)	2,164	1,822	26,436	24,676	+7.1
Flour exp., bbls. (June)	1,060	1,613	7,523	7,491	+0.3
Wheat exp., bush. (June)	9,947	43,298	79,368	110,485	—28.2
•Cattle sales (Aug.) (4)	177.6	156.2	1,042.8	1,073.6	—2.9
•Hog sales (Aug.) (4)	210.7	338.7	2,963.8	4,072.7	—27.2
SEA FISHERIES (000's omitted)					
•Catch, cwt. (July)	1,646	1,399	5,723	6,110	—6.3
•Landed value (July) $	7,742	8,175	17,190	27,961	—38.6
NEWSPRINT (000's omitted)					
Production (June)	344	266	2,003	1,545	+29.7
Exports, tons (June)	333	258	1,960	1,503	+30.4
MINING AND OILS (000's omitted)					
Coal prod., tons (June)	1,258.8	1,277.2	9,050.4	8,462.6	+6.9
Gold rec. (fine oz.) (May)	223	222	1,180	1,083	+8.9
Petroleum prod. (brl.) (June)	621.9	672.9	3,870.4	4,521.8	—14.4
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT (000,000 omitted) (July)					
•Total monthly kw.h.	3,423	3,231	24,100	23,949	+0.6
FOREIGN TRADE (millions of $)					
•Imports (July)	161.6	138.7	1,041.5	937.4	+10.9
Exports (July)	188.7	282.7	1,231.5	2,001.1	—37.5
FINANCE (millions of $)					
Bank debits (May)	6,116	6,894	28,896	26,582	+8.8
Bond sales (July)	263.6	422.4	2,960.4	4,034.2	—28.7
Life insurance sales (July)	105.9	56.8	694.6	373.6	+85.9
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS (000,000's omitted)					
Shoe prod., pr. (June)	3.7	3.3	22.6	19.2	+17.7
Cigarette cons. (no.) (June)	1,181	1,182	6,931	6,384	+0.9

(1) Base period 1935-39=100.
(2) All industries.
•New items for week.
(4) Total at yards and plants.
(5) Nesbitt, Thomson, etc.

DORION RED LAKE MINES has completed a road to property and camp buildings to house drilling crew. Work is expected to get under way shortly in initial drill test.

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES

Enquiries Invited

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, New York, London, Eng.

McFETRICK-SCARLETT & CO.
STOCK BROKERS
Members
The Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
ORDERS EXECUTED ON COMMISSION ONLY
TORONTO
184 Bay Street
ELgin 1281
R. Herbert Scarlett
MONTREAL
132 St. James St. W.
Plateau 8525
John McFetrick

Building

The Knowles Construction Company is staffed with men who possess wide technical knowledge and experience. Consult us now on your plans for industrial, commercial and institutional building; also roads, sewers and watermains. Inquiries also welcomed from firms and municipalities planning or requiring housing developments, commercial alterations, maintenance problems and reconversions.

KNOWLES CONSTRUCTION Co.
414 Bay St. Toronto 1
PHONE AD. 7291
Neel H. Knowles, Pres.
G. B. Knowles, Gen. Mgr.

For Sale

The ability to create and the facilities to produce effective advertising in all media.

Inquiries invited from those having authority to make decisions.

Thornton Purkis
ADVERTISING COUNSELLOR
330 BAY ST. TORONTO
ADELAIDE 3762

"Do you promise..."

Ulman Stromer, first man to write on the subject of papermaking. 1328 - 1407 A.D.

In the fourteenth century, papermakers were often sworn to secrecy . . . forced to promise on oath never to divulge the secrets of their craft. But even then, as today, the demand for paper was greater than the supply. The "secrets" were let out . . . spreading from country to country . . . giving to the world one of its most useful and valued products.

Today paper can be found in every factory, every office, every home—wherever a language is spoken and wherever trade is carried on. It is used in all professions and in every industry. It is a part of thousands of products and wraps many thousands of others. It carries the words of millions back and forth across the seven seas. It is the indispensable voice of commerce.

Canadian businessmen have learned that the name Howard Smith is a guarantee of quality. The Howard Smith group of mills makes a wide variety of types and grades of paper providing a complete paper service—designed to meet the needs of every phase of Canadian business.

Makers in Canada of High Grade Papers

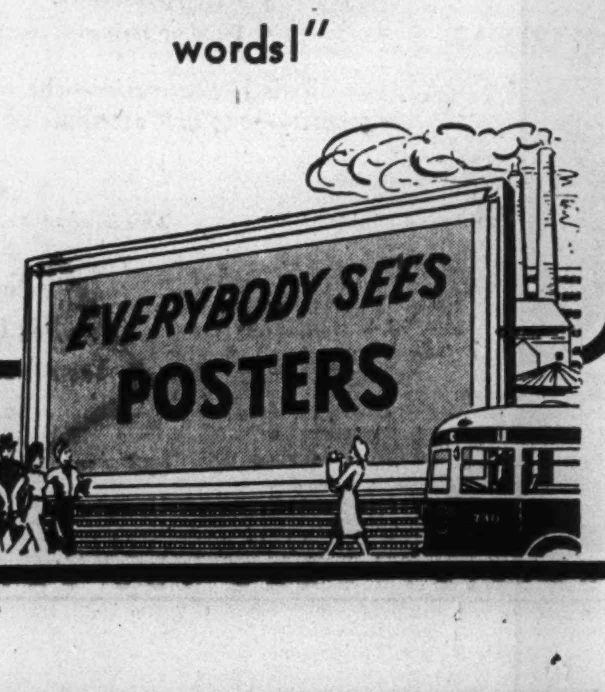
IN BUSINESS PAPERS LOOK FOR THE WATERMARK
HOWARD SMITH is your guarantee of quality

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LIMITED

百聞不如一見

The CHINESE did not invent 24-sheet Posters; but long, long ago, a wise old Chinese philosopher wrote this:

"One picture is worth ten thousand words!"



POSTER ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
80 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

THE FARMER wants the Best..

The Canadian farmer is not just a farmer in name only — he's a shrewd business man. Proof of that can be found in the merchandise he buys — most of it nationally-known commodities — brand names — familiar advertised goods. He's not afraid to spend money for quality because his preference for the best usually springs from hard and long experience.

He's just as business-like in his reading habits. He prefers quality and the Family Herald and Weekly Star gives him quality with top articles, fiction, editorials, digests, farm news, home columns, etc. . . . in generous helpings. In fact, more straight farm editorial content than any other Canadian rural magazine . . . That's why more than 300,000 Canadian farmers prefer the Family Herald and welcome it each week as an old and trusted friend, and why Family Herald advertisers find such a ready and receptive response to their sales messages.

Family Herald and Weekly Star
CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MAGAZINE
MONTREAL Established 1870 CANADA

Labor Roundup

Meat Packers' Dispute Holds 'Peg Spotlight

Three big Canadian meat packers, Swift Canadian, Canada Packers and Burns Co., are attending meetings in Winnipeg this week with representatives of UPWA (CCL-CIO), presided over by Mr. Justice S. E. Richards, industrial disputes commissioner. He is trying to conciliate their long-standing dispute over terms to be incorporated in renewals of collective agreements between them. For three weeks during August, the packers and the union argued in Toronto. Finally the union ordered its locals to vote on the companies' uniform 5c. wage increase offers. Rejection will be taken to mean the same thing as a strike vote. It is a foregone conclusion the locals will not accept the offer. It is, however, a question whether the men want to go on strike at this time. Mr. Justice Richards' task is to head off a looming strike by bringing the parties together in agreement before the returns from the voting by locals are complete.

• • •

Conciliation Attempt Begun at Windsor

Windsor's most serious strike at Chrysler Corp., UAWA (CCL-CIO), which also affects the company's Chatham plant and involves about 3,500 employees, is under investigation by L. W. Brockington, K.C., named commissioner last week. The strike began June 18. Up to the time of the commissioner's appointment, there had been no report of any effort by either party to open negotiations.

• • •

Anaconda Workers Form New Union

Some of the would-be Anaconda workers who don't hold with Ben Doherty's UMM & SWA (CCL-CIO), have organized a second union as a local of CCL's Brass & Copper Workers' Union. When the new union held its organizing meeting, about 200 members of the UMM & SWA were on hand. They heckled and booed for a time, but finally walked out of the meeting, and left Thomas Parks, pro-tem president of the new workers' body, to get on with his job.

• • •

Union Seamen Granted Preference

The threatened tie-up of Canadian shipping on the Great Lakes was averted last week, when the union accepted wage increases of 8 to 10 cents an hour. The increases amount to an average of 20% over previous levels, 12½% to be effective in 1946, the balance in 1947. The new agreements extend to December, 1947. The operators made a concession to the union by assuring preferential employment for CSU members.

• • •

Turbulent Valleyfield Conflict Over

Arrests are still being made in connection with fights and frays which occurred during the course of United Textile Workers strike at Valleyfield. Latest arrest was that of Aurele Breton, union organizer, who replaced Azelus Beaucage as leader of the local union of UTWA (TLC-AFL). Beaucage and Kent Rowley, Dominion director of the union, are awaiting trials on charges of inciting riots during the strike.

Quebec's Labor Minister, Antonio Barrette, produced the formula for settlement of the Valleyfield strike. Provided for is a secret ballot among the workers to choose a union and a joint application to the Regional War Labor Board to be drawn up between the company and the chosen union covering pay, working hours, etc. Workers who packed the meeting when it was decided to go back to work cheered loud and long.

• • •

Union Head Fired, Streetcars Don't Run

At Kitchener, Ont., the public utilities commission fired Frank Fluvian, president of the Kitchener local of Amalgamated Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (TLC-AFL). Oscar Vogt, who had testified against him at a recent commission hearing when reasons for Fluvian's dismissal were discussed, got Fluvian's job as a despatcher. Whereupon 80 members of Fluvian's union walked out in protest. The utilities commission's 24 buses and 12 streetcars were idle Monday and 50,000 Kitchener-Waterloo people trudged to and from their jobs. The commission has offered to let the union select any one of three judges to arbitrate the dispute, but the union insists it wants Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell for the job.

• • •

Hydro Employees Force Demands

Eighty York township hydro employees, members of Branch 1 of the Civic Utilities and Electrical Workers, struck this week. Since last February the union has battled for a voluntary check-off system, incorporation of cost-of-living bonus in wage scales, longer vacations for senior men, a pension plan, 15c. an hour increases for hourly workers and an equivalent for weekly paid workers, and shorter hours. Most of these demands had been recommended by a board of conciliation. The council has been adamant. The strike affects servicing of the township's hydro system, doesn't mean a blackout.

• • •

Calgary Ironworkers Accept 13½c. Raise

For nearly 10 weeks, 50 members of Calgary Iron Works' local of UMM & SWA (CCL-CIO) were on strike for 25c. an hour wage increases, a 40-hour week, and off-shift differential of 5c. During the course of the strike, the union lowered its wage demands to 15c., eventually accepted 13½c.

• • •

Striking British Columbia hard-rock miners, who are beginning to talk of finding jobs in other labor-short industries, don't like the findings of a special committee of the B. C. Department of Mines. A 44-hr. week in the mining industry isn't feasible, the committee said. Speaking for striking members of UMM & SWA in British Columbia, Harvey Murphy, regional director of the union, said: "We are not going to be penalized and be the only workers in the province who don't get the 44-hr. week.

In British Columbia, three prominent unionists, all members of the CCF, quit the party. They were R. W. Bullock, member of the boilermakers' union, Lloyd Whalen of the woodworkers' union, and T. J. Bradley, formerly a CCF organizer. Pooh-poohing their resignations, CCF National Secretary, David Lewis said at Ottawa, they were all Trotsky-ites anyway.

Uncertain Market Should Aid Sale Of Savings Bonds

OTTAWA (Staff)—Stock market blues hold no fears—so far—for officials now readying the opening guns in the forthcoming Canada Savings Bond campaign.

Announcement as to terms of the new bonds is expected the week end of Sept. 28. Before that, some announcement about dealer participation is likely. To date there has been a tight coat of secrecy about the offering terms. Best guesses here—and they are purely guesses—are that the bonds will be 10-year term and carry a 2¾% interest rate. Limit to each buyer is expected to be about $2,000. Final decisions on these points are not likely to be confirmed until the last minute—especially with market conditions in their present nervous state.

Meanwhile, the decline in stock market values has found government bonds holding firm and, if anything, strengthening a bit over earlier quotations. If present market weakness continues into October, Canada Savings Bonds may look considerably attractive to the man-in-the-street, who by that time will be more than ever nervous about taking a flyer in the stock market.

Canada Doubts Atomic Power In General Use

OTTAWA (Staff) — Publication this week in New York of the first definitive figures on estimated cost of producing industrial power from atomic energy has aroused only minor interest in official sources here.

First, the cost figures as disclosed confirm the general view that it will be a long time before this source competes with other available sources of power.

Second, the Canadian view is that the amount of available material for production of nuclear power is so limited as to make it much too valuable to "squander" on industrial power plants.

According to the U. S. estimate, a Handford-type pile plant (not dissimilar to the pile-type plant now nearing completion at Chalk River) could be modified to operate a "continuous thermal power plant at current prices" so as to produce 75,000 kilowatts at a capital cost of about $25 millions. This would be for a plant somewhere in the eastern United States. On the assumption that it would operate at 100% capacity and that interest charges on the investment would be 3%, the operating cost would be approximately .8 cents per kw.h.

Coal Cost Less

A comparable power plant using coal as a source of fuel would, according to the experts, now cost about $10 millions. If this plant burned coal with a rating of 13,500 B.t.u. per ton, the cost of this fuel would be approximately $7 a ton at the mines and $7 delivered at the plant. Operating costs on the same basis as the nuclear plant would therefore work out at about .65 cents per kw.h. or .1½ cents less than that of the proposed nuclear plant. The cost would about equalize, it is stated, if coal were to cost $10 a ton delivered at the plant.

Strictly comparable Canadian power costs are not available but for representative Canadian cities the over-all selling price of power delivered to commercial users ranges only from 1 to 2 cents per kw.h. Similarly average revenue from electricity sales in Quebec (when all types of users are pooled) is stated to be approximately .4 cents per kw.h. Figures vary, of course, for each community, industry, user or load. In Prince Edward Island, for example, a figure comparable to the .4 cents quoted for Quebec, is said to be in excess of 4 cents per kw.h.

Plant Near Completion

Meanwhile, Canada's first nuclear energy plant at Chalk River is now within a few weeks of operating at full capacity. Recent visits from top-flight scientists and experts have confirmed the view that the "different" approach taken by Canada in construction of the plant has given this country an important property, which will be highly useful for special purposes.

And it is the specialized uses of atomic energy which are of special interest to the Chalk River experts. Medicinal or therapeutic and "tracer" uses are of particular interest to Canada, as well as a number of secret but highly important developments, not especially concerned with the "power" or economic aspects of atomic fission.

AluminumPrice StillUnchanged

U. K. Pays More Only Because of Parity, is Explanation

MONTREAL (Staff) — Reports that the U. K. Supply Ministry has announced an increase of £5 15s. per metric ton in the price of aluminum ingot does not mean that the Aluminum Co. of Can. has jumped its price, a company spokesman told The Financial Post.

A Reuters dispatch from London quotes the Supply Ministry as saying that the price of virgin aluminum in ingot or notch-bar form will be increased from £67 to £72 15s. because of an increase in the cost of metal under contract with Canada.

It is presumed here that the contract referred to in the dispatch is the £460 million U. K. order placed with The Aluminum Co. earlier this year (See The Financial Post, Mar. 30, 1946). Under terms of this contract, payment was to be in Canadian dollars. Aluminum Co. spokesmen point out that there has been no change in the cost price, and think the increased U. K. price has likely come as a result of Canadian dollar parity. Previously the pound stood at $4.43 Canadian funds; thus aluminum at £67 a ton sold for $296.81. After parity the pound fell to $4.03, and £67 was worth only $270.01. The new price of £72 15s. represents approximately $293.19 a ton Canadian funds. On a per pound basis both old and new prices are fractionally over 13 cents. (Metric ton is 2,204.6 lb.).

HASTINGS FIRE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., with head office at Belleville, Ont., has been organized under Ontario charter to write any class of insurance, other than life, for which a joint stock insurance company may be licensed under the Ontario Insurance Act. Capital is $300,000, (3,000 shares of $100 par). Incorporators and provisional directors are R. A. Pringle, barrister, W. L. McDougall, insurance broker and F. S. Follwell, merchant, all of Belleville.

Montreal Taxi Line Caters Exclusively to Air Travellers

MONTREAL (Staff)—With formation of Airline Limousines, this city is getting one of the first taxi services catering exclusively to airline passengers.

Airline Limousines is the wholly owned subsidiary of Canadian Air Express Co. which supplies all types of ground service to airline companies at Montreal airport. Starting off with ten 1946 Cadillac sedans the company expects shortly to add some special six-door jobs to its fleet.

Specially trained chauffeurs will drive passengers to and from the airport and downtown ticket offices for a dollar per person. Airline Limousines at present is serving Colonial and Wheeler Airlines but expects to extend its service to other domestic and international lines shortly.

"Stay on Ground"

E. A. Goodeve, president of Canadian Air Express and its subsidiary, tells The Financial Post that this additional service is in line with company policy to "stay on the ground." Canadian Air Express was incorporated in 1928 and started operations in 1942 as Canadian agent for Colonial Airlines. Since then it has broadened its scope to include specialized ground services to airlines and air travellers. This service includes ticket sales, traffic solicitation, reservations, dispatching, "turn-around service" at the airport, aircraft maintenance, refuelling, general handling of baggage and express.

With its fleet of Cadillacs, Airline Limousines hopes to speed service between airport and downtown Montreal. Actual travelling time is about 25 or 30 minutes, but the big timesaver will be in always having a car ready to whisk passengers away as soon as they have cleared customs. This is particularly important at an airport such as Dorval, where international passenger traffic is heavy.

Each car will take five passengers and the driver, which means less waiting. With bigger taxis which carry 10 or 12 passengers, air travellers who clear through customs first have to wait around until there is a full load.

Plan Two-way Radio

To speed up the ground service, Airline Limousines is studying plans to equip the cars with two-way radio communication between airline dispatchers and chauffeurs.

Canadian Air Express is an all-Canadian company which, according to a company spokesman, was started on little more than the proverbial shoe-string. Starting with a policy that the company would start its services where the airlines left off, it has been successful thus far in developing its role of ground specialist in air travel. Starting with 12 employees in 1942 CAE now has 126 on its payroll.

The company now has plans for an airline terminal building in downtown Montreal, to bring all airline ticket offices under one roof and to provide air travellers with accommodation similar to a railroad union station, it is understood.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS: July net revenue $5.5 millions, a decrease of $3.6 millions or 39.3% from July, 1945. Operating revenues declined from $39.8 millions to $34.4. Operating expenses cut from $30.8 millions to $28.9 millions. The aggregate through July shows a $33.1 million drop in operating revenue, a $9.8 million cut in operating expenses with net revenue down $23.3 millions, or 51.9%.

The bank of Montreal has opened an office at White Fox, Sask., to be operated as a subagency to the Nipawin, Sask. branch. Service will be given two days a week Tuesday and Friday.

Claude Neon
COLD CATHODE
Fluorescent Lighting
INCREASES EMPLOYEE PRODUCTION
E. L. RUDDY CO LIMITED
TORONTO HAMILTON

THE MONARCH LIFE Assurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1906
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

A BROKEN STEP
put him behind the eight ball!

The delivery man did not notice . . . he tripped on the faulty step . . . and pitched to the sidewalk. A serious back injury was the result . . . followed by a suit for heavy damages. Ever since, Mr. Homeowner has been behind-the-eight-ball . . . paying by installments, month after month.

This sort of thing happens every day . . . and might happen at your home, no matter how careful you might be. But if you carry Federal Residence and Personal Liability Insurance, you need not worry. At small cost you can secure protection designed to fit your own individual needs . . . protection against liability claims made by any person injured on your property or through the acts of any members of your family, or household pets, at home or away.

Protect your future . . . ask your insurance agent for information on the extensive protection which the Federal Residence and Personal Liability Insurance Policy provides.

Federal
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE: INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING, TORONTO

INFLATION is no respecter of persons. Like the rain, it falls on the just and the unjust alike.

If, through free and careless spending, inflation should descend upon Canada as it has upon many other nations, its evil would fall upon *everyone*.

Upon the shiftless, the thriftless, and the black market patrons . . . Yes . . .

But inflation's evil would fall equally on the "just"—those decent, honest, prudent citizens who observe the law and do not seek to satisfy selfish whims to the detriment of the community.

These, fortunately, are Canada's majority . . . these are Canada's No. 1 citizens. In their hands lies victory over inflation.

Here are their five cardinal points in personal financing:

- Hold on to Victory Bonds and Certificates:
- Buy only those goods which are in fair supply and save money for the day when goods now in short supply will be readily available.
- Avoid black market purchases.
- Keep up insurance.
- Build up savings accounts:

This is *conservation*—the first requisite of personal security—the first attribute of good citizenship.

BANK OF MONTREAL
working with Canadians in every walk of life since 1817
"MY BANK" TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

This is why we say:
If You Are a No. 1 Citizen You will look after No. 1....
This is not selfishness, but the realization that a community is no better, no sounder than its citizens.

SAVE FOR YOURSELF . . . AND YOU SAVE FOR CANADA

APPRAISALS
by
A Registered Professional Engineer
WHEN
REFINANCING
REINSURING
REORGANIZING
Write or Telephone for Free Estimate
H. H. SCOTLAND B.Sc., M.I., Mech. E.
319 Bay Street
Elgin 3548 Toronto, Ont.

How To Assure
Success For Your Products
with
DFI Planned Products Service

Satisfactory sales volume and profit for your products in the highly competitive market ahead can be assured through modern design, exceptional performance and competitive price achieved through DFI Planned Products Service. We develop product from your specifications and bring you tested working sample ready for production with manufacturing drawings and processing ... Write for information.
Canadian Director, 1434 St. Catharine Street, W. Montreal 25, P. Q., Canada
DESIGNERS FOR INDUSTRY, INC.
2915 DETROIT AVE. - CLEVELAND 13, OHIO
59 PARK AVE. - NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

More FM Transmitters For Canada Will Soon Chase Static Off Radio

VE9EV, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's new FM (frequency modulation) station atop the skyscraping Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto, expects to start sending its static-free, high fidelity signals within a matter of weeks, The Financial Post is told. Hold-up is caused by redesigning of transmitter equipment in the light of experiments at the CBC's Montreal guinea pig stations, VE9CB and VE9FM.

The CBC blueprint for FM broadcasting calls for two 3,000-watt Montreal stations, one of similar strength in Toronto, smaller 250-watt basic units at Winnipeg and Vancouver, others later across the Dominion at such points as Ottawa and Halifax. Provision is made for licensing independent FM stations, and two of these—Canadian Marconi's VE9CM, Montreal, and Rogers Radio's VE9AK, Toronto—have been airing experimental programs for as long as five years.

For Everybody

Only Canadians benefiting from FM programs on the air today are those working on the development of receiver equipment, a radio instruction schools, and the few private individuals who happen to have FM sets. Radio manufacturers say they will give Canadians all the FM home receivers they can use as soon as regular transmitters are established. Certainly by this time next year buyers should have a wide choice of FM receivers.

Production of FM equipment in the United States is steadily increasing, is already up to one transmitter and 1,000 receiving sets daily, according to Major Edwin H. Armstrong, a principal inventor of the new broadcasting system.

Briefly, FM represents a new method of carrying programs to the receiving sets. All broadcasts are carried by radio waves. In today's amplitude modulation (AM), broadcasts the power of the radio wave is increased or decreased to control the volume of sound broadcast. For example music played by a symphony orchestra could be likened to a ship passing through a canal. When the first violins are playing, and the high notes and the bass fiddles are down in the depths, the sides of the canal have to be widened to let the whole ship go through. Making the sides of the canal wider or narrower is similar to what happens in AM broadcasts.

With FM, however, the music is carried along by waves but the canal is the same width all the way along. When the music changes from high to low or when some instruments start playing and others stop, the frequency of the waves varies.

One manufacturer has likened the difference between AM and FM to a searchlight operated with and without shutters. In AM the searchlight is beamed at the listener's home to a certain spot on the radio dial, while the intensity of the light is varied by shutters depending on the music or words being broadcast. With FM the intensity of the light remains constant while the searchlight plays back and forth across a certain number of kilocycles, depending on the program transmitted.

These explanations, however, are not likely to be of chief concern to radio buyers. Hence manufacturers are stressing some of the concrete advantages of FM over AM. Here are some of the important ones:

1. No static
2. Less distortion
3. No interference between two stations
4. No fading
5. Good reception day and night
6. Greater dynamic range.

Too Much Fidelity?

One feature which many persons have come to expect from FM is technically called high fidelity. But to get true high fidelity would require a more expensive radio than the mass market can stand. Also, it is not at all certain that listeners would like high fidelity even if they could get it. High fidelity means the ability to carry the full range of notes with each instrument in the orchestra, balanced with the others in the total sound effect. On ordinary AM radios—although we may not realize it—we have become accustomed to hear a preponderance of bass notes, because AM cuts out the very high notes. If FM gives us the entire range of musical notes, chances are we will say: where are the bass notes?

While high fidelity will likely come eventually many radio men think it will take time to get listeners educated to it. So the first FM sets are expected to give the buyer a taste of what's to come, but not the full dose. High fidelity FM will go unappreciated by many of the older radio listeners, anyway. While the entire range of audible sound lies between 16 and 16,000 cycles, most persons past middle age can't hear sound much above 5,000 or 6,000 cycles. The health of the individual has a considerable bearing on how soon his hearing range is cut down. Since FM can carry the full 16,000 cycles this particular feature will be lost on 10 to 12% of the population.

Static Nipped Off

Static-free radio reception, however, will be appreciated. In FM radios the static travels right into the receiving set but is nipped off before it can get into the loudspeaker. For music lovers, FM also promises to reproduce those full round notes by permitting the harmonic overtones to come through; thus doing away with the sometimes "fuzzy" notes heard today. The feature called "dynamic range" probably requires a little explanation. This is generally described as being the spread between the loudest sound in intensity and the weakest sound. Greater dynamic range will be similar to three dimensional movies, giving each instrument its proper value in the whole orchestra.

From the viewpoint of broadcasters, radio advertisers and listeners FM's biggest benefit will be in eliminating interference between stations. In AM radio, stations with the greatest power tend to drown out smaller stations when two are close together on the dial. But the result usually is that neither station can be heard clearly. In FM this doesn't happen—the stronger station, as long as the power of its signal is in the ratio of two to one, shuts out the weaker station completely. This means that actually two stations could share the same frequency so long as one is carried by a power at least twice as great as the other to its area of coverage. Design for FM coverage is based on mileage, so two stations in cities 30 or 40 miles apart could broadcast on identical frequencies and the FM receivers between these cities would pick up clearly the station carried by the greater power to its particular locality.

Another factor in eliminating interference is that the radio waves carrying FM programs have the same range day and night—generally not in excess of 100 miles. (An FM station situated on a mountain top 6,000 ft. high may have a service radius of 200 miles). Thus FM broadcasts will not suffer from the night-time interference encountered by local or regional stations now. It has been estimated that by eliminating interference, FM broadcasting would permit 10,000 stations to operate in Canada.

Planes as Relay Stations

This short-range of FM means, however, that for the time being at least it will not be able to serve large rural areas or villages and towns remote from broadcasting stations. The problem of carrying network programs over FM also still has to be solved, although some experimenting has been done on both these problems. By using airplanes as relay stations it has been found possible to cover much wider areas.

Even when FM sets are available, radio stations will broadcast the same program over AM and FM, at least for the present. And when broadcasters begin commercial programs over FM announcers and radio speakers will have to brush up on their technique. FM is very sensitive and the sound of turning manuscript pages or even breathing can be heard distinctly. One item on which technicians will have to work is the sound of the needle on records as they are played. Over FM this noise sounds almost like static on AM.

All these trouble spots are now being worked on in Canada's experimental FM stations, and in radio manufacturers' plants. But with all its uncertainties here are some of the things of which radio listeners can be fairly sure, with FM:

1. FM sets on the market later this year or early 1947, costing a little more than AM sets.
2. Same programs over both AM and FM.
3. No static, interference, or fading.
4. Good reception day or night.
5. Only a certain number of stations will be permitted in a given area. The number will likely be set by the Dept. of Transport on the advice of CBC.
6. Rural listeners won't have FM for some time.

Cad'n. Wirebound Sales, Profit Up

Sales for Canadian Wirebound Boxes for the first four months of the current fiscal year were substantially higher than for the same period last year, President and Managing Director A M. Dunn informs The Financial Post. An improvement in earnings is also anticipated.

Production is running ahead of last year despite the still tight supply situation in lumber, paperboard, wire and veneer. Demand for boxes and containers is still at an unprecedented level, the president said. Processed food products are greatly in excess of last year and much of the heavy container demand comes from UNNRA. Company plants are being equipped with new and modern equipment, to meet increased business.

Renfrew Textiles Profits Hit High

Sales and earnings of Renfrew Textiles are running at an all-time high, The Financial Post is informed. Orders on hand are sufficient to ensure maximum operations for another year.

Net profit after all charges for the seven months period ended July 31, 1946, was $16,578 (for the entire 1945 year, $18,771). Annual dividend requirements are $15,000.

Net earnings before taxes for the seven-month period were $31,235. Income and excess profits taxes were estimated at $14,657.

SILVER-MILLER MINES says No. 2 vein showed native silver in face of drift on 300-ft. horizon. Company has been carrying out underground development on 213.4 acres in Coleman twp., Ont., for some weeks.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
To yield from 2.19% to 5.50%

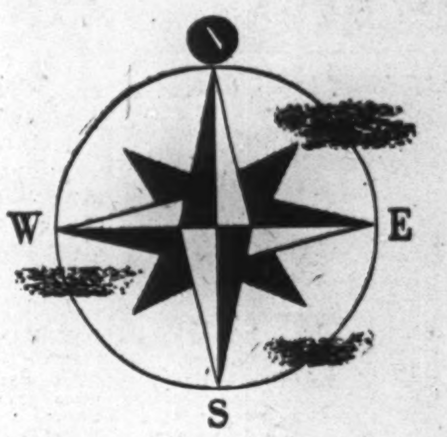
Our September offering list contains diversified suggestions for the investment of idle funds at attractive rates of income.

A copy will be gladly mailed upon request.

BANKERS BOND CORPORATION LIMITED
330 Bay Street, Toronto Telephone: AD. 6267

Members of The Investment Dealers Association of Canada

IN TORONTO...
CARS and TRUCKS FOR RENT
CALL
car-U-drive
100 RICHMOND STREET WEST TORONTO, ONT.
AD. 5733



where in the world . . . ?

Where in the world will you find a country whose outlook is more favorable than Canada's? First in nickel and newsprint, second in pulp and gold, a great producer of base metals and with hydro-electric power installations totalling over 10,200,000 h.p., Canada has a remarkable capacity for continued industrial expansion.

Some companies are in a preferred position to share in Canada's future industrial growth. Investors who wish to seek out these companies are reminded that the advisory services of this organization are always at their full disposal.

W. C. Pitfield & Company Limited
MONTREAL
Halifax Moncton Saint John Ottawa Cornwall Toronto Vancouver

New Issue

250,000 CLASS "A" SHARES
(NO PAR VALUE)

BRAND AND MILLEN LIMITED
(INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO)

CAPITALIZATION

	AUTHORIZED	ISSUED
Class "A" Shares (no par value)	750,000	325,000
Common Shares (no par value)	250,000	250,000

THE CLASS "A" SHARES ARE:

Non-redeemable; entitled to fixed preferential cash dividends, cumulative from January 1st, 1947, at the rate of 12c per share per annum payable quarterly on the first days of April, July, October and January; also entitled to a participating dividend after payment of a similar dividend of 12c per share on the common shares, to the extent of 60% of residue profits; non-voting unless 12 quarterly dividends in the aggregate are in arrears, in which case holders of such shares shall be entitled to voting rights of one vote for each share held; entitled on distribution of assets to first receive unpaid cumulative dividends and thereafter to share equally share for share with the common shares.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Harry Lahman .... President
Toronto, Ontario
Proprietor of Brownie Chocolate Products, President Canadian Automatic Confections Limited, Director and Treasurer Lyons Engineering Co. Ltd.

Hon. Salter A. Hayden, K.C. .... Vice-President
Toronto, Ontario
Senator, Canadian Senate

John Duggan, Secretary-Treasurer
Toronto, Ontario
Formerly Sales Executive, Marconi Company (Canada)

C. Frank Worrall .... Director
Toronto, Ontario
Insurance Broker

Lt.-Col. Walker Bell .... Director
Oakville, Ontario
Corporation and Mining Executive

Transfer Agent and Registrar: Royal Trust Company, Toronto, Ontario.
Brand and Millen Limited, Head Office, Long Branch, Ontario.

We offer, as principals, these Class "A" Shares, if, as and when issued by Brand and Millen Limited and accepted by us, subject to prior sale and a change in price, and subject to approval of Messrs. McCarthy and McCarthy, Toronto, counsel for the Company, who are also counsel for the undersigned.

PRICE: $2.50 PER CLASS "A" SHARE

Brand and Millen Limited was incorporated under the provisions of "THE COMPANIES ACT" of the Province of Ontario on the 25th day of July, 1946. The Company was formed for the purpose of acquiring and did, in fact, acquire all the assets, undertaking, business and goodwill as a going concern from the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1946, of Brand & Millen Limited. This last-mentioned Company was primarily engaged in the manufacture and sale of radios, radio receivers, electronic record players and electronic devices of all kinds and possessed of a plant at Long Branch, Ontario.

It is the intention of this Company Brand and Millen Limited, to expand its field of industry into allied lines, utilizing the plant at Long Branch, inventory, machinery and all equipment. Brand and Millen Limited are the holders of valuable license rights in the Canadian Radio Patent Pool which authorizes the Company to use all existing basic radio patents and ensures the rights to use any improvements in radio construction and television construction, which means that the company will be out in the lead at all times in innovations and improvements in their radios.

The Company has also acquired all the shares, except Directors' qualifying shares, of Radio Furniture Limited, Mildmay, Ontario, a company engaged in the manufacture of radio and phonograph cabinets. The acquisition and control of Radio Furniture Limited ensures the Company of a continuous supply of cabinets, also will enable the Company to lead the industry in the matter of cabinet design.

The Company has also acquired valuable patent rights for the manufacture and sale of a portable fluorescent emergency and utility light, battery operated. The Company has ample facilities to carry on this manufacture without interference with its other lines. Plans are also being advanced for the development, manufacture, and sale of many other electronic devices, television units, etc.; the manufacture of these is practicable with the present personnel and equipment. Interim certificates are now available for delivery. These interim certificates will be exchangeable for definitive certificates when available.
Statutory information will be promptly furnished upon request.

T. EARLE REID AND COMPANY
11 KING STREET WEST TORONTO 1, ONTARIO

The statements obtained herein are based upon information which we believe to be reliable, but not guaranteed by us.

$56,885,000

City of Montreal
Serial Debentures
(1946 Refunding Issue)

To be dated September 1, 1946 To mature November 1, as shown below.

Principal, interest (first payment due May 1, 1947, thereafter half-yearly May 1 and November 1) and redemption premium, if any, payable in lawful money of Canada at the principal office of designated chartered banks in the Cities of Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Saint John, N.B., Quebec, Winnipeg or Vancouver at the option of the holder. Debentures of each maturity subject to redemption at the option of the City, on any interest maturity date prior to maturity, upon not less than 30 days' nor more than 60 days' prior notice, as a whole, or in part by lot, at principal amount and accrued interest to the date of redemption, plus a premium of 1/8 of 1% of such principal amount for each successive full twelve months during the period commencing on the date fixed for redemption and extending to the stated maturity date of such Debentures, provided that the premium payable shall in no case exceed 2%. Coupon Debentures in the denominations of $500 and $1,000, and authorized multiples of $1,000, registrable as to principal at the City Hall, Montreal

Legal Opinion: Messrs. Heward, Holden, Hutchison, Cliff, Meredith & Ballantyne, acting for the Syndicate, and Charles Laurendeau, Esq., K.C., for the City of Montreal

In the opinion of Counsel, these Debentures will be direct obligations of the City of Montreal will rank concurrently and *pari passu* with the other securities issued by it and, in conformity with the law, will be a charge on the immoveable property situated within the limits of the City

Information relating to the purpose of issue of these Debentures, the 1944 Plan of Financial Reorganization, By-Law No. 1809 under which these Debentures will be issued, and the financial position of the City appears in the prospectus, copies of which are available upon request

Schedule of Maturities, Interest Rates, Offering Prices and Yields

Date of Maturity November 1	Principal Amount $	Rate of Interest %	Offering Price*	Approximate Yield to Maturity %
1947	4,000,0 0	1¼	Sold	—
1948	182,000	1½	Sold	—
1949	6,140,000	1¾	Sold	—
1950	5,575,000	2	Sold	—
1951	250,000	2¼	Sold	—
1952	1,508,000	2¼	Sold	—
1953	125,000	2½	Sold	—
1954	125,000	2½	Sold	—
1955	125,000	2½	Sold	—
1956	125,000	2½	Sold	—
1957	125,000	2¾	99.50	2.80
1958	125,000	2¾	99.25	2.82
1959	125,000	2¾	99.00	2.84
1960	207,000	2¾	98.75	2.85
1961	776,000	2¾	98.50	2.87
1962	125,000	2¾	98.25	2.88
1963	597,000	2¾	98.00	2.90
1964	4,622,000	3	100.00	3.00
1965	6,630,000	3	100.00	3.00
1966	3,329,000	3	100.00	3.00
1967	7,349,000	3	99.50	3.03
1969	1,647,000	3	99.50	3.03
1971	404,000	3	99.50	3.03
1972	3,324,000	3	99.00	3.05
1973	4,437,000	3	99.00	3.05
1974	4,908,000	3	99.00	3.05

*Plus accrued interest from September 1, 1946

It is expected that Debentures in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Debentures when available, will be ready for delivery on or about September 16, 1946

We, as principals, offer these Debentures, if, as and when issued and accepted by us, subject to the approval of al legal proceedings by Counsel for the Syndicate. Subscriptions will be received subject to rejection or allotment, in whole or in part, and the right is reserved to close subscription books at any time without notice

L. G. Beaubien & Co., Limited
W. C. Pitfield & Company Limited
René-T. Leclerc, Inc.
Collier, Norris & Quinlan, Limited
Société Générale de Finance, Inc.
Paul Gonthier & Co., Limited
Lajoie, Robitaille & Cie, Limitée
Oscar Dubé & Cie, Inc.
J. C. Boulet, Limitée
J. E. Laflamme Limitée
Canadian Alliance Corporation Limited
Matthews & Company
G. E. Leslie & Co.
Fairclough & Company Limited
J. D. Peters & Co.
W. C. Harris & Co. Limited
Dawson, McLean Limited

Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited
Royal Securities Corporation Limited
McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited
Greenshields & Co Inc
Gairdner & Company, Limited
Desjardins, Couture, Inc.
Geoffrion, Robert & Gelinas, Inc.
La Corporation de Prêts de Québec
Lagueux & DesRochers Limitée
Forget & Forget Limitée
Clément, Guimont, Inc.
Fry & Company
Fortier, Brisebois, Inc.
Jos. Morency, Limitée
Hart Smith & Co. Limited
Wisener and Company Limited
Grenier, Ruel & Cie Inc.

Wood, Gundy & Co., Limited
Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, Limited
Mills, Spence & Co., Limited
McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks & Gordon Ltd.
Midland Securities Limited
Crédit Interprovincial Ltée
Kerrigan, MacTier & Co., Limited
P. E. Létourneau, Inc.
Garneau, Boulanger, Limitée
R. A. Daly Co., Limited
Burns Bros. & Denton, Limited
J. C. Rogers & Company, Limited
Anderson & Company
Barry & McManamy
Charles H. Burgess & Company
Ross Bros. & Company Limited
St-Onge & Fournier Inc.

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Savard, Hodgson & Co. Inc.
Bell, Gouinlock & Co., Limited
Mead & Co., Limited
Cochran, Murray & Co., Limited
Crédit Anglo-Français Limitée
McNeil, Mantha, Inc.
Guildhall Securities Limited
Hamel, Fugère & Cie, Limitée
Bartlett, Cayley & Company Limited
Harrison & Company Limited
Crabtree & Company, Ltd.
Brawley, Cathers & Co.
Kippen & Company, Inc.
Beatty, Webster & Co., Ltd.
L. E. LeBlond
Cote & Co.

The statements contained herein are based upon information obtained from sources which we believe to be reliable but are in no event to be construed as representations by us.

eptember 11, 1946

GREB AND VALENTINE have made Men's & Boys' Quality LEATHER FOOTWEAR for Over 40 YEARS

GREB SHOE COMPANY LTD.
VALENTINE & MARTIN LTD.
Kitchener, Ont.

End Distrust, Aggression To Ensure World Peace

The Question: What specific steps would improve prospects for world peace?

Abolition of distrust between nations, and general adherence to democratic principles, are the most essential steps, in the opinion of the majority queried by The Financial Post on this question. Many saw Communism as the greatest threat to peace; but others voiced confidence of future harmony between Russia and other nations.

SANDHAM GRAVES, Editor, Colonist, Victoria, B.C.

Specific steps to improve the prospects of world peace should include:

1. Cessation of a display force all round.

2. Positive action to ensure that war-battered nations have the means of reconstruction.

3. World unity to dissolve the unsettled problems of the war-displaced.

4. Sincere demonstration that peace-loving states desire to live amicably within their own borders coveting none.

5. Co-operative action to restore world trade upon a freer and more even basis than before. Relegation of religious and political differences to the background and a world press that will emphasize concords and not discords.

The first essential would seem to be a change of heart all round with action to show that each nation intends to contribute to the peace and not merely to filch from it. For purely national ends, the world is too trigger-cocked for its own good.

• • •

HON. ADRIAN K. HUGESSEN, Senator, Montreal.

It is difficult to give a specific answer to your question, as I believe that world peace is not now endangered and that present difficulties exist because a proper balance of power between western democracies and Russia has not yet been achieved. I suggest that the Canadian public can best help maintain world peace (1) by firm support of present international policies of Great Britain and United States; (2) by patience and cool judgment, refusing to be swayed by provocative statements from extreme left or extreme right. (3) by active support of United Nations Organization and other world bodies, created to provide machinery for international co-operation.

• • •

KEN MAYHEW, Managing Editor, Yorkton Enterprise, Yorkton, Sask.

A brave new world depends on brave new men. You cannot build a moral order on immoral men. There will be no salvation for the world until we all learn from our selfish way of life, and play our part truly as men of goodwill. Lincoln supplied the answer 82 years ago: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in. To bind up the nation's wounds, care for him who shall have borne the battle, his widow and his orphan. To do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

"A just and lasting peace among ourselves," Lincoln said first, then added "and among all nations." How sorely we need that peace among ourselves. Can't we see the picture vividly before us each day in Canada where because of our individual greed we can bring about no national harmony. Men of the world, unite. It is not that we will have another war but that peace will never come.

• • •

CYRUS MacMILLAN, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Member of Privy Council.

Prospects for enduring world peace would be brighter if nations knew more of one another's way of life and hopes and ideals. Peace will not depend on conferences or on secret sessions of representatives, however well meaning, but on the determined will and opinions of the common people. Progress to peace depends largely on education. It might be helped or hastened by interchange of large numbers of students from schools and colleges who would interpret their country to other countries as messengers of understanding and goodwill.

• • •

G. J. ROWLAND, The Herald, Penticton, B.C.

Two philosophies of government are already at war. The one aims at efficiency through authority, the other recognizes that personal liberty necessitates compromise. Every nation faces internal features of this conflict. In the current international picture, Russia offers the problem because she is deliberately organized to prosecute on philosophy and to block self-analysis by her people. This is a menace to peace so long as some other nations are determined that liberalism shall not die out. One specific step that would best improve prospects for world peace would be for the leaders of western democracies to decide that they are so determined and to act accordingly. If Russia realized they valued some things more than peace itself, Pravda's headline would soon be given a different slant.

• • •

B. A. TRESTAIL, President, Industrial Council Co., Toronto.

The only present conceivable threat to world peace lies in the now obvious plan of the Communist party to impose its will first on the Russians, next on their neighboring nations, and finally on the entire world, by peaceful penetration, by threats or by actual force. As this is not a conflict of nationalities, but ideologies, all democracies should combine to outstrip the communists completely not merely in the matter of propaganda, diplomacy and tough talk but in titanic preparations to defend by force, if necessary, the right of all nations to decide their own destiny.

• • •

DR. L. P. ROY, Editor in Chief, L'Action Catholique, Quebec City.

The situation in Europe must be made secure. The United States, Great Britain and other democracies do not believe that the stand of Moscow is compatible with peace, as it is unjust to several nations who want political liberty and have the right to claim it. How to bring the Russians to modify their resolutions how to get them to collaborate for the inauguration of a real peace based on sincere and unselfish international co-operation — that is the difficulty. Spokesmen for the United States and Great Britain should not talk unless they are prepared to use force on carrying out the principles laid down, and they should grant Russia economic advantages only if she consents to let the others live.

• • •

L. ST. G. STUBBS, Member Manitoba Legislature, Winnipeg.

The first specific step to improve prospects for world peace is for the United Nations to stop ganging up on Russia and treat her as a friend and not as an enemy. The Great Conspiracy, temporarily suspended while Russia was an ally, has been revived and is being continued. An authenticated and documented story in Sayers and Kahn's book, gives witness that the basic cause of war is economic, and the truth of the Marxian thesis that class interests ultimately override every other consideration.

• • •

H. G. B. WILCOX, Chairman, Board of Trade, Windsor, N.S.

The United Nations should select a stirring slogan adaptable by all nations, meaning peace, trade and improved living standards as international propaganda for peace instead of war. Develop an international trust and confidence by sincere, fair and honest trade agreements, completely divorced from graft, and mutually beneficial to all. Develop mutual respect and confidence in our own national labor-capital-management relations. Have our Government replace the incentive for the all-out individual effort in labor and business by removing unnecessary restrictions and regulations and adjust the sliding scale on personal income tax to permit a higher standard of living, consistent with the demands of the times.

• • •

D. S. WOODS, Dean of Education, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

The improvement of prospects for world peace is dependent upon a better understanding and appreciation of the traditions and the problems of the other fellow everywhere. That involves home training, institutional training, political and business ethics and an international unit of sufficient influence to ensure that its voice will predominate over the selfishness of any economic or racial group. The school can teach the social studies with a view to improving standards of living and understanding an international moral code. The church, regardless of creed, can preach the old doctrine of good will. Ethics should find a more fundamental place in business and politics.

• • •

W. J. WELDON, General manager and vice-president, Coleman Lamp and Stove Co. Toronto Ontario.

In my opinion the best way to improve the prospects for world peace is for the leaders of those nations writing the terms of peace now, to analyze the errors we made in the years between the two world wars. Set up a formula that will eliminate the possibility of the same errors occuring again, and by this I mean no reference to the terms of the Versailles Treaty —the trouble with that was that the justifiable terms were never carried out and most of the conditions were openly and brazenly violated. Stop now and forever, appeasing any aggressor nation. We did that to our sorrow before. Maintain an adequate army, navy and airforce among the English-speaking nations which could effectively back up our demands for world peace, or that bitter and costly price will be paid again in our time. But how can we even think of writing a formula for world peace when in our own little country of 12 million people, one-half of one percent of the world's population, we are engaged in the most serious class warfare in its history, with strikes rampant in the most important industries, production grinding to a stop while the people of Canada and the rest of the world want our goods and can't have them?

• • •

CHARLOTTE WHITTON, Former Director, Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa.

From fifteen years' association with allied commissions of the League of Nations, I believe honesty, frankness, plain speaking by and among nations, would be a practical contribution to facing issues, curbing national policies which are bound to culminate in conflict. Avoid appeasing step by step without war until aggressor powers become strong enough to make demands which must be resisted. Strengthen oppressed and alien countries, replacing bitterness and resentment with the stimulus of rebuilding to freedom and opportunity, especially for their children. The cause of peace and freedom will need Germany, Japan, Italy and particularly Hungary, Austria and the Balkans to survive. This internationally; and at home, intensive education from primer to adult groups, on the fact that air and atomic power mean one new world of understanding and partnership, or the end of civilization.

R. E. WALKER

has been elected a vice-president of British Columbia Packers Limited.

Compute Earnings Of Int'l Paper

MONTREAL (Staff)—When International Paper Co. reported its first half-year earnings to its stockholders last week, no attempt was made to translate earnings to a per share common basis because the capital structure of the company had been, and still is, undergoing changes as the old 5% preferred stock is either being called, being converted into new $4 preferred or into common, under option arrangements given the old preferred shareholders.

However, Goodbody & Co., based on an admittedly arbitrary assumption that the capitalization of the company consists of $21.5 millions of funded debt, $25 millions of new preferred and 3.6 million common shares, has estimated that second quarter earnings were equivalent to $1.94 per share common or at the annual rate of $7.76. Present price of the stock is $46.

De HAVILLAND AIRCRAFT OF CANADA net profit for the seven months ending April 30, 1946 was $222,257 ($409,277 for previous 12-month period). Control was returned to the company from the Dominion Government on April 30, and an agreement was signed settling the terms under which the war contracts are to be terminated and the company re-established.

In the meantime, the company has engaged in the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, and has flown the new "Chipmunk," the first Canadian de Havilland-designed aircraft. This is a modern trainer suitable for Canada and world wide markets. The company will have continuous work on the "Mosquito" and other service types as well as the new de Havilland "Dove" an executive travel and feeder line aircraft produced since the war by de Havilland, England.

A proposal for reorganization of capital structure is being prepared for submission to shareholders.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Periods Ended:	7 mos. Apr. 30 1946	12 mos. Sept. 30 1945
Net oper. profit*	$367,257	$682,129
Less: Inc. tax res.	145,000	272,852
Net prof. & surp.	222,257	409,277
*After depreciation.		
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Preferred	$82.17	$151.30
Class A*	8.13	15.61
Class B‡	8.11	11.34
No dividends paid.		
*Before participation.		
‡After participation.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Apr. 30 1946	Sept. 30 1945
Cash	$149,845	$15,100
Accts. rec.†	531,083	6,458,949
Due from Dom. govt.	1,611,578	1,756,641
Inventories†	372,161	1,140,092
Total curr. assets	2,664,667	9,370,782
Inv. & adv. re subs.	1,000	81,000
Misc. assets▲	13,042	46,448
Fixed assets*	308,294	171,103
Total assets	2,987,003	9,669,331
Bank loans	......	2,062,113
Accts. & tax. pay.	223,796	5,383,397
Total curr. liab.	223,796	7,445,510
Reserves	300,000	......
de Hav. (Eng.) loan	132,867	130,388
Capital stock	300,840	303,340
Surplus▲	2,029,500	♦1,790,093
*After depr. of	451,559	466,618
▲Incl. ref. EPT	9,885	9,885
†Net amounts.		
♦Reflecting $929,315 adjustment of war years 1940-44 inc.		
Working capital	2,440,871	1,925,272

JOLIETTE, QUE., last week sold $108,000 of 2½% bonds, serial 20-years, at 99.25 to the Caisse Regionale Desjardins of Joliette. Net average interest to be paid on the money borrowed is 2.577%. Bonds are dated Aug. 1, 1946, and may be redeemed by anticipation. The loan was incurred for improvement works to the electric and water systems, etc.

Lampard, Francis and Company
LIMITED
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
HAMILTON TORONTO WELLAND

$32,500
BAY & GROSVENOR
DWELLING and APARTMENT
Land 37' 6" x 100'
Investment Opportunity
J. D. McWILLIAMS REALTY
315 Eglinton Avenue W., MO. 1108

TWO LOAVES ARE BETTER THAN ONE

An OCCIDENTAL LIFE COUPON SAVINGS contract gives you TWO benefits. It provides Life Insurance and a regular Savings plan. BUT, your savings coupons can be cashed at any time without interest charges AND your Life Insurance policy STILL RETAINS ITS FULL VALUE. At the end of 20 years, the insured has the option of taking a Cash payment in full OR a combined Fully Paid-up Life Insurance policy AND a Cash payment.

For further details, see your local representative or write to

Occidental Life
Canadian Head Office, LONDON, CANADA.
W. Lockwood Miller, General Manager

The prettiest picture a business executive can hang in his office . . .

Yes, the plunging curve of non-productive record costs makes *any* executive happy. To-day, in effecting the savings essential to combating the rising cost of living, management is looking to an almost untapped source—Paperwork! For, in the written systems of control are found substantial savings so easily overlooked.

In many of Canada's leading industries our Formcraft Analyst approach has uncovered the hidden economies possible through improved clerical operations. The procedure is outlined in "The Changing Challenge," yours without obligation by writing to-day.

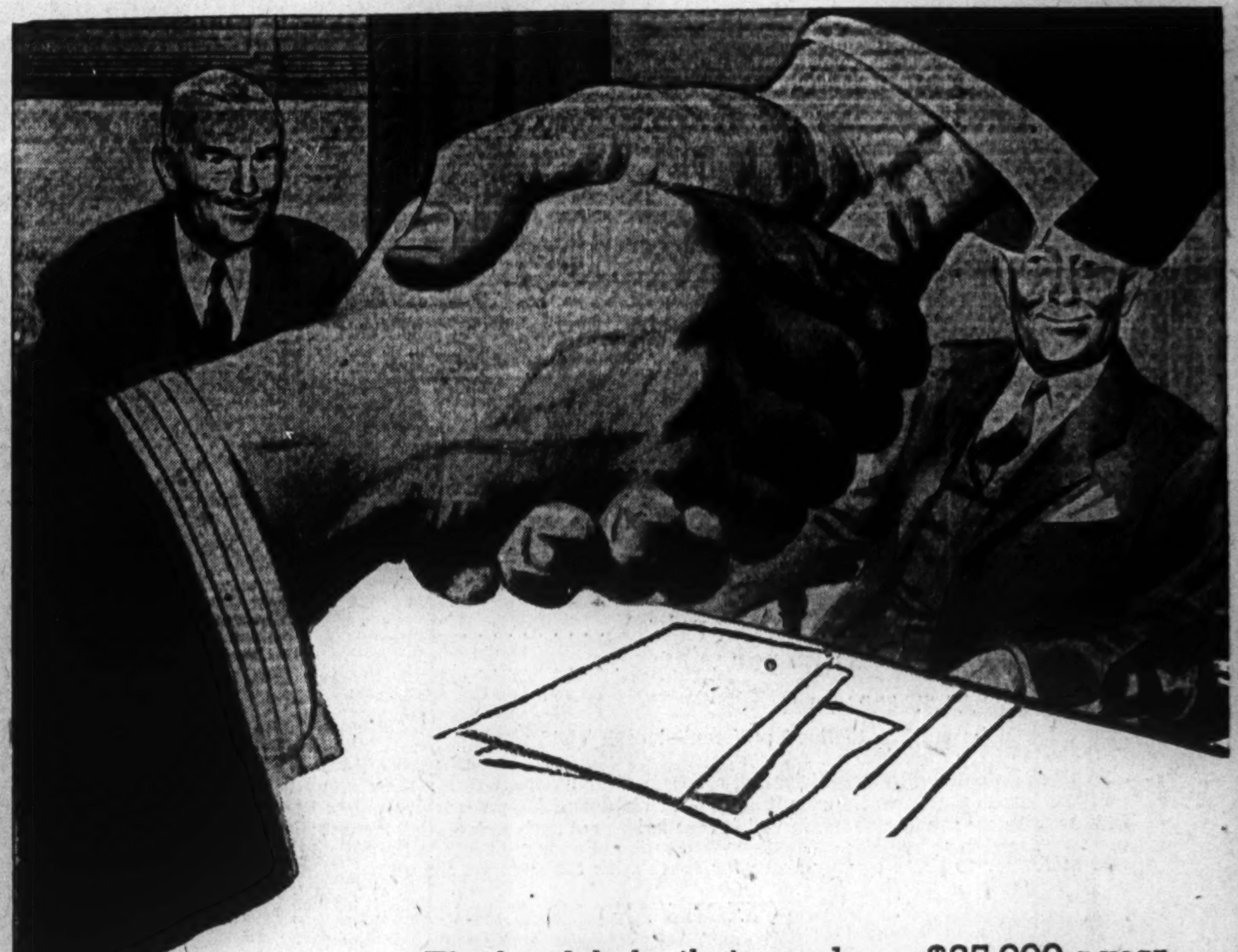
R. L. CRAIN LIMITED
OTTAWA CANADA
Associate Companies:
The Standard Register Company, Dayton 1, Ohio
W. H. Smith & Son Ltd., London, England.
Sunset-McKee-Standard Register Sales Co. Oakland, California.

BANK CREDIT BRIDGES THE FINANCIAL GAP

Every day, business firms make use of bank loans to keep men working, machines running, goods flowing. This bank credit may be used to meet continuing expenses while goods are being processed; to build up stocks of raw materials; to purchase component parts. As finished goods reach the market and payment is received, the loan is repaid.

Enterprising farmers, fishermen, merchants—all make similar use of bank credit to meet their short-term financial needs. Thus your bank helps Canadians maintain steady operations—to take advantage of market opportunities both at home and abroad—to grow. And this, in turn means more work, more goods, a higher standard of living for you and for every Canadian.

This Advertisement is Sponsored by your Bank



The handshake that saved over $35,000 a year

ONE day, some months ago, an executive of a factory employing several thousand people called in the representative of The National Cash Register Company. It was not their first meeting, they had been working together for some time on recommendations for handling the factory's payroll and labor distribution records.

"We have decided to follow your recommendations for our new industrial accounting system," the executive said. Then he shook hands with the National representative.

Today, figures show that the decision sealed by that handshake saved the executive's company over $35,000 in one year. That was far more than the complete cost of the equipment. In any manufacturing plant this amount would be the equivalent of the net profit on a substantial volume of sales.

Evidence of how well National products have helped to reduce costs and increase profits can be seen wherever money is handled or records kept. For manufacturers, banks, hotels, retailers and many others, National Accounting Machines have opened the way not only to important savings but to greatly improved results in general. And in the field of retailing, from the largest store to the smallest, National Cash Registers provide the accepted method of recording transactions and controlling store operation.

The size or nature of your business does not matter. Your National representative will be glad to help you with any problem you may desire. The National Cash Register Company of Canada Limited. Head Office, Toronto. Sales Offices in principal cities.

Making business easier for the Canadian Businessman . . .

National

Newfoundland Delegates Assemble To Chart Island's Political Course

Newfoundland's National Convention assembles at St. John's on Sept. 11 to determine the island's political future. Confederation with Canada is one suggestion that will receive close attention from the 45 delegates attending. Here are some of the economic factors that will have considerable influence on their decision.

ST JOHN'S, Nfld. (Special)—Delegates to Newfoundland's Convention converged on the capital this week, but their arrival was accompanied by less political fervor than a good by-election could be expected to arouse in Canada. This does not mean that Newfoundlanders are not interested in the immediate political future of their country, but that they aren't given to expressing opinions freely.

Some tend to regard the convention with a suspicion bordering on distrust. National sentiment cannot be assessed because there is no vehicle, press or otherwise, to assess it. Newfoundland is composed of scores of relatively isolated communities, with little to link them into a national body of citizens. There are fewer than half a dozen populous commercial or industrial districts and they are widely separated.

St. John's, the capital and oldest city, is the business and trading centre of the island. Corner Brook and Grand Falls are industrial towns of more recent development, each largely supported by a large pulp and paper mill established by foreign—U. S. and British—capital.

These major centres and dozens of smaller communities will be represented at the National Convention, an assembly of 45 delegates recently elected by popular vote of the citizens of all Newfoundland, the islands and Labrador.

No Governing Function

The Convention will not exercise any function of government. It is an assembly, called for the express purpose of examining and discussing the several possible alternatives of political administration. The Convention will recommend to the Dominions Office in Britain that one, or several possible courses of future government or revised Commission administration be submitted to the people by referendum, about a year from now.

The delegates also will serve in another constructive capacity. They will have the duty of advising their local constituents of the outcome of their discussions, and interpreting the recommendations drawn up by the Convention.

There seems to be general agreement amongst the people that the basic problem facing the Convention is an economic one; and that the solution of the economic problem must be tackled before any other national problems — social or political — can be faced. The dissenters to this point of view are many, but their disagreement is not very vocal. Many inhabitants are so sceptical that they regard the Convention as a farce—a body of elected delegates with no real powers or purpose. It is nearer the truth to say that the National Convention is a stop-gap; a precautionary move to assure that all the varied possibilities of future political action are thoroughly examined.

Three Probable Choices

Judging from that little popular opinion can be discerned in a country where only a minority bother to read a daily newspaper, from letters to the editors of newspapers and the pre-election speeches of the few delegates who took a definite stand on major problems, the probable selection to be placed before the people in the next year's referendum narrows down to three choices:

(1) Revised form of Commission Government with a degree of local control not at present possessed.

(2) A restoration of responsible self-government.

(3) Confederation with Canada.

Proponents for a fourth choice, confederation with the United States, lately show signs of increasing strength, but are still a decided minority.

The second and third choices, self-government and confederation with Canada, are considered by many as the most likely to succeed. However, though few might want revised Commission control, it might prove to be necessary until world economic conditions return to normal.

Taxation Problems

Of all the national problems confronting the delegates to the Convention, that of the island's present and future taxation and its probable effects upon the economy of the country will prove to be the thorniest. The situation in this respect is quite different to that of Canada. For the past few years 60% of Newfoundland's revenue has been derived from the indirect source of customs and excise taxes; about 25%, probably less, through corporation and income taxes, which affect less than half of Newfoundland's employed population. All other sources of revenue—liquor tax, rents from Crown lands, proceeds from the operation of certain public utilities, radio tax, automotive tax, death duties and stamp duties—account for not more than 20% of the national revenue.

Naturally the high customs tariff has a direct and crippling effect upon the cost of living. Canadians may feel that the cost of living in their Dominion has reached a high level; but costs in Newfoundland are 30% to 35% higher. And the customs tariff is largely responsible.

The contrast with Canada is emphasized by the exceptionally low income tax. In Newfoundland a married man with one or two children, earning a salary of $4,500 a year pays a tax of about 8% not deductible, in whole or in part, at the source.

With the exception of the two large basic industrial centres of Corner Brook and Grand Falls, and the solitary business and manufacturing centre of St. John's, the standard of living throughout Newfoundland cannot be compared with that of either Canada or United States. Probably less than a fifth of the people of this country enjoy a standard of living that would be considered the minimum to avoid discomfort or hardship in Canada. Few are able to enjoy the privilege of goods considered virtual necessities elsewhere.

Hence it is evident that any discussions at the National Convention will be primarily concentrated upon the one major problem of finance. The political future of Newfoundland certainly cannot be divorced from the problem of raising adequate revenues.

Newfoundland needs greatly increased health and welfare services, an improved and more widespread educational system, more and better roads and other channels of travel and communications, some form of unemployment insurance benefits, and above all better opportunities for earning a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. How the delegates will approach this problem is anybody's guess, but it will undoubtedly be tackled with realism. Most of the delegates are representatives of organized and unorganized labor, the professions, service groups and small storekeepers.

Confederation with Canada?

A substantial portion of the taxpayers of Newfoundland, particularly on the west and south coasts (though certainly not in St. John's or elsewhere on the east coast) are seriously interested in the question of a future confederation with Canada. Some of the delegates to the National Convention, though by no means a majority, have more or less committed themselves to support such proposal. No sampling of public opinion, similar to a Gallup poll in Canada, could be taken at the moment to obtain some indication of popular reaction to this vitally interesting prospect for the future.

The subject ranks high among the few major issues which are widely debated at the present time. The Newfoundlander is both cautious and suspicious, of every new national problem or political proposal, and is extremely reluctant to commit himself one way or the other on any controversial issue, political or economic. He will not commit himself simply because he feels he has not sufficient information at hand to allow him to examine the problem with any degree of intelligence. This is one of the real functions of the Convention—to obtain the facts, all the relevant facts, to examine and discuss them. Then to weigh the several alternative courses of action and make specific recommendations.

It is quite apparent that federation with Canada will be costly to Canada for many years after its inauguration, and at the same time might be of questionable value to Newfoundland for quite a few years. A higher level of social services, a greater scale of public works and industrial development, a more efficient government administration of this poorly developed country are necessities which can only be forthcoming under a much greater return from national revenues of all types. At the moment even drastic revision of the island's taxation system could not produce the necessary funds for such a program. This implies one important prerequisite of a possible federation with Canada—a heavy investment of Canadian capital in the expansion of industry and the development of untapped natural resources spread over a period of many years.

Under any basis of confederation it is natural that the present substantial customs revenue of Newfoundland would not only be greatly reduced—because a large portion is derived from Canadian imports—but would be transferred to the treasury of the enlarged Dominion at Ottawa. Furthermore, it does not seem possible to compensate for the loss of existing national tariff revenue by an increase in the income tax. Federal grants for a period of years would be necessary and this would be of immediate concern to every taxpayer in Canada.

Newfoundland does offer almost unlimited possibilities of developing a highly profitable tourist traffic if and when new roads, new hotels and tourist facilities are established. The inhabitants of the country even today seem to be completely unaware of the possible wealth that could be produced through a planned development of a national tourist traffic.

Newfoundland believes that Canadian opposition to confederation will come mainly from the Maritimes, whose people for decades have felt that they received the short end of the stick on confederation.

New Bond Issue For Timber Firm

An offering of $250,000 first mortgage 5% bonds, maturing July, 1956, of Standard Tie & Timber Western Ltd., is being made by Carlile & McCarthy, western investment house. For every $500 bond purchased, the buyer has an option to purchase 25 shares of common stock on or before July 1, 1948, at $1 per share.

Purpose of issue is to help pay part of the purchase price of the assets of the Penny Sawmills Ltd., Penny, B.C. The property consists of a lumber mill, plant and equipment at Penny, B.C., on the Fraser River some 50 miles east of Prince George, B.C., together with timber licenses, timber sales contracts, logs and lumber. Standard Tie & Timber Western Ltd. intends to carry on the business of manufacturing logs, lumber and other wood products.

Present capacity of the Penny mill is 60,000 board ft. per 8-hour day shift. New equipment will bring this up to 80,000. Minimum yearly capacity will be at least 10,000,000 ft. and this will be stepped up to 15,000,000 and 18,000,000 ft. as quickly as possible, the prospectus says. The company owns freehold 60,000,000 ft. with $1.05 royalty per 1,000 ft. and under Provincial Government timber sales about 12,000,000 ft. at $1.05 royalty and $2.75 stumpage. Total assets are given in the prospectus at $500,000.

The new bonds will be a first mortgage on all the fixed assets, and a floating charge on all other assets of the company.

HARRY BARRY LIMITED

have pleasure in announcing that they will, as from 14th Sept., 1946, occupy NEW AND LARGER offices, situated at

20 TEMPERANCE STREET

EL. 0670 TORONTO

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY, LIMITED

355 St. James Street West, Montreal

Branches in the principal cities of Canada

MOSS, LAWSON & CO.

Members

The Toronto Stock Exchange • Calgary Stock Exchange

219 BAY ST. • TORONTO 1 • ELGIN 9281

STANLEY MOSS • FRANK G. LAWSON • JOHN D. IRWIN • R. B. G. CLARKE

NEW ISSUE

$35,000,000

Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited

3½% First Mortgage Bonds

To be dated January 2nd, 1947. To mature January 2nd, 1967.

Principal and half-yearly interest (July 2nd and January 2nd) payable in lawful money of Canada, at the principal offices of the Company's bankers, at the holder's option in Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Saint John, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Vancouver. Coupon bonds, registerable as to principal only, in denominations of $500 and $1,000 and fully registered bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $10,000. Redeemable at any time in whole or from time to time in part, at the option of the Company, on thirty days' notice, on or before January 2nd, 1951, at 102%, thereafter on or before January 2nd, 1955 at 101½%, thereafter on or before January 2nd, 1959 at 101%, thereafter on or before January 2nd, 1963 at 100½%, and thereafter at par; in each case with accrued interest to date of redemption. Commencing March 1st, 1948, an annual sinking fund will be provided for this issue of an amount equal to 25 percent of the net income of the Company and its subsidiaries (as defined, after bond interest and taxes but before depreciation and depletion) for the last preceding calendar year, provided that the net current assets, as defined, of the Company and its subsidiaries, at December 31st of such calendar year exceed $10,000,000. Bonds will be redeemable out of sinking fund at 101½% on or before January 2nd, 1951, thereafter at 101% on or before January 2nd, 1959, thereafter at 100½% on or before January 2nd, 1963, and thereafter at par; in each case with accrued interest to date of redemption.

Trustee: Montreal Trust Company

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds will be a legal investment for funds of Insurance Companies registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended.

We, as principals, offer these Bonds, subject to prior sale or change in price, if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to approval of our Counsel, Messrs. Montgomery, McMichael, Common, Howard, Forsyth and Ker, who are also Counsel for the Company, in respect of all legal details in connection with the creation and issue of said Bonds and the security therefor. The opinions of such Counsel, in respect of the Company's titles to assets and properties situated outside of the Province of Quebec, will be based upon the opinions of local Counsel of the Company.

Price: $100 and accrued interest

It is expected that Trustee's Interim Receipts covering cash purchases and Trustee's Deposit Receipts covering exchanges will be available for delivery on or about October 2nd, 1946.

Trustee's Interim Receipts covering cash purchases will carry a coupon representing interest at 3½% per annum from October 2nd, 1946 to January 2nd, 1947.

Holders of old Bonds desirous of exchanging for the Bonds now offered may convert their present Bonds with the January 2nd, 1947 and subsequent coupons attached, and receive Trustee's Deposit Receipts, carrying a coupon bearing interest at 5½% per annum from July 2nd, 1946 to January 2nd, 1947, and, in addition, receive a premium of ½ of 1% on the par value of the Bonds so tendered.

The First Mortgage Bonds referred to herein are being offered in Canada, but not in the United States of America. This advertisement is not, and under no circumstances is to be considered as, an offering of any of these Bonds for sale in the United States of America or a solicitation therein of any offer to buy any of these Bonds.

A Prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, as amended, will be promptly furnished upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Royal Securities Corporation Limited — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — The Dominion Securities Corporation Limited

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited — Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, Limited — L. G. Beaubien & Co. Limited

Greenshields & Co Inc — W. C. Pitfield & Company, Limited — Midland Securities Limited

René-T. Leclerc Incorporée — Savard, Hodgson & Co. Inc. — Collier, Norris & Quinlan Limited

Mills, Spence & Co., Limited — Bell, Gouinlock & Company, Limited — Cochran, Murray & Co. Limited

James Richardson & Sons — McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks & Gordon — Burns Bros. & Denton Limited

R. A. Daly Co. Limited — Pemberton & Son Vancouver Limited — Eastern Securities Company Limited

Melady, Sellers & Company Limited — The Western City Company Limited — Yorkshire Securities Limited

These Debentures having been sold this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

$2,000,000

Industrial Acceptance Corporation Limited

Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada

3½% Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Debentures Series "A"

Dated November 1st, 1946 Due November 1st, 1966

Trustee: Montreal Trust Company

CAPITALIZATION
(After giving effect to this financing)

	Authorized	*Issued and Outstanding*
3½% Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Debentures Series "A"	$5,000,000	$2,000,000
5% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, $100 Par Value	3,000,000	1,500,000
Class "A" Shares, no par value	150,000 shs.	100,000 shs.

Information concerning this issue is contained in the prospectus, a copy of which has been filed with the Secretary of State of Canada in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1934 and Amendments. Copies may be had upon application.

Price: 100 and accrued interest

In the opinion of Council, these Debentures are a legal investment for Insurance Companies registered under The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (Dominion) as amended.

Greenshields & Co Inc — **Wood, Gundy & Company Limited**

Britain Exports in Technicolor

By HUGH AGNEW

To the movie-goer, films like "Henry V" and "Caesar and Cleopatra" are merely good entertainment, but to British film producers they represent the beginning of a tremendous export drive aimed right at Hollywood's best markets. How is the drive succeeding? What's next on the program? Here are some of the answers.

Canadian moviegoers are dimly aware that they've seen some better-than-average British pictures lately—more of them, perhaps, than in any similar space of time before the war. What most of them don't yet realize is that, in packing the theatres to see epics like "Henry V," spectacles like "Caesar and Cleopatra," and dramas like "Brief Encounter," and "Seventh Veil," they are helping to establish a revolution in the motion picture world.

A year ago, J. Arthur Rank organized Eagle Lion Films in Toronto for the express purpose of giving Hollywood serious competition in the Canadian film market. It was three months before he was able to distribute his first picture, "Madonna of the Seven Moons." But it caught, and since then the Rank organization has built up quickly. With the best movie-going months of the year still ahead of it, nine first-rate English pictures have been released in Canadian theatres and not one of them has proven a dud. Four have been "smash hits," the other five box office "successes."

More are coming. "London Town," and "Stairway to Heaven" will be among the early arrivals. They are the first of the postwar technicolor films produced in British studios. A third picture in color, "Men of Two Worlds," was filmed in Africa.

Archie Laurie, head of Eagle Lion Films is enthusiastic about the way the new British films have taken in Canada. "There never have been so many successful British pictures showing in Toronto at one time as there are now," he says.

Eagle Lion is one company of the world-wide chain Rank has organized during the past two years under Britain's well-planned campaign to break Hollywood's monopoly on motion pictures. Companies bearing the same name, or having Rank backing, are in operation in India, China, Portugal, Italy, Egypt, Scandinavia, in almost all countries equipped with movie theatres.

They represent the strongest bid the British have ever made for a place on the world markets for the product of their film industry. Their government has given full support to the campaign and the British are even making headway into Hollywood's home market, though the U. S. field has been left to the last in favor of developing the less competitive.

As an instance of how the British Government supports the program, it has given new studio construction a priority on building materials second only to new housing—this to offset a serious handicap in the production phase of the campaign. In addition, special attaches are being assigned to embassies and legation abroad who will promote British film sales. It is part of Britain's all-out export drive.

$10 Million Investment

The four attractions, now being shown in many theatres across the country, represent an investment of close to $10 millions on the part of British interests. Eagle Lion distributes these and other British films not only to Rank's exhibiting organization, Odeon Theatres, but to independent theatres and all Canadian circuits regardless of their affiliations. Eagle Lion emphasizes it is selling pictures strictly on their merits and indicated entertainment value.

The company is going flat out on advertising and publicity campaigns. It has a large appropriation to cover pre-selling campaigns on each feature, most of which appear in magazines. It has stepped up the volume of newspaper advertising at the time of releases. Some radio advertising is done on a percentage basis when sponsored by theatres where its releases are being exhibited.

The company has adopted a "selective release" system under which timing of releases is carefully watched. Some pictures received during the past year have been held back because of outdated war sequences; others because of the competitive squeeze for time in Canadian theatres. There are more feature films available than ever before and nearly twice as many moviegoers in Canada as there were before the war. To satisfy audience demand, features have had to run three, four and five times as long as they used to run before the war. Up to now there has been no appreciable increase in the number of theatres in the country to take care of the growth in audiences, the number of pictures offered.

Whether or not the British film industry clashes heavily with the American industry remains to be seen. Some sanguine film men believe the war has increased the number of moviegoers to such an extent that the enlarged demand will take care of the entire output of both Britain's and Hollywood's studios. Nevertheless, both are scrambling to capture new markets.

Real Competitive Threat

If Britain's pressure program attains its top objective, the effect on the U.S. industry may be serious. American producers have built up the export market to the point where close to 40% of their gross income is derived from export sales. British competition might cut a sizeable chunk out of this. Likewise, if the British sell heavily in the United States, U.S. distributors must send money abroad in the form of royalties which would otherwise have stayed at home.

Hollywood is fully aware of the need of maintaining export sales and is not minimizing the British effort. But American producers are banking on their wide margin in production experience, funds, sales organization and distribution facilities. On top of this, they believe the established audience preference for U.S. films will not break down easily. Hence Hollywood expects to be able to hold its own.

Britain's over-all recovery plan call for a maximum effort to build up foreign trade. If she finds a good and lasting market for her films, it will mean more foreign funds which can be used to pay for British imports. American dollars, obviously, figure heavily in British exchange calculations.

British producers are counting on their ability to invade the United States with enough top-notch box office attractions to assure a worthwhile return of U.S. dollars. Elsewhere, in countries whose currencies have been dislocated by the war, Britain takes a long-term view, anticipating that good will rendered now will pay off when their financial stability has been restored.

Movies Sell Goods, Too

Films shown abroad help foreign trade in another, quite unexpected way. American films, for instance, have been of inestimable value to American manufacturers whose products appeared in them. They have served as an advertising medium, stimulating foreign demand for U.S. goods.

In Britain, where the film market has long been flooded with U.S. pictures, manufacturers know this only too well. But the lesson has been learned and the British are now counting on their movies to do the same thing for British manufacturers. To further develop this potential, emphasis is being placed on production of industrial, trade and advertising shorts.

Over and above these considerations, the British recognize the ideological value of moving pictures. Hence the pressure on British producers to keep their standards high, to be international in their outlook, to keep their pictures in good taste.

No one believes Britain will supplant Hollywood as the major source of films for world markets. It has been enough of a struggle to produce 65 films during the past year as against the 400 features the U.S. industry produced with ease. It will be that much greater problem to make 200 features a year, the mark the British industry hopes to attain. This production would make British films available in theatres throughout the world 52 weeks a year.

Production Difficulties

British producers have undertaken this expansion program in the face of great difficulties. They have never had Hollywood's studio facilities and getting materials for new ones these days is next to impossible. Textile shortages make it hard to costume actors and make new sets. There is a desperate shortage of cameras and lighting equipment. Orders placed as far back as 1943 will not be filled for months to come. They make do with old, overworked equipment which can't stand the grind and breaks down frequently.

Likewise the British are in no position to compete with American producers in the matter of color films. Supplies are inadequate and there are no facilities for manufacturing and processing it in Britain. Processing has to be done in the United States. Whereas Hollywood plans to make at least half its postwar films in color, Britain can produce only a fraction of hers in this medium.

Pre-war British films, with the rare exception, did not stand up to Hollywood's and the British industry earned a bad reputation. The task of proving to the world that English postwar features are equally as good, or better than Hollywood's best, has fallen upon the British industry's new public relations and publicity organization. Given quality material with which to work, this organization can do a job of work. It is off to a good start with the good reputation British producers established through their war productions.

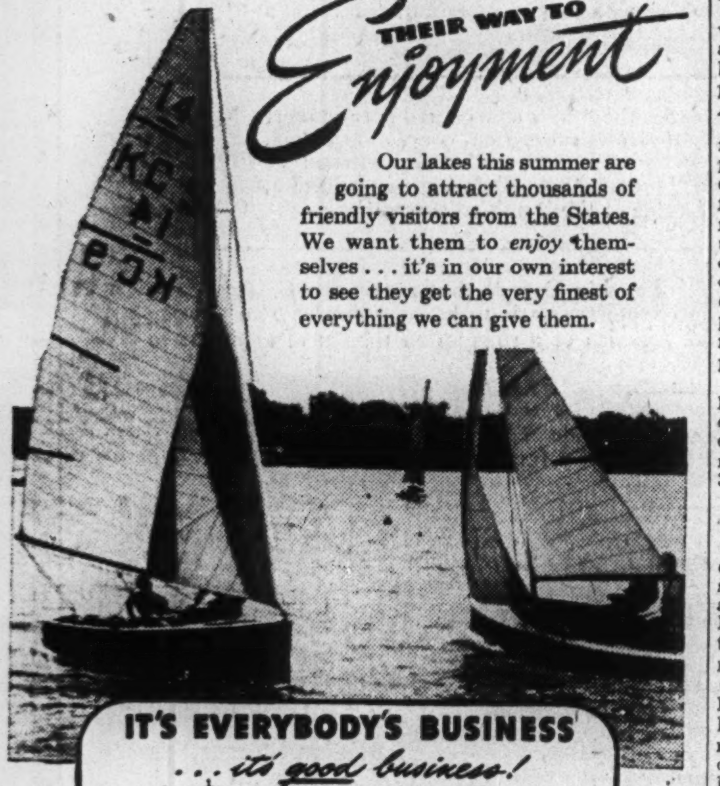
Quality is Primary Aim

Such notable films as "In Which We Serve," "Henry V," "Desert Victory," were all wartime productions which won high acclaim. They mark the British industry's new competence and have served to educate moviegoers to associate the idea of high quality with British pictures. Rank's organization is concentrating on this angle. At the same time, it is not overlooking the possibilities of exploiting a large roster of British-born actors and directors who won fame and renown in Hollywood and returned to England as established box-office attractions.

The British are certain they have the edge on Hollywood in one market. That is Europe. Being closer to it, they feel they have a better understanding of the European mind, tastes, outlook and reaction. Some producers in Britain think that not only in Europe, but in many other countries where American films have always dominated, a degree of disillusionment has developed. People have begun to ask whether U.S. films are really as good as they are cracked up to be.

BULL DOG GUMMED for EXTRA SECURITY!
GLOBE ENVELOPES LIMITED
Makers of Well Gummed Envelopes
Montreal Ottawa TORONTO Winnipeg Vancouver

First Impressions Count!
Smart business men recognize the fact and order "National Safety Seal" envelopes.
All sizes and styles available
NATIONAL PAPER GOODS LIMITED
HAMILTON ONTARIO
Branches from Coast to Coast



THEIR WAY TO Enjoyment

Our lakes this summer are going to attract thousands of friendly visitors from the States. We want them to *enjoy* themselves . . . it's in our own interest to see they get the very finest of everything we can give them.

IT'S EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS . . . it's good business!

Ontario profits almost as much from tourist business as from gold mining. It's up to each of us to keep this business growing.

Every tourist dollar is shared this way . . . 1. Hotels; 2. Stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc.; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

"Let's make them want to come back!"

TUNE IN "ONTARIO HOLIDAY" CFRB, 10.30 p.m., Thurs., Fri. and Sat.

Labatt's

PUBLISHED IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST BY JOHN LABATT LIMITED

Hayes Mfg. Co. Makes Offering

A public offering of $250,000 of $100 par 4½% cumulative convertible redeemable preferred shares of Hayes Manufacturing Co., Vancouver, is being made by Lauder Mercer & Co., Vancouver. Proceeds will be used for repurchase and cancellation of previously outstanding preferred shares; to enlarge company facilities and to take care of expected increases in volume of business.

The preferred shares are convertible into no par value common at the option of the holders on the basis of 15 common for each one preferred share at any time before Aug. 16, 1951, the redemption date.

Hayes Manufacturing Co. manufacturers legging and other special purpose trucks, trailers, motor coaches and buses. Lawrence Manufacturing Co., incorporated in 1938, manufactures cable drum hoists used as logging donkeys and for other purposes. Union of these two companies will make it possible to offer a service in mechanization of pulpwood and lumbering operations, not available from any other company, the prospectus claims.

Net profit, inclusive of refundable portion, for nine months operations of Hayes Manufacturing Co. and eight months operations for Lawrence Manufacturing Co. up to June 30, 1946, was $40,852.

GODFREY REALTY CORP. has called a special general meeting of shareholders on Sept. 20 to vote on a proposal to sell the Confederation Building for $1.5 millions. The notice states the transaction will mean redemption of the company's bonds ($1,170,000), outstanding, and will leave a balance of approximately $45 a share for the 8,400 common, n.p.v. shares outstanding. Odd lots of this stock changed hands recently at $37 a share. Source of the offer was not revealed by the company, which owns land and an 11-story office and warehouse building at McGill College Ave. and St. Catherine St. in Montreal, known as the Confederation Building.

Public Utility Earnings

Brazilian Traction

July	1946	1945	Incr. %
Gross earns. ..	$6,655,227	$5,702,533	20.2
Oper. expenses	3,887,254	2,955,304	31.5
*Net earns. ...	2,967,973	2,747,229	8.0
Seven Months			
Gross earns. ..	41,929,183	36,560,162	14.7
Gross expenses.	23,804,758	18,755,437	26.9
Net earns.	18,124,425	17,804,725	1.8

*Subject to depreciation, amortization and capital charges.

Architects DESIGNED MOTOR TRANSPORT Right into This Modern W...

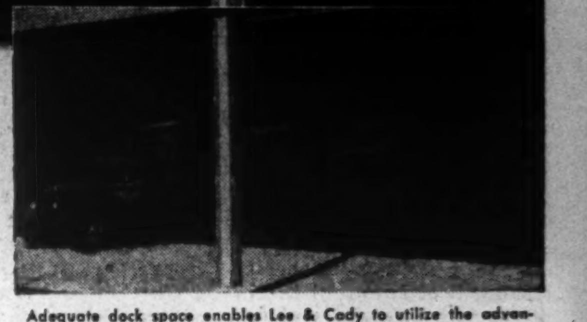
THIS modern building of Lee & Cady is a Traffic Manager's dream. It attracts distributors from all over the country who come to study and marvel at the company's efficient system of food distribution.

The building was designed and erected by Latisteel, Inc., with Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Inc., of Detroit, as consulting architects.

Here is **built-in transportation** in its most modern form — planned to take full advantage of the flexibility of motor transport.

The enclosed truck docks shown at one end of the building provide space for loading—and garaging—Lee & Cady's Trailers, Incoming shipments are unloaded at the other end of the warehouse—75% from Trucks and Trailers, the balance from rail cars—with receiving facilities designed accordingly.

Transportation flows smoothly . . . **internally** and **externally.** While part of Lee & Cady's Trailer fleet is being loaded, the other Trailers are out making deliveries to stores and branches. Through "shuttle" operation, the company serves 15,000 stores with a fleet of 49 Fruehauf Trailers.



Adequate dock space enables Lee & Cady to utilize the advantages of Trailer "shuttle" operation. Trucks and drivers need never stand idle. They are constantly busy, pulling first one and then another Trailer on its delivery route.

Clean, well-lighted, efficient—the one-story warehouse of Lee & Cady occupies two city blocks—contains over 100,000 square feet of floor space. Loads go into Trailers in rotation—no double handling of merchandise is necessary.

YOUR TRAFFIC MANAGER AND ARCHITECT KNOW! Experience has proved that by gearing Trucks and Trailers with production and distribution, a business can be operated with greater efficiency and at lower cost. If you are altering or building a plant or warehouse, let your Traffic Manager and your Architect work out the details together. Then you'll be sure of the right answer.

FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
Toronto (Weston) Ontario
Sales and Service Branches at Toronto and Montreal

"Engineered Transportation"
A TRUCK IS LIKE A HORSE — IT CAN PULL MORE THAN IT CAN CARRY
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS

MONTREAL'S METROPOLITAN COMMISSION has asked for sealed tenders on $3,000,000 of serial bonds, proceeds to be used to retire existing bank loans. The debentures will be dated May 1, 1946, and the price must not be less than 98% of the principal amount with the interest rate, not to exceed 3%, being established by the bidders. Approval has been given by the Minister of Municipal Affairs for an issue of $4,046,131, but at this time the Commission proposed to limit its financing. Sealed tenders will be received until noon of Sept. 18. Bonds which will be payable in $1 million installments on Nov. 1, 1957, 1958 and 1959.

COMMANDER RED LAKE MINES plans to start diamond drilling late this month to test strong zones outlined in recent geological mapping. Camp buildings have been erected.

UNLUCKY STEPS?

Why do people think it unlucky to step on the cracks in the pavement? Goodness knows, but it's an old superstition. More important, however, is the question—why are there cracks in the pavement?

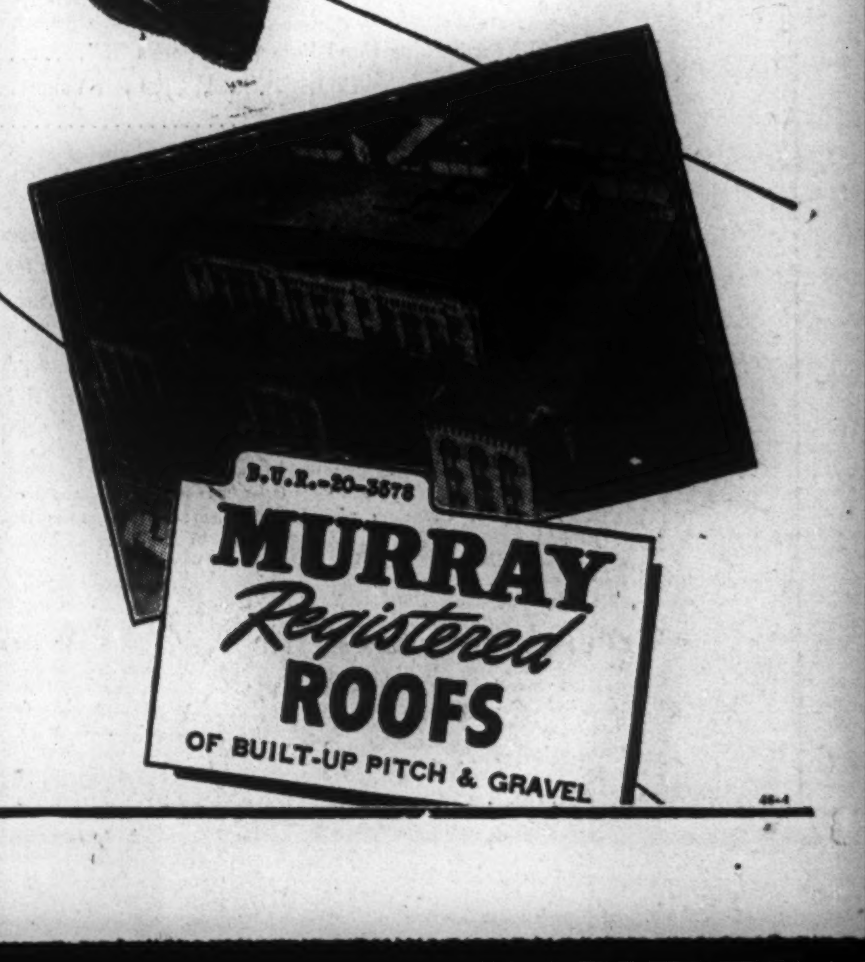
There's a simple answer to that one. Heat and cold cause expansion and contraction—if gaps were not planned, the pavement would split under the stress or strain of varying temperatures.

These same temperature swings affect your roof—but you can't build a roof with gaps in it. That's why the elasticity of Murray Pitch is so effective in good roofing—it contracts or expands in sympathy with the weather. The summer sun softens the pitch just enough to fill the small fissures caused by winter's frosts and thaws. A Murray Registered Pitch and Gravel Roof is self-sealing; like nature, it renews itself each spring and gives you dependable, lasting protection.

A lot of careful planning and skillful work goes into a completed Murray Registered Built-Up Pitch and Gravel Roof. The pitch and other materials are rigidly checked against high quality standards. They are applied under the supervision of a Murray inspector and the results have to measure up to his satisfaction. When the Murray okay is put on a Built-Up Pitch and Gravel Roof, it is 'registered'—then you can be sure you have an absolutely dependable, weathertight roof which will give you lasting security.

A complete report and plan on every Murray Registered Roof goes into the Murray files as a permanent record for future reference and for follow-up inspection service.

LET US CHECK YOUR ROOF—A FREE MURRAY SERVICE
Don't take chances on your roof. Let a Murray Roof Inspector examine it and give you a detailed report on its condition. No obligation at all. Phone or write our nearest office.



B.U.R.-20-3573
MURRAY Registered ROOFS OF BUILT-UP PITCH & GRAVEL

Alexander MURRAY & Company LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO HALIFAX SAINT JOHN, N.B. WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
Division of Dominion Tar & Chemical Company, Limited, Canada's Largest Manufacturer of Pitch and Creosote.

LONDON CALLING—*By Adelphi*

Deluges Threaten Old Land Crops Sniping at Churchill Angers London

LONDON—It is customary in England to joke about the weather and I am afraid that even in these austere notes I have been guilty of jesting on the subject from time to time. Now, however, the weather has ceased to be funny. Even the oldest inhabitant has given up recalling the storms and the rains of past years with which to disparage the present.

The harvest from the sodden farmlands cannot be gathered. Already it presents a heavy shortage to the nation and a cruel loss to the farmers; if the climate continues in its present fashion, the grain harvest will be almost a total loss. I played a game of golf last Saturday which consisted of twenty minutes with no rain, one hour of medium rain, one hour of violent rain, and one hour of drizzle. We took shelter during the violent portion but played through the rest, clothed in oilskins like deepsea fishermen.

It rained all last night. It has been raining all morning and unlike Somerset Maugham's parson, we have no Sadie Thompson to take our minds off the rain. People are wondering if this is nature's reply to the atomic bomb. Have we upset the heavens and roused the rain gods to anger? We live the lives of fish in an aquarium.

• • •

There is the biggest-ever box office demand for Laurence Olivier's production of "King Lear" which is due in a fortnight or so. Every ticket for the season will be sold before the curtain rises on the first performance. Thus we shall be able to go to the theatre in the rain and enjoy the spectacle of poor old Lear staggering around the stage in a thunder storm.

Next week in the East of London the Jewish Players are doing "The Merchant of Venice" in Yiddish, and are being directed by Robert Atkins who presided so long over the theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon. I made the modest suggestion to him that in order to keep the balance of the play, Shylock should be played by a Gentile.

Opera lovers are besieging the Covent Garden box office to buy seats for the San Carlo Opera Co., the first foreign company to visit us since the war. A tenor named Caruso is going to sing in La Bohême. He ought to be good. Actually the San Carlo is a scratch organization which was gathered together in Italy to give opera to the troops; but the beleaguered English will not be too critical. They so badly want a change from regular diet, even in music.

• • •

F.D.R.'s Son Latest To Snipe at Churchill

There is deep resentment here over the bedtime revelations of Elliott Roosevelt. The disparagement of Churchill goes on with all the zeal of flies fastening on a sore on a bull's hide. We have had Mr. Butcher's "My Friend Ike" revelations from Claridges Hotel to the Ritz in Paris, and now we have young Mr. Roosevelt's confessions of "What Daddy said to me after dark."

Churchill led the forces of civilization at war, and he won the war. Now that it's over, let us all point out his mistakes and what he could have done if he had only listened to the keyhole bellhops in military uniform.

• • •

However, there is one man in London who is all smiles—King George of the Hellenes. For the third time he is going to return to his country after a period of exile. He knows that he will be faced with the implacable hostility of Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, and that he will be subjected to a sustained vilification from Moscow. That will not unduly worry this Scandinavian monarch of the Greeks. He has always lived in an atmosphere of crisis except in those periods when he lived a life of comfortable boredom in London.

King George felt that since he brought Greece into the war on Britain's side he should have been allowed to go into Greece with his Army as soon as the Germans went out. This would have been the wise thing, instead of keeping him in London and sending British troops to keep order.

For the last year the king has lived at Claridges with a small staff, never going to the theatre or to social functions, and frequently dining alone in a quiet corner of the restaurant. He was called "The Loneliest Man in England," which may have been true.

• • •

Actually Believe Relations Improving

Political circles are saying that Ernest Bevin intends to resign from the Foreign Office as soon as he sees some reasonable progress toward international stability. It is an encouraging point that he thinks this will come to pass within the next nine months. Actually there is a feeling here that relations among the Big Powers are improving despite the wranglings and janglings of Paris.

• • •

The heavy falls on the New York Stock Exchange seem like news from another planet. Here the market sags a bit but there is no volume of selling and, on the slightest pretext, prices move up again. Experts keep on predicting a crash on the London market but no one worries. Britain has always been an island of paradox, and as Mr. Woolcott once said: "The British are apt to fly into a deep calm at any time." Therefore it is in keeping with the country's tradition that investors should have confidence in the future while a Socialist Government plans the destruction of capitalist society.

• • •

Conservatives Ponder Changing Party Name

Captain Harold Macmillan, one of the aspirants for the Tory leadership has suggested that the Conservatives should change their name to "The New Democrats." This, he thinks, would draw all people of good will and good sense (including the Liberals) into the anti-Socialist net. Churchill is known to be in favor of giving up the word "Conservative." Some of the Tories do not like the idea at all. They say that every left-wing fascist calls himself a Democrat and that the word stinks. No one has suggested that they should copy Canada and name the grand old party "Progressive Conservative." Perhaps if John Bracken won a general election, the name might catch on.

One of the funniest things in the political setup is the way the Government newspapers are pretending that they are pleased at the election of Arthur Horner to the general secretaryship of the powerful miners' union. Mr. Horner is a Communist and if there is one thing the Socialists hate more than the Tories, it is the Communists. Considering that the Socialists have nationalized the mines and thus created that much-desired heaven on (or in) the earth, it is a little ungrateful of the miners to choose a Communist. However, the Socialists are bending backward to express their pleasure that the miners have appointed a member of a party with which they, the Socialists, will have nothing to do—absolutely nothing!

• • •

A week ago the Chief of the Jerusalem Fire Brigade came to see me. We talked of the 18 Jews who had been sentenced to death for the outrage on the King David Hotel. "They won't be executed," he said. "The Jews would just kidnap 18 British officers and hold them as hostages." Three days later the death sentences on the 18 were reduced to imprisonment. There are times when the clear brain of a fireman is worth all the ponderosity of the professional politician.

• • •

Gale warning: Lord Beaverbrook is going to visit New Brunswick early in October.

Sporting note: That horse Toronto wone another hace this week.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1851

FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY AND AVIATION INSURANCE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

E. A. BROWNELL
President of the Company

HERBERT C. COX
Chairman of the London Board, Canada Life Assurance Company

WILFRID M. COX, K.C.
Barrister, etc.

W. J. HASTIE
Vice-President, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company
Director, National Trust Company Limited

S. H. LOGAN
Chairman of the Board, Canadian Bank of Commerce
Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company

HON. LEIGHTON McCARTHY, P.C., K.C., LL.D.
Director, Canada Life Assurance Company
Director, The Bank of Nova Scotia

W. E. MEIKLE
Vice-President, Osler, Hammond & Nanton Limited

GEO. A. MORROW
President, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company
Vice-President, Canadian Bank of Commerce

GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.
Director, Toronto Savings & Loan Company
Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company

SIR GEORGE B. MORTON, O.B.E., M.C.
Senior Resident Partner, Bird & Co.
Calcutta, India

W. M. O'CONNOR
President, National Trust Company Limited
Director, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company

K. M. PRINGLE
President, Dominion Securities Corporation Limited

G. STUBINGTON
Vice-President and Managing Director

KENNETH THOM
General Manager of the Company

HENRY J. WYATT
Director, Marine Midland Trust Co. of N.Y.

FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 1945

Assets
$16,015,082.00

Liabilities to the Public
$10,087,972.00

Capital
$1,400,000.00

Surplus above Capital
$4,527,110.00

Losses paid since organization
$145,045,361.00

Head Office — TORONTO

Branches and Agencies throughout the World

Today, science has developed a startling new and practical form of glass. Glass, spun into slender fibres, not unlike strands of silk or nylon . . . and possessing the tensile strength of steel! Named FIBERGLAS, this modern development of science possesses many advantages over contemporary materials. Soft as silk, tougher than steel, Fiberglas is completely fireproof. Being made from glass, Fiberglas is waterproof and inorganic . . . won't rot or mildew or provide food for insects or vermin. And Fiberglas is light and easy to handle. Possessing all these natural advantages, Fiberglas has many uses.

Unexcelled as an insulator, Fiberglas is used for thermal and acoustical insulation in homes and factories. Because of its lack of weight and bulk, Fiberglas is the ideal insulation for aircraft, ships and electrical appliances of all types and sizes, including heavy industrial dynamos and ordinary vacuum cleaners, refrigerators and kitchen ranges.

Fiberglas, woven in textile form, makes excellent drapes and other decorative fabrics. Fiberglas fabrics are light, durable and smart. Completely fireproof, Fiberglas fabrics are also waterproof . . . won't rot or mildew . . . and are easy to clean.

Fiberglas research scientists are now experimenting with many products made of Fiberglas and plastics. As they are proven practical, such products as luggage, boats, furniture and other articles where light weight, durability and ease of handling are important, will be offered the public.

FIBERGLAS*
FIBERGLAS CANADA LIMITED

GENERAL SALES OFFICE: 1200 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Brass Strike Hits Cartridge Supply

MONTREAL (Staff)—At a time when demands for sporting cartridges and shot shells are at an all-time high, Canadian Industries Ltd. has been obliged to cut back ammunition production at its Brownsburg, Que., works approximately 37% due to the critical brass and copper strip shortage arising out of the prolonged Ananconda Wire & Cable Co. strike, the Financial Post is informed. Detonator and signal fuse production for railroads have not been affected, however.

Approximately 275 persons, or 33% of the effective working force at the CIL's ammunition division at Brownsburg, will have been laid off by the end of the month. Bulk of this lay-off has already occurred, the company said. During May suppliers of brass and copper strip, essential ammunition raw material, ceased entirely and production had to be cut back to present levels. Further cut-backs are possible if supplies of brass and copper strip aren't forthcoming.

Earlier this year it appeared likely that major demands for ammunition would be met by the end of this year, and at the end of July, CIL shipments totalled approximately a normal year's supply. Caused by a wartime drop in sporting ammunition manufacture, the present shortage has been aggravated by low dealer and jobber stocks throughout the country, the company said.

U. S. Chief Market For B. C. Peat Co.

B. C. Peat Co., Lardner, B.C., sole Canadian user of the unique mechanical wet process of recovering and processing peat moss, reports orders on hand sufficient to maintain maximum production for several months.

Some 500 dealers in 33 American states are purchasing practically all the company's annual 300,000 bale output. Finished in a fine grade, the peat moss is used as a physical medium for plant growth, for binding sandy soil, or aerating heavy clay soils. The coarser grades find a wide market as poultry litter in commercial poultry farms near large centres in the United States.

The company estimates reserves on its 1,000-acre peat bog as sufficient to ensure present production rate for 40 years. But planned increased plant capacity will step up present production rates considerably.

The company's research department anticipates widening uses for its product, in insulation sheets, flooring materials, surgical dressings, packing material, etc.

Williams College Plans Expansion

MONTREAL (Staff)—Sir George Williams College of Montreal announces a new expansion program involving a five-year lease on the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue next November. This additional space will provide some 15 additional classrooms and offices. Registration for the 1945-46 school year now totals 5,999 students against the 1939-40 figure of 2,864. The new quarters will not be available for occupancy until February, because of need for repairs.

GRANBY, QUE., last week sold $240,000 2½% serial bonds to a syndicate including Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. and Royal Bank of Canada at 98.84 representing an average interest cost of 2.6326%. The bonds consisted of $165,000 serial 20-years, and $75,000 serial 15-years. Bonds, dated July 1, 1946, may be redeemed by anticipation. Proceeds will be used for paving works and for creating a working fund approved by the Legislature.

LAKE ROWAN (1945) MINES has been utilizing three diamond drilling rigs for past few months with assays of $3 to $16 reported being secured across widths of from 2 to 9 ft.

Two and one half times bigger in fact! (Latest Dominion Census lists French population at 699,517, English only 271,346.) This means that the big majority of your customers in the Montreal market read, speak and buy in French.

And the best way to talk to these 699,517 French-speaking people is — *in French!*

More and more every day, those who know these facts about the Montreal market are carrying their sales messages to French Montreal in Le Canada, Montreal's influential morning newspaper, and one other French daily.

Ask Your Advertising Agency the Facts About Le Canada

Le Canada

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ALL FRENCH MORNING PAPERS IN CANADA

WHAT'S NEW IN BUSINESS

Manufacturers of products that are either completely new or are being made in Canada for the first time are invited to contribute to this column. Describe the product, state its purpose, outline in what respects it is new, and indicate its significance to its field.

Pocket Orange Juice

Orange, grapefruit and carrot juice tablets are being put up by Bruce's Juices of Tampa, Fla., following a new patented manufacturing formula. The pocket portable juices are said to have a fresh fruit flavor, to be as handy to carry as matches. With three flavors on the market, the company is now working on prune, apple, pear and pineapple tablets.

• • •

Motorcycle Trailer

At Newark Airport, N.J., a new motorcycle-trailer combination has been introduced by Air Freight Inc., for pickup and delivery around the field. An Indian motorcycle is used to pull the 900-lb. trailer, which will carry up to a one-ton load in cargo or ten persons. This trailer is sold in the United States at $500. In its adaptation to motorcycle power, possibilities are seen for the use of a cabin trailer in combination with a motorcycle. The Financial Post learns that plans for these are already under advance consideration in Canada.

• • •

For Damp Walls

To help solve the problem of damp walls in basements and elsewhere comes a new product, "Tite-Wall," recommended for use even on extremely porous walls, such as those made of cinder block or concrete. Two coats of Tite-Wall are said to make a satisfactory waterproof job even of exterior block or concrete walls, which might leak like a sieve under ordinary rainy conditions. It is easy to apply, either with a brush, spray or roller, and leaves a smooth surface. Supplied in white and five attractive tints, it comes in one- and six-gallon containers.

• • •

Kitco Mounting Plate

To simplify the mounting of cabinets and other fixtures to walls of tile, glass, vitrolite, porcelain, enamel, etc., without drilling and the danger of cracking or marring wall surfaces, the Kitco mounting plate has been introduced in the United States. It consists of a metal plate to which plastic discs are bolted. In the centre of the plate is a suction cup, which holds the whole outfit on the wall until adhesive, spread on the discs, attaches itself firmly to the wall. The mounting plate is then removed and the cabinet or fixture attached, using the same bolts with which the discs were attached to the plate. With extra discs, bolts and adhesives, the plates can be used over and over again. It comes in three sizes, using 2, 3 or 4 discs to suit the particular purpose.

• • •

"Totelite"

Paramount Industries Inc. in the United States claims to have the first portable, self-powered fluorescent light. This light is not a spotlight like the ordinary flashlight, but is described as a flooding light, which illuminates every corner of a room at an angle of 180 deg. and is glareless. It is designed for use in the home as an emergency light, for motorists' use in under-the-hood or under-the-car repairs or for tire changing, in hunting, fishing and general camp use, or for the farm or factory.

• • •

Handy Marking Pen

A new aluminum marking device which dries as it writes and can be used on almost any type surface is being distributed in Canada by J. L. Rice Agencies, Kingston, Ont. Known as the Brownie Dri-Rite Brush Pen, the new marker can be used for labelling, sign writing, stencilling and general large-scale writing and printing. Product of the Brownie Mfg. Co., New York, it appeared on the Canadian market for the first time last week. The brush pen is made of aluminum and is, in fact, a dropper-filled fountain pen fitted with a wick-fed nib (five shapes). It uses special waterproof, fast-drying, indelible ink available in five colors. The pen retails at $3.50.

• • •

Plastic Coated Bottles

A nitrocellulose plastic coating for bottles is announced by Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Delaware. The coating is described as a tough armor which holds its shape and prevents leakage of liquids even when the bottle is shattered. Other features: it is transparent and can be colored with dyes for identification purposes; protects the label; is washable. Currently, 1-gal. bottles are being coated. They are dipped in a solution based on Hercules nitrocellulose. When the excess plastic has dripped off, a protective film from 10 to 20 thousandths of an inch remains on the bottle.

• • •

Home Movie Screen

Home movie fans, schools and others are the potential market for a new portable screen, the "Radiant E. L.," brought in the United States. The new screen claims 12 improved qualities, including patent feather-touch friction clutch, automatic leg opening device, protective shock absorber, screen leveller and dual action "auto lock." Uneven floor surface is compensated for by a balancer device, and conversion for oblong sizes for movies or square sizes for slides is easily made. The surface of the screen is a so-called "Hy-Flect," consisting of thousands of minute spherical glass beads embedded in a white plastic screen fabric.

• • •

Midget Thermostat

Suitable for application to food warmers, percolators, electric heating pads and blankets, and other electrical appliances, is a new midget thermostat developed in the United States. It weighs just one fifth of an ounce, measures 1½ in. in length; is metal-jacketed, which makes it responsive to temperature and at the same time protects it against external pressure. It is adjusted at the factory to meet specifications for each particular use. Available in three styles and either standard or waterproof models, the thermostat can cover temperatures as high as 1,000 deg. F.

• • •

"Cap-Off"

"Cap-off" is the name of a new bottle-opening gadget to be seen on the market. It looks like a bell-shaped cover to fit over the bottle cap, with two levers on top, operated by a squeezing action. Three claw-like fingers inside the polished aluminum bell lift the cap and the bell itself serves to deflect any overflow.

• • •

Rotarian Desk Trays

Art Steel Sales Corporation has taken over manufacturing rights to the "Rotarian" desk tray and modified its design. Instead of the original three molded plastic trays positioned one above the other on a metal bracket which clamped to the edge of the desk, designers have worked out a new tray unit supported on a post and bracket which rests on the desk with rubber feet. The support also provides for raising or lowering or removing the top tray entirely and for swinging it around in different positions.

• • •

The Flushing Plan

Flushing, New York, is to blossom out in a couple of years with a new $50 millions shopping centre, somewhat reminiscent of the district's New York World's Fair buildings. Realtors Webb and Knapp are launching the project and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. is reported to have a mortgage on the property. Plans call for two office buildings, hotel, 4,000-seat moving picture theatre, retail stores, even moving sidewalks for tired feet and currents of conditioned air to cool the streets in summer and warm them in winter. All buildings will be connected by bridges or subterranean passages and the latter will have moving platforms. Traffic congestion will be relieved in the 800,000 square foot site by having rooftop parking on each three-story building, with an estimated capacity of 5,000 cars. The bus terminal will accommodate 80 vehicles at a time. All trucking and services will be removed from the street level to underground ramps. Babies will be parked in a scientific nursery.

Saskatchewan Would Settle 5,000 On Land

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—Some 200,000 acres in the rich Carrot River Valley, in northeastern Saskatchewan, is being cleared of brush and other timber growths, to make way for an influx of soldier settlers. More than 5,000 ex-servicemen have applied in the past two years for Crown lands in the province. As many of these as the land will productively hold will be settled on this tract, each alloted a minimum of 240 acres.

The area is not expected to receive permanent settlers until the spring of 1948. Co-operative farming will be encouraged along the line inaugurated at the Matador farm, 45 miles north of Swift Current, where 16 veterans have incorporated to farm 16 sections of ranch country. This group has received preliminary aid from the Province in the form of wages and loan of equipment.

Under the provincial plan, veterans settling on Crown lands take out a 33-year lease, but can purchase the land after 10 years, purchase price determined by productivity of the land over the period. Rental is charged on a basis varying from one sixth to one eighth of the crop returns.

Outlaw Strikes Are 'Out' For Hendrick's Railmen

JOSEPH J. HENDRICK

Joseph James Hendrick's Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is one Canadian labor organization which will have no part of illegal strikes. According to Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell, there were over 40,000 Canadian workmen involved in illegal strikes last month, all contributing to the country's industrial paralysis. But not the B. of R. T.

Trainmen have been pressing their claims for wage increases and better working conditions through legal channels ever since July, 1945, and still have got nowhere, Hendrick says. At present, their case is about to come before the National War Labor Board for hearing and weeks, perhaps months, may pass before a decision is handed down.

"But once NWLB delivers its decision in our case," Joe Hendrick told The Financial Post, "we'll abide by it. In our organization, we don't tolerate illegal strikes. We live up to the laws of the country. We always have and always will, and any member of the brotherhood who doesn't, can expect to be put out. That's been done before. In 1919 at Winnipeg, we expelled 264 members for participating in an illegal sympathy strike."

Farm Boy 54 Years Ago

Joe Hendrick, 63, quiet, unassuming, but purposeful leader of the 18,800 Canadian members of the B. of R. T., was launched on a career in agriculture at the age of nine under the auspices of the Dr. Barnardo Homes. He came to Canada in 1892 with a large group of orphaned boys to be boarded out on Canadian farms, clothed and schooled in return for what work they could do.

He was placed on a farm in Lincoln county near St. Catharines where he got plenty of work, some clothing, board, but no schooling. When his five years were up, he struck out on his own, wandered through southern Ontario until he found a $13 a month job with another farmer near Watford.

There he hoped he'd have time to get in some schooling, but it was the same sort of grind from sunrise to sunset and he was ready for bed when the day's work was through. But at 14, his $13 a month looked like "millionaire's money" and he stuck at it for two years. At 16, a cheese factory job offered a substantial increase in income. At 18, higher wages for a job in a hospital laundry attracted him to Sarnia. At 20 he got a summer job as a stoker on the old Hamonic, then a maiden of the Great Lakes.

That same year, 1903, at the close of navigation, Hendrick hired on as a Grand Trunk Railway brakeman out of Sarnia and next year joined the local lodge of the B. of R. T. Seven years later, conductors and railway trainmen across the country went on strike. W. L. Mackenzie King, then deputy minister of labor, played a leading role in settling it.

Became Vice-President

Hendrick went west. At Medicine Hat he got a job with the CPR, transferred his B. of R. T. membership from Sarnia to the Medicine Hat lodge, No. 304, and he still retains his membership and seniority there. From 1910 to 1932, he ran east and west out of Medicine Hat as brakeman, trainman, finally conductor, on both freight and passenger runs.

Meanwhile he served a long term, from 1914 to 1926, as president of the Medicine Hat lodge and overlapped that office as local chairman of the grievance committee. In 1932 he took on a full-time job as chairman of the general grievance committee, representing B. of R. T. members on all railroads west of Fort William. In 1939, when the brotherhood convened at Cleveland, he was elected Canadian vice-president.

Since then, as one of the brotherhood's 10 vice-presidents, he has had jurisdiction over 92 lodges from the Atlantic seaboard (including four New England States) west through Canada to Sioux Lookout. Western Canada lodges come under jurisdiction of W. P. Kennedy, Minneapolis, but for purposes of current wage negotiations at a national level, Hendrick looks after the lot.

Says Others Get More

According to Hendrick, workmen in other industries averaged increases of 37.5% above pre-war levels up to the end of 1944, and most of them have had additional increases since then. On the other hand, B. of R. T. members averaged increases of only 20.1% to the end of 1944 and have been stationary since. Canadian members who work for American railroads operating through Canada draw wages at American rates and their pay has jumped 46% above pre-war levels.

To square things up, the B. of R. T. has asked for across-the-board increases of 25%. It is also pressing for changes in rules governing line and yard operations which affect the calculation of pay and compensation.

On Aug. 23, following conferences lasting three weeks between operators of Canadian railways and the various railway unions, the CNR and Ontario Northland Railway reached an agreement with an estimated 115,000 employees in other classifications than those included in the B. of R. T. They accepted an increase of 10 cents an hour retroactive to June 1. Hendrick turned down the offer. Here are his reasons:

"Ours was the first move made to get rail workers' wages increased. We have had to battle all the way, while others who got into it late, have already benefitted. We are at least entitled to increases retroactive to March 30 and to larger increases because our classifications are at the lower end of the railway wage scale. We could not enter into separate agreements with the two railroads because it is imperative that B. of R. T. agreements with all Canadian railways be uniform."

Many Lines Involved

The B. of R. T. first applied to NWLB for a 25% wage increase last March 30. When the CNR offered only six cents, Hendrick said he refused to have anything further to do with the proceedings. After he got out, he says the other brotherhoods came down from 20c. to 15c. and finally settled with the CNR and ONR at 10 cents. The CPR and other Canadian railways have yet to reach new agreements with any of the unions.

Now the B. of R. T. case, with rule change demands held in abeyance for six months, is slated for NWLB hearings in which all railways with which the brotherhood has agreements will participate.

Railways with which Hendrick is dealing include the CNR, CPR and all their subsidiaries, the Quebec Central, Lake Erie & Northern, Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo, Sydney & Louisburg, Newfoundland, Hudson Bay, Midland, Pacific Great Eastern, Northern Alberta, Pere Marquette, Wabash, New York Central, Public Markets Co. in Winnipeg, Toronto Terminals, Algoma Steel (38 yard crews), National Harbors Board railways at Vancouver, Montreal and Quebec, Canadian Car at Montreal, and the electric line operated by Montreal Light, Heat & Power.

Hendrick doesn't expect to get everything his way under NWLB's ruling by any means. He also expects the ruling will be influenced by the CNR's and ONR's new 10-cent agreement. He also wishes the board would move faster than it does, but he is even philosophic about that. It's all according to the rules, and he is insistent the brotherhood is going to observe the laws of the land.

Newsprint Export Is Higher in July

MONTREAL (Staff)—Canada continued to export increasing quantities of newsprint to foreign markets in July. Tonnage passing through Canadian customs points was 343,674 tons, up 89,087 tons from July, 1945, bulk of the increase going to the United States.

Distribution in the seven-month period compared with a year before, was:

Country	1946	1945
United States ...	1,860,162	1,379,137
United Kingdom	55,644	57,484
Other Empire ..	105,269	82,642
Latin America ..	92,729	97,712
Other areas	40,177	51,570
Total	2,153,981	1,668,545

Thus it will be seen that the Empire's share of newsprint has been increasing at the expense of Latin-American and other export points, excluding the United States.

Beneficiaries Properly Protected with PLANNED Security

AFTER BILLS ARE PAID . . . how much will remain for your family? Make the family your first consideration by properly providing for them in a way that is based on definite, foreseeable needs.

The modern and practical way to do this is through New York Life's "Planned Security". Investigate this plan today.

Call or write the Branch Office nearest you for full information on "Planned Security".

Toronto Branch: 320 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.
Montreal Branch: Dominion Square Bldg., 1010 St. Catherine St., W., Montreal, P.Q.
Quebec Branch: 81 St. Peter St., Quebec, P.Q.
Winnipeg Branch: 233 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
British Columbia Branch: 736 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.

CANADIAN DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS 320 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Our SECOND CENTURY

NEW YORK LIFE Insurance Company

A MUTUAL COMPANY — SERVING CANADIANS SINCE 1868

ANY SIZE . . . ANY SERVICE

FALK STEELFLEX COUPLINGS

It's the torsional resilience of FALK Steelflex Couplings that protects connected machinery from the damaging effects of shock and vibration.

It's the Steelflex grid-groove design that permits parallel misalignment, angular misalignment and free end float.

We carry on stock in Owen Sound all the sizes most generally required.

THE WILLIAM KENNEDY & SONS LIMITED OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

Montreal H. C. Kennedy Canada Cement Bldg. | Noranda V. K. Polk Box 334 | Haileybury John H. Brumell | Halifax C. A. Fowler Capital Bldg.

The name Stetson in a hat is your assurance of quality and fashion excellence. Stetson hats in Canada are made only by John B. Stetson Company (Canada) Limited, Brockville. From $8 to $20.

Illustrated above, the Imperial Stetson..."Drake" style...$15.

STETSON — THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HAT

does your business need Chemicals?

PAINTS ACIDS FERTILIZERS AMMONIA CEMENT ALCOHOLS GYPSUM SODAS CHLORINE ACETYLENE ASPHALT PLASTICS CARBIDE BLEACHES CARBONS CHARCOALS ALKALIES SOAPS PIGMENTS CLEANERS PERFUMES INSULATION DISINFECTANTS GLYCERINE SALTS

ALBERTA as an industrial site for your business warrants serious consideration . . .

SALT reserves estimated at thirty billion tons: 70% of Canada's NATURAL GAS at the cheapest rates on the continent: COAL reserves larger than any in the world: BITUMINOUS SANDS that the U.S. Bureau of Mines estimates will supply 250 billion barrels of OIL: 94% of Canada's CRUDE OIL production: Large, undeveloped deposits . . . of GYPSUM, LIMESTONE, PAINT-SHALES, SILICA, CLAYS, TALC, TRAVERTINE etc.

New horizons of opportunities open before the industrialist expanding to Alberta. Properly located within this dynamic Province, your industrial plant will have unlimited quantities of low-cost raw materials practically at the factory site. It will have the cheapest power, heat and fuel — and an enviable pool of skilled labor on which to draw. Chemical industries with an eye to tomorrow need Alberta, and Alberta has what your business needs.

DEPENDABLE LABOR LEGISLATION
CHEAP POWER, FUEL AND HEAT
RICH RESOURCES, GROWING MARKET

ALBERTA has WHAT YOUR BUSINESS needs!

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Administration Building
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA

AG-1

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR OPPORTUNITY in ALBERTA

The Financial Post
Vol. XL — Publication Office: Toronto, September 14, 1946 — No. 37

How Communist Are Unions?

LPP Stalwarts Control or Influence 10 Major Canadian Unions and Have Their Eye on Others

By RONALD WILLIAMS

More and more trade union leaders are putting the blame on Communists when something goes wrong in collective bargaining negotiations, or when alienation of public opinion is threatened by an unpleasant outburst of violence during a strike.

Are the Communists responsible? Or are anti-Communist leaders trying to evade responsibility for a situation of their own making which has gone sour by crying "Reds"? What is the extent of Communist control and influence in labor unions?

If they do control some unions, what is their objective and where is their strength, geographically? Who are the leading Communist trade unionists? How do they gain and retain control? How can a Communist-inspired move be detected? What is their operating technique?

Most non-Communist labor leaders agree on this: A mere handful of Communists today control or exert a powerful influence in ten major Canadian unions. Six of the unions are affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor (CCL). Five of these six are CIO unions. The other four are affiliated to the Trades and Labor Congress. Three of them are AF of L unions.

They further admit: Communism is now in the midst of a postwar revival after meekly following the tortuous about face of the Soviet Union from world revolution to collaboration with the Nazis, to co-operation with Western capitalist democracies and now back to the "class struggle" theory.

Total membership claimed by the nine radically-led unions in the latest return to the Federal Government is 120,000; total number of workers in Canadian unions, 724,000. Assumption: One out of every six members of trade unions in this country, consciously or not, is virtually under the thumb of the "Kremlin Kids."

More figures: The Trades and Labor Congress (TLC) reported 284,732 members in 1944. Its four affiliated red-led unions had 15,700 or about 5%. The CCL, 272,000. Its six affiliated unions "under the influence," 104,000 or about 38%.

The figures speak for themselves. More than one worker in every three in the CCL is "used" by a Communist leadership to further the party "line." The TLC ratio: one in 20.

It is generally agreed that the unions whose leaders have been identified with Communism are:

1. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UEW). Claimed membership, 10,000 (gross exaggeration, say unionists). Headed by C. S. Jackson, admitted Communist and No. 1. Labor Progressive Party (LPP) trade unionist in Eastern Canada; George Harris, life-long party man: John Widgor, Ross Russell, Alex Welsh and half a dozen others, all of whom are Jackson appointees. Affiliation CIO-CCL.

2. International Fur and Leather Workers of the United States and Canada: Claimed membership, 5,000 (more like 500, say some). Headed by Fred Collins, long-time party member and Assistant Pearl Wedro. Collins succeeded veteran Communist Joe Starr. Affiliation, CIO-CCL.

3. International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers: claimed membership, 12,500. Headed by CCF-er Robert Carlin, M.P.P., who for some reason has surrounded himself with well-known Communists like Bruce Magnusson in Northern Ontario and rabble-rousing, balding, Harvey Murphy in British Columbia. Affiliation, CIO-CCL.

4. Shipyard General Workers' Federation of British Columbia: claimed membership, 13,000. Headed by Malcolm McLeod and Gerry Culhane, both party henchmen from away back. This union is split wide open at present over the Communist issue. Affiliation, CCL only.

5. United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers (UAWA) claimed membership 51,000. Headed by George Burt, not a member of the party but regarded by unionists as a Leftist. He is surrounded by Alex Parent, former M.P.P. for a Windsor constituency (he ran on a Labor-Liberal ticket), Roy England, Fred Joyce, James Smith, Cyril Prince, all reputed followers of the party line. Affiliation, CIO-CCL.

6. International Woodworkers of America: claimed membership, 27,000. Headed by long-time Communist Harold Pritchett and Ernie Dalskog who succeeded suave, Nigel Morgan when Morgan was boosted into the leadership of the British Columbia LPP. Affiliation, CIO-CCL.

7. United Textile Workers of America: claimed membership 4,000 (maybe 400, say others). Headed by Kent Rowley, now facing charges in Quebec arising out of disturbances in connection with the Valleyfield textile strike. Aide; Madeline Parent, fervent female Soviet admirer and once LPP provincial condidate. Affiliation, AF. of L-TLC.

8. Canadian Seamen's Union: claimed membership 7,000 (Bosh, deride non-Communists; 700 perhaps). Headed by J. A. "Pat" Sullivan, wartime Communist internee and secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress; aide; Dewar Ferguson, LPP alderman in Toronto. Affiliation, TLC only.

9. International Chemical Workers Union: Claimed membership, 3,500. Headed by William Edmiston, reputed to be a Marxian; aided by a staff mainly pro-Communist. Affiliation, AF of L-TLC.

10. United Garment Workers of America: claimed membership, 1,200. Headed by Sam Lapedes, former stalwart of the defunct Workers Unity League, once the trade union adjunct of the Communist party. Affiliation, AF of L-TLC.

These are the major Communist controlled or influenced unions. In addition, there are a number of small, separately chartered affiliates, especially in British Columbia, which obediently follow the party bidding. Notable is the powerful Marine Workers and Boilermakers Industrial Union, an amalgamation of several wartime unions headed by LPP-man, Bill White.

Where is their strength, geographically? Mainly in British Columbia and Ontario with isolated pockets in Nova Scotia and Quebec and a scattering in the Prairies. At the moment, however, the hotbed of Communist trade union activity is on the west coast. They virtually dominate every major union in basic industry, as well as the Vancouver District labor Council (CCL).

What is the Communist objective? At the moment, unionists are convinced their goal is a general strike, although it can be something else next week if the Soviet reaches some international accord with the Western democracies.

Those who have studied left wing political developments since the end of the first war say they recognize the strategy. The LPP, they declare, is back to the old "third period" revolutionary stage where socialists are "social fascists"; union leaders who won't toe the Communist line are "lieutenants of the bourgeoisie" and everyone who isn't a member of the party is suspect.

There have been so many reversals as they tried to follow the Moscow lead, that they are now back to the old line of dissension for dissession's sake.

This change in policy became very apparent in the technique employed in the Windsor Ford strike, the first major postwar industrial dispute in which the Communists, after discouraging wartime strikes, took part.

Badly timed, hopelessly master-minded by the LPP stalwarts, the strike almost wrecked UAWA locals in Windsor. They were only saved, and possibly the whole UAWA, by Pat Conroy, secretary of the CCL, C. H. Millard, USWA director and George Addes, international secretary of the UAWA and other saner, non-revolutionary unionists. When it became obvious that the fate of the union was at stake, UAWA Regional Director, George Burt lined up with the anti-Communists.

During the heat of the strike, Communist top-level trouble shooters from Toronto were on hand and caucused daily on party directives rather than on recommendations of the workers they claimed to represent. At every turn, the old Communist trick of avoiding wide-open expressions of opinion by membership vote or discussion was practiced.

Communist primary object, then as now, was Dominion-wide show of solidarity. The most effective way of achieving this is through a general strike. The Ford dispute was hardly under way before the Communists were beating the drum for this sort of suicidal action.

They, perhaps better than non-Communist leaders, appreciate the implications of such action.

A general strike would mean destruction of the unions which workers have labored many years to build. The LPP adherents know this better than those who oppose them. They know a general strike is doomed to utter failure; yet today, as during the Windsor strike, they trumpet for it. Why? Because they know that a failure of the Canadian labor movement would proportionately increase their influence in the surviving remnants.

Seized on Windsor Case

Knowing that, they deliberately set out to use the Ford strike as the spark to start a general strike conflagration. Wiser counsel prevailed and the flame died, but it is fluttering again in the current steel dispute. Talk of a general strike is being heard again.

Another purpose of such campaign is the LPP method of undermining existing non-Communist leadership. Millard, Conroy, Fred Dowling of the United Packinghouse workers and Joe Mackenzie of the United Rubber workers and others, all leaders of unions which vigorously resist Communist infiltration, are the chief targets.

"Sellout" is the common cry when a compromise offer is made to settle a long-drawn-out dispute. It was heard in Windsor when a modified settlement was offered Ford workers. It was heard recently when Millard, appearing before the House of Commons Industrial Relations committee, was booed

(Continued on page 20)

It Can Happen Here

The growing concern in Canada over the infiltration of Communists into labor unions is not an isolated national problem. Anti-Communist feeling is running high in U. S. labor unions, many of which are split wide-open on the issue.

The evidence:

UNITED ELECTRICAL WORKERS: Annual convention opened Monday at Milwaukee and was only a few hours old when International Vice-president Harry Block, supported by vocal minority, led a revolt against the Communist membership and President Albert J. Fitzgerald, alleged "front" for the Reds. "Purge" appeared to have little chance of success.

LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION: Chief Harry Bridges deprived of considerable authority by CIO President Phillip Murray who is under pressure from all sides to crack down on the Communists.

MINE MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS: Move under way to oust Reid Robinson as president. Revolt led by a "committee for honest leadership."

FURNITURE WORKERS: Morris Muster, national president resigned a few weeks ago, charging that newly elected executive board was Communist dominated.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS: Communists suffered major setback when Walter Reuther, vigorous anti-Communist, was elected president last spring. U. S. labor press acclaimed election as victory over Reds.

SHIPBUILDERS: Communists believed prime movers in an attempt to set aside recent election of non-Communist officers on U. S. Pacific Coast.

A Plan to Ease Ottawa's Growing Pains

Unchanged In Size Since 1911, Canada's Capital May Soon Double Its Acreage

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA (Staff)—A lot was said about Parliamentary planning for a National Capital during the recent session of Parliament. But what hasn't received much attention, is the work now being done toward solving the municipal growing pains of this "planless" town which expects to become a city of 350,000 inhabitants over the next few decades.

Since every major city in Canada faces similar growing pains, Ottawa's dilemma and the steps proposed toward a solution, are of wide interest.

Ottawa, 35 years ago, stopped growing. Population in 1911, was 95,000 and the land area of the city about 5,100 acres. Today the area is unchanged; but population within the city limits has almost doubled and the population of the Greater Ottawa area has soared near the 200,000 mark.

In September, 1944, the Ottawa Board of Control named a committee to explore possibilities of annexing, in whole or part, the adjoining township of Gloucester. Out of this move came, last month, the first tangible result, in a report drawn up by a group of representative engineers and experts and having as consultant, Ontario's topflight town planner—A. E. K. Bunnell, of Toronto.

Village Grows Into City

This report doesn't attempt to deal with fiscal or "political" problems; nor with overall plans for a national capital. It tries to view "community" problems; sets out basic requirements for planned community expansion and living.

It starts from the declaration that what has been witnessed here (as in scores of other Canadian cities) is "the evolution of a village to a town and then to a large city, all without a plan." In the case of Ottawa there is this added comment: "The municipalities concerned are faced with the task of making up for past deficiencies in both planning and development, with the added responsibility of helping to create a Capital City worthy of a great nation."

Looking around to see where Ottawa's new boundary line should properly go, the committee (Chairman N. B. MacRostie, engineer of the Township of Gloucester) worked on the assumption that it must provide:

(a) an additional area sufficient to provide relief for housing congestion in the City and adequate room for expansion for a period of at least 50 years; and to include all present scattered urban development in the Township of Gloucester.

(b) an additional area of sufficient size to provide for commercial and industrial zones without utilizing land which should be continued in agricultural use until required for parks or other forms of community undertakings.

(c) a permanent "green belt" to be zoned for agricultural and park purposes to provide "fringe" development along the new boundary.

(d) suitable location for the proposed "controlled-access highway," expected to skirt the city and link eastern and western approaches.

(e) a suitable location for new railway entrances and sorting yards in the green belt area, to provide ultimate abondonment of present "cross-town" tracks, etc.

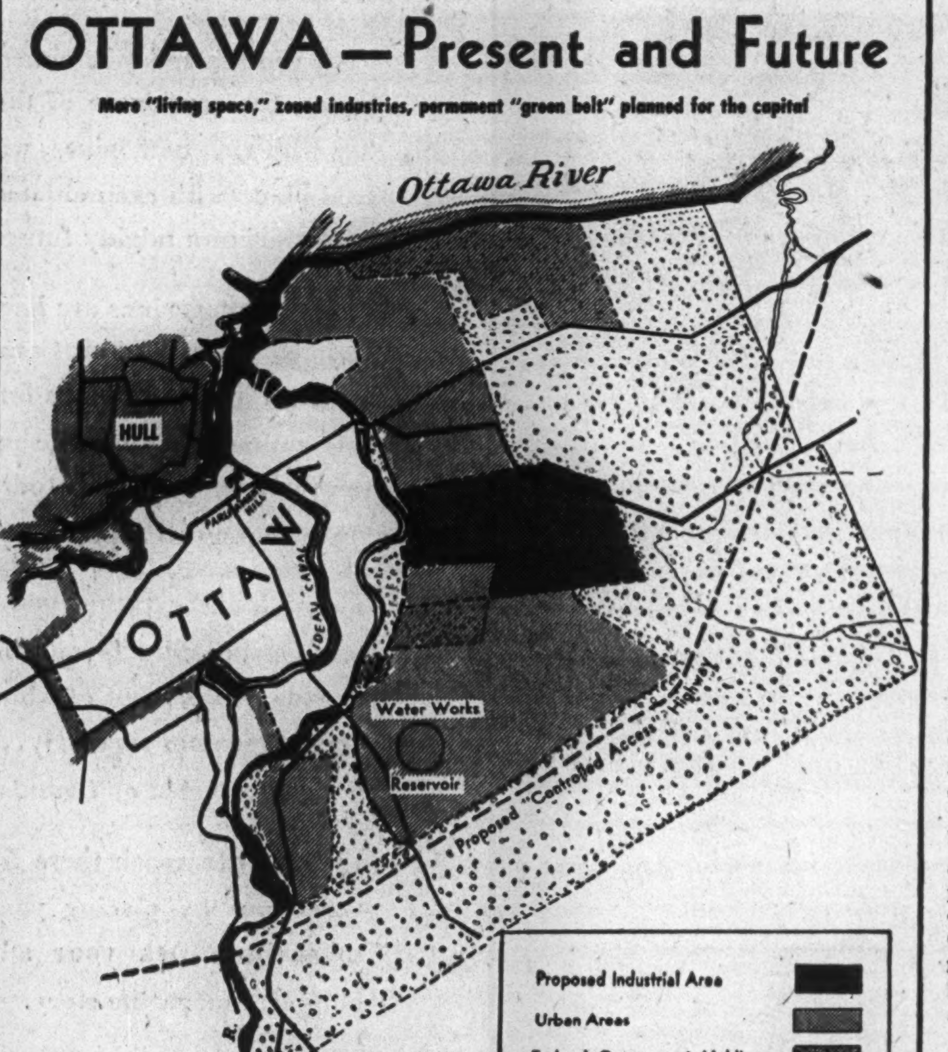
(f) desirable sites for controlled refuse disposal, sewage disposal works and waterworks reservoirs.

(g) an area sufficiently large to permit planning to enable the Federal Government to proceed with its schemes for beautification of the National Capital.

(h) any further urban development necessary should take the form of "independent satellite communities beyond the new proposed green belt boundary — only in this way can public services be efficiently and economically designed and controlled."

Foresee Gain of 150,000

The committee estimates that in the next 40 to 50 years, because of normal growth, expansion of government activities and industrial development, Ottawa's urban population will increase from 196,000 to approximately 350,000; and that 124,000 of this additional 154,000 will reside in what are now adjacent municipalities.



This is the new Ottawa, as planned by a special municipal committee which has been studying the matter for months. By taking over Government property (shaded areas on the map) the committee would almost double the city's area. Two major features are the "green belt" (for parks and gardens) and the controlled access highway, which would enable motorists travelling north or south to by-pass the city, avoiding congestion on main thoroughfares.

Based on a density of 10 persons per gross acre, which will include provision for streets, parks, playgrounds, schools, industries, etc., in order to provide good living conditions, about 6,000 to 7,000 acres will be required in the south and east. Beyond this there should be the protective "green belt" maintained "largely in its present agricultural state and as an integral part of the enlarged city, and having located within its bounds certain public works, golf courses, airports, etc., essential to the urban community, with provision for a planned system of wooded reservations, parks and driveways."

The committee stresses that planning must be accompanied by "an adequate organization to supervise and control the development." This includes recognition of the fact that municipalities should operate on the "pool" rather than the "service-at-cost" basis, with excess revenue from highly assessed residential, commercial and industrial properties and business assessments available to help defray cost of services to lower-assessed properties. This, the report states, is especially important in a city such as Ottawa where considerably more than a normal amount of property is exempt from taxation.

Another requirement is that commercial and industrial areas be so located that winds will carry smoke and odor away from residential sections, and yet that such areas be adequately served by rail and highway. (In the plan as proposed by the committee, these requirements are said to be adequately satisfied).

Overlapping Authorities

Unanimously recommending that the city area should be expanded to take in a considerable portion of Gloucester township, the committee cited the multiplicity of government authorities now operating in this area

Greater Ottawa, it is pointed out, contains five municipalities — City of Ottawa, (170,000); town of Eastview (9,000); village of Rockcliffe Park (1,400); urban committees in the townships of Gloucester (4,700); and of Nepean (10,500). These latter include three "police villages"—Overbrook, Westboro and Hampton Park. Within this area are five municipal councils, three boards of police village trustees, numerous school and other boards in addition to Carleton County Council, the Ottawa Suburban Roads Commission, the Federal District Commission and the Department of Transport, all managing local affairs.

The Ontario Municipal Board also exercises over-riding jurisdiction over municipal expenditures on capital account, in the designing of land uses, etc. The Ontario Department of Planning and Development exercises jurisdiction on the layout of land subdivisions and many other aspects of community planning. The Ontario Department of Health and the Attorney-General's department possess far-reaching mandatory powers. Railways are under the overriding jurisdiction of the Transport Board. The

(Continued on page 20)

How to Sell Abroad

See Trade Commissioner First Is Advice of CCM President

You'd think there would be about as much demand for ice skates and ice hockey equipment in Iraq as there would be for fur coats in the Sahara or bathing suits in Siberia.

Until last week, George Braden, president and general manager of Canada Cycle and Motor Co., thought so too; and he has sold CCM skates, hockey sticks, shin pads and gauntlets, not to mention bicycles and children's joycycles in some of the queerest places in the world.

Now, after reading a letter which came to the desk of CCM Secretary H. C. Higgins a few days ago, Mr. Braden is wondering if he didn't miss a bet by passing by Iraq on his first round-the-world junket in 1922 to build up CCM's export trade.

The letter, postmarked El Iraq, asked, "How do you build an ice-skating rink?" Mr. Braden, as head of Canada's major producer of skating equipment, was naturally interested in anyone interested in anything to do with hockey or skating. So he sent some people out to find out how to build an ice arena.

GEORGE BRADEN

Export to 40 Nations

While they were at it, someone else dug up the following facts about a prospective new customer-nation to add to CCM's already substantial export list of 40 countries; population 5,000,000; bordered on the north by Kurdistan, Turkey; south by the Persian Gulf; east by Persia and west by the Arabian and Syrian deserts; status politically, independent having broken a British mandate in 1932; government, pro-British.

Except for the fact that Iraq is in the sterling area, the inquiry looked like a good lead to establishing trade relations. Off went a lengthy letter to Iraq. It contained (a) detailed plans of ice arena construction; also, how to make an ice-making machine and where such equipment could be bought; (b) a polite offer of further assistance if needed; (c) an attractive CCM brochure catalogue.

"Normally," said George Braden, "we don't develop our export trade that way, but that was too good an opportunity to miss. Even if it doesn't result in future business for our firm it will do Canada some good. We've shown at least one firm in Iraq that Canadians are anxious to help get new business started.

"Ordinarily we go about building export trade today the way we went about it in 1922—get all the facts possible from the Department of Trade and Commerce (then it was the Commercial Intelligence branch) and start making the rounds with a sample case. At each stopping place, first thing to do is visit the Canadian Trade Commissioner. That's how I got my first order in Japan. The commissioner was Arthur E. Bryan, who is now in the United Kingdom. Besides giving me leads and calling on prospective customers with me, he even let me set up my samples in his office.

Lauds Commissioners

"There's been a lot of criticism of Canada trade commissioners. Some of it may be justified but my experience is that if you're ready to go to the trouble of co-operating with them, they'll go all out for you. They have details of currency restrictions, invoicing regulations, tariff, etc., at their fingertips.

(Continued on page 24)

Cash, Accrual Forms of Income Tax Both Full of Pitfalls For The Farmer

The problem of devising an income tax for farmers that is both equitable and readily collectable is one to which many individuals and groups are giving serious attention these days. G. W. Auxier, K.C., of Edmonton, can speak with considerable authority on the subject, having served as counsel to the Ives Royal Commission on income tax. His analysis of the problem was contained in an address given recently before the Canadian Bar Association. Highlights of the address are published below. This week's installment deals with present tax measures. Suggestions for other possible taxing methods will be published in next week's issue of The Post.

The study of the ultimate effect of a particular tax, or a particular rate of tax, lies in the realm of the economist, not the lawyer. Yet, if the lawyer is to appreciate fully the advantages or disadvantages of any prospective tax adjustment, he cannot afford to shut his eyes to the ultimate economic effect nor can he ignore the political effect, of the change.

The pure economist takes the position that the income tax, steeply graduated, is the only fair and proper tax. To him the sales tax and most other forms of indirect taxation are fundamentally unsound. But in Canada, the division of the tax field between the Dominion and the Provinces, made it necessary — if the Provinces were to have any revenue—that the Dominion confine itself in the main to the field of indirect taxation.

For all practical purposes prior to the first Great War, the total revenues of the Dominion were derived in this way. In spite of several income tax increases during the '30's, at the commencement of the second Great War approximately two thirds of the Dominion's revenues were derived from indirect taxes. The recent war and the tax agreement with the provinces boosted the income tax from this minor position in the Dominion's tax scheme to the point where the picture was reversed. Now two thirds of its revenue is derived from income taxes.

The experience of the war years, the recent budget, and the discussions arising out of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, have made it quite apparent that, whether in the hands of the Dominion alone or of the Dominion and the provinces, the income tax will continue to be the principal source of government revenue.

There are some weaknesses in the income tax. It has been said that its principal weakness is that there is so much scope for evasion —evasion that is very difficult to discover. There is also a very real defect in its tendency, if the rates become too high, to discourage the enterprise of those men to whose new ventures and the expansion of whose existing enterprises we look to provide employment. Its tendency in this direction in lower income levels cannot be discounted either. We have all seen its effect in limiting production in such fields as coal mining, lumbering, and meat processing.

Regardless, then, of economic theory, those who are charged with raising the revenue of the country must keep a number of factors in mind. The tax and the mode of collection must be such as to raise the required revenue with the least adverse effect on the economy of the nation. The tax must be equitable or as nearly so as possible. It is extremely important in times of high tax rates that all classes of the community share the burden equally, for only then may the rate be kept at the lowest possible level. It is also important that the tax should not be such as to discourage production or expansion or interfere with the orderly marketing of goods. Then, too, revenue authorities must consider the "political" effect. Each class should not only be taxed but should be known to be taxed. and neither the tax nor the method of collection should be such as to cause undue annoyance to the taxpayer. Otherwise the tax is not as effective as it should be.

Commodity Taxes Hit Poor

It is generally conceded that commodity taxes bear most heavily on the poorer classes and for that reason are inequitable. Yet it is seldom that anyone ever complains about these taxes while we hear continually, and mostly from the lower income groups, about the burden of the income tax. Approximately one third of our revenue comes from what might be loosely termed "the indirect taxes."

No detailed study of the burden of the "hidden" taxes has been made in Canada, but it is estimated that they bear most heavily on incomes under $3,000. The Tax Foundation or some equally well equipped body might well consider such a survey, and it is to be hoped that, if it does, the results will be given sufficient publicity to show the taxpayers in low and medium income groups that from their own standpoint the income tax is the fairest tax of all.

It is apparent, however. that this statement is true only to the extent that the income tax actually reaches the income.

Farmers Dodge Tax

Statistics are frequently misleading, but Canadian taxation statistics clearly show there has been a great tax leakage in the direction of the farmer. The most recent official statistics available which break down the tax among occupational groups are the assessment statistics for the taxation year 1941, so we are obliged to use that year for our comparisons. In 1941, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, salaries and wages accounted for $3.5 billions and the net income from farming operations, $627 millions of the total national income. For that same year, according to the official income tax statistics, some 755,000 employees paid roughly $130 millions in tax, or about 3.6% of the total amount of salaries and wages, while 7,372 farmers paid $1.5 millions in tax, or about ¼ of 1% of the total income of that occupational group.

It might be argued that this is a distorted picture because the employee figures include all the high-salaried executives of Ontario and Quebec. Let us then look to Saskatchewan. It is probably the one province which could with a fair degree of accuracy be called an agricultural province, and it contains no great number of extremely high-salaried officials, for the same statistics show that there were in 1941 only 127 taxpayers in that province who had incomes of $10,000 or more. In that year, Saskatchewan employees received $123 millions and paid a tax of about $2.5 millions, or a little over 2% of total income. Farmers received $107 millions and paid income tax of $433,000 or about 2/5 of 1% of net income. In other words, farmers with about 87% of the income of employees in that province paid only 17% as much tax.

In fairness to the farmer, I should point out that these statistics do not tell the entire story. They do not take into account the fact that, generally speaking, farmers' families are larger and tax deductions correspondingly greater than is the case with employees, many of whom are single. Then too, they need some correction due to the fact that the Dominion Bureau figures include receipts from farming operations carried on by corporations, while the taxation statistics used refer to individuals only.

We should also remember that these are the 1941 figures. There has been considerable improvement in more recent years as the Department of National Revenue, hampered throughout by a shortage of skilled assessors, has gradually expanded its organization to cope with the flood of new taxpayers.

The success of the effort now being made to collect income tax from farmers is demonstrated by the resolutions emanating from farmers' organizations throughout the country and reported frequently in the daily press. It is estimated that for the year 1944, some $15 millions will be collected in income tax from Canadian farmers. However, even this is insufficient. Figures from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate that for that year salaries and wages will account for about $5 billions, and farmers' net income about $1.25 billions out of a total national income of $11 billions, while the total income tax collected from individuals is estimated at $756 millions. It is obvious that even $15 millions is much less than the farmers' fair share.

What Other Countries Are Doing

Comparisons are odious, but it is interesting to note the treatment of farmers in other jurisdictions. In the United States, as in Canada, farmers have the option of filing on a cash or an accrual basis. In that country farm produce used in the home is not considered income, and depreciation is allowed on breeding stock, but aside from these minor differences, and leaving out of account the capital gains tax, the method of assessment there would appear to be almost identical with that in effect here.

In Australia, so far as can be ascertained from a study of the Commonwealth Income Tax Assessment Act, all businesses must file on an accrual basis, and business includes farming. That Act specifically provides that the amount by which the value of trading stock, including livestock, on hand at the end of the year exceeds the value of the trading stock on hand at the beginning of the year, must be included in the assessable income of the taxpayer. Australia permits averaging over a five-year period in the case of farmers, but it does not, like the United States, permit depreciation on breeding stock.

Most Canadian farmers interviewed said they would prefer to file on a cash basis. The idea of complicated inventories, the calculation of the cost of natural increase in a herd of cattle, and the cost per bushel of threshed wheat, filled them with dismay. But there are few, if any, businesses in which a simple cash statement would be more inappropriate. Crop holdovers, frequently necessary through bad threshing weather in the fall or the quota basis of wheat-marketing, blocked roads, preventing the marketing of livestock in the last months of the year, and the accumulation of natural increase, render the cash statement in most cases misleading. The cash basis of reporting income also interferes with orderly marketing.

One farmer told of a small area of the Province of Alberta where last fall an estimated 250,000 bushels of wheat remained unsold simply because of the tax situation, and this in spite of the world's immediate need of wheat. Many cases were also reported where farmers were deliberately expanding their livestock holdings and enjoying immunity from tax as long as possible. Further, the cash basis has been the cause of the "basic herd" problem which has proved so annoying and so bewildering to many farmers who started their operations with a large capital investment in cattle or sheep in the days of little or no income tax, maintained their herds at a fairly constant level, and found themselves taxed on the entire proceeds on a realization sale.

But while the accrual basis is more equitable, would eliminate the basic herd problem, would prevent the abuses of the cash basis and would encourage more orderly marketing, it presents features which may be even more objectionable.

Complex Accounting Problems

Accountants say they know of no other business where accounting problems of such complexity are encountered. After all, to tax income you must first determine it, and income and capital receipts and expenditures are so interwoven in the business of farming, that it is almost impossible to segregate them. The situation is further complicated by the fact that, unlike most undertakings, expenditures for the home and for the business are frequently indistinguishable.

This means that if a farmer is compelled to file on the accrual basis under the existing law, he is required to make decisions which would be difficult for even a highly trained accountant, and the farmer does not ordinarily possess either the time, the knowledge or the inclination to make the decisions or keep the records required for assessment on this basis.

GEORGE WESTON LTD. contemplates early start of construction in the Toronto suburb of Weston, of a $1 million factory; architects, Ross & Ross, Montreal, and Charles B. Dolphin, Toronto.

MEMBERS
Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
Calgary Stock Exchange
Vancouver Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
The Investment Dealers' Association of Canada

EXECUTIVE OFFICES WINNIPEG

BRANCHES
Vancouver
Victoria
Calgary
Edmonton
Regina
Saskatoon
Moose Jaw
Lethbridge
Portage La Prairie
Swift Current
Kenora
Toronto
Montreal

Stock Quotations Service on Transcontinental Trains

Each day, according to variations between Atlantic and Pacific time, we place in the club and parlour cars of all transcontinental trains the opening and closing prices of a selected list of Canadian and American industrial, mining and oil stocks.

• • • •

Travellers from the East are invited to call at any of our chain of offices from Winnipeg to Victoria to secure quotations and information, or to avail themselves of our statistical and kindred services.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS
ESTABLISHED 1857
EXECUTIVE OFFICES WINNIPEG

Fourteen offices from Montreal to Victoria connected by direct private wires.

83

BALDWIN CONSOLIDATED MINES has been formed to consolidate holdings of Baldwin-Kirkland Gold Mines, Kelmac Mines, Lucky Kirkland Gold Mines and other properties located in Eby, Teck and Grenfell twps., Kirkland Lake area, Ont. A firm underwriting commitment of $74,500 has been made to company treasury, but shares have not as yet been registered with the Commission for sale to the public.

VAL D'BELL MINES is giving consideration to drilling several deep holes designed to cut mineralized zone uncovered on surface for a reported length of 1,800 ft. Several shallow holes were completed earlier in year, which returned 8.1 ft. of $9.23 and 13.1 ft. of $6.30. Company is calling a special meeting of shareholders to seek approval to raise authorized capital from three to four million shares.

RUGGED RED LAKE MINES drill hole No. 7, spotted near south end of property, returned $5.60 across 5 ft. with next 5 ft. running $2.10. Hole No. 11, several hundred feet north, gave $3.50 across 5 ft. Hole No. 3, which appears to line up with above sections, returned $2.80 at depth of 602 ft. Another hole is currently being drilled under No. 11 to cut structure at vertical depth of around 600 ft.

Yesterday—your COUNTRY
Today — YOURSELF

● Back from the wars, returned men are getting re-established in civil life—marrying and establishing homes. To them the Imperial Life has a message.

You were the men whose foresight and courage made the future of your country safe. Today, you are planning your own future. To help your plans, to protect your family while your home is in the making, there is no better way than life insurance. It will provide ready money for the great emergencies of death and old age.

Imperial Life has been selling safety and security for nearly fifty years. Our counsel to you is "Buy your life insurance while youth enables you to obtain the insurance you need at lower rates, out of reasonable savings each year". Today you may be insurable. Tomorrow—who knows?

See Your Local Representative — Find out how you can provide for your own later years or for the future of your family should you not be here.

IMPERIAL LIFE
Founded 1897
Head Office • TORONTO

HOW BIG IS CANADA?

WELL . . . it's an outstanding number of square miles, a lot of it barren, if you want to look at it that way. Or, it's a prosperous, populated, 100-mile wide trading area stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, just north of the U.S. border. Or else, it's 11⅓ million people who have the biggest back-log of buying power in their history and are just beginning to realize their own special destiny as a force for world peace.

The magazines of Canada see their country from all these aspects, and they see it from another one, too. They see a country which has gained immeasurably in stature during the war years, a nation whose achievements in ratio to population have amazed the world.

They see her today honoured at international council tables, the confidante of the Great Powers. They see her with rich new mines, with an immense new industrial plant, with accumulated wealth, and all the other potentials of a mighty future.

Canada's magazines are her only truly national publications. In serving all Canada, they have been quick to grasp and to prepare for the greatness that awaits this nation. They are the means of access not only to the thriving Canada of today, but to her future which is developing so rapidly.

Through these magazines, you can ensure that your product becomes favourably known to the people of Canada, 40 percent of whom read one or more Canadian magazines regularly . . . *and represent much more than 40 percent of Canada's buying power.*

Plan now to reach these 5,000,000 well-able-to-buy Canadians by placing your advertising in Canada's magazines. Ask your advertising agency for the complete magazine story.

MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
137 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO, 1
PARTICIPATING MEMBERS: Canadian Homes & Gardens . . . Canadian Home Journal . . . Chatelaine La Petite Revue . . . La Revue Moderne . . . La Revue Populaire . . . Le Samedi . . . Maclean's Magazine Mayfair . . . National Home Monthly . . . New World (Illustrated)

In no other medium does your advertising dollar go as far, live as long, reach as many, or buy as much, as it does in Canadian magazines.

119

THE Magazines of Canada
GIVE ECONOMICAL NATION-WIDE COVERAGE

What Should Financial Statements Tell?

Uniform Standards of Disclosure Are Drafted by Chartered Accountants

The Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants has long maintained that uniform "standards of disclosure" in company financial statements are essential to the fair and accurate presentation of financial information. The Dominion Companies Act sets a relatively high standard in this respect, but accounting practice has advanced considerably since it was last amended 10 years ago. The following tentative standards have been suggested by the association's Accounting Research Committee and are being considered this week at the annual convention of D.A.C.A. in Montreal. When finally revised and approved, the standards will be promulgated as an official statement of D.A.C.A. policy.

The proposed standards were first published in the Canadian Chartered Accountant for comment and criticism of members. They are reprinted herewith as a matter of interest to company executives.

This submission deals only with minimum standards of disclosure in annual financial statements of manufacturing and mercantile companies. They are not to be construed as substitutes for the exercise of judgment where further disclosure is necessary to avoid ambiguity or to prevent a statement from being misleading. The submission is not intended to deal with accounting principles and procedures nor with the extent of disclosure considered desirable in statements of such enterprises as railways, trust and insurance companies, chartered banks, public utilities, etc.

BALANCE SHEET

Cash On Hand and in Banks:

Where certain bank balances are not readily available, the amount of such balances should be indicated in some appropriate manner together with a brief statement as to the nature of the restrictions. If the restrictions effectively prevent the use of such balances for current financial requirements they should not be included in current assets. Call loans should be shown separately and not combined with cash balances.

Marketable Securities: These should include only securities which are capable of reasonably prompt liquidation within the present plans of the company. The basis of the carrying value of these securities—say, cost—should be stated as well as the quoted market value. The term "at book value" should be avoided.

Accounts Receivable: These should be segregated so as to show separately ordinary trade accounts, installment accounts (if substantial), advances owing by officers, directors, shareholders and employees and other unusual items of substantial amount. If the reserve for doubtful accounts is not shown separately, it should be indicated in parenthesis or otherwise that such a reserve has been deducted.

Inventories: The basis of pricing of inventories should be clearly disclosed. It is desirable that (a) if any reserve is deducted from inventory value, the amount should be shown separately; and (b) if the basis of valuation has been changed from that of the previous year, this should be disclosed, together with the effect of the change.

Current Assets: The total of the current assets should be shown and it should include only assets ordinarily realizable within a year, subject to normal trade practices with respect to installment accounts receivable and inventories long in process.

Investments in Subsidiary Companies: Such investments should be set out separately and the basis of valuation indicated. If significant, the total investment should be segregated and the following information indicated: (a) Investment in shares, (b) investment in bonds and other secured obligations, and (c) advances.

Unless a consolidated balance sheet is presented, the accounting practice followed with respect to the profits or losses of subsidiaries should be stated. It is desirable that disclosure be made of the amount of the increase or decrease in the parent's equity in its subsidiary companies since acquisition and also for the year under review as a result of profits or losses and dividends . . . unless it is the practice of the parent to take up in its accounts, its share of the profits or losses of its subsidiaries. In certain instances, financial statements of subsidiaries should also be submitted to the shareholders of the parent company.

Other Investments: Investments not readily realizable as a result either of market conditions or of business policy, should not be included in current assets. Basis of valuation and nature of the investments should be clearly indicated and consideration should be given to disclosure of the name of the company when any one investment is significant in amount as compared with the total assets.

Fixed Assets: Basis of valuation of fixed assets should be disclosed. If possible the term "book values" should not be used. The important classification of these assets as between depreciable and nondepreciable properties should, if practicable, be shown separately and, if acquired together in one transaction, the purchase consideration should be allocated between them. Reserves for depreciation should be shown separately, and preferably deducted from the assets to which they apply.

Prepaid Expenses: Expenses paid in advance should be stated separately from such items as preliminary expenses on incorporation, discount on bonds, and other similar charges. Expenses paid in advance are preferably classified as current assets.

Goodwill: The amount of goodwill should be shown separately and, if practicable, it is desirable that the basis of valuation be described. Any changes in the amount of goodwill during the year should be set out in the financial statements.

Current Liabilities: Current liabilities should be segregated as between the main classes, viz., bank loans, trade creditors, accrued liabilities, dividends payable, taxes payable, etc. Any large amount of a special nature (including balances payable to affiliated companies) should be set out separately.

If any of the liabilities are secured, they should be stated separately, and the fact that they are secured should be indicated. Total of current liabilities should be shown and, generally speaking, it should include all liabilities payable within one year from the date of the balance sheet.

Reserves: Reserves applicable to specific assets should preferably be shown as deductions or deducted from the relative assets. Accruals in respect of liabilities, commitments or obligations often described as reserves should be treated as liabilities, and the amounts disclosed if material. It is also suggested that financial statements would become more understandable if liability reserves were described as accruals, deposits or other appropriate term.

Other reserves should, if important in amount, be set out separately in the balance sheet and full disclosure made in the financial statements with respect to their creation and use. A single total should not be used for important reserves which are not similar in nature.

Funded Debt: Particulars as to title, interest rates, maturity date(s), authorized amount, amount originally issued and amount outstanding should be indicated on the face of the balance sheet or, if there are several outstanding issues, such particulars may be shown on an attached schedule, Where funded debt is payable in a currency other than that in which the balance sheet is issued, that fact should be stated. Any of the company's own securities purchased and not yet cancelled should be shown separately as a deduction from the relative liability or as a noncurrent asset. Unless shown separately under current liabilities, the amount of bonds payable or the amount of the sinking fund payment due within the succeeding year should be disclosed.

Capital Stock: The number of shares authorized, the number issued, the par value, if any, in the case of each class of shares issued, should be shown on the balance sheet. The amount of arrears of dividends on cumulative preference stock should be stated. Where shares are redeemable, redemption price should be disclosed.

Any increase in shares outstanding during the year should be set forth, and the consideration received therefor should be given. Particulars as to any options outstanding for purchase of stock should be disclosed under the caption of capital stock.

Surplus: Changes in surplus accounts during the year should be clearly stated. Earned surplus should be shown separately and it is desirable that the description of capital or other special surplus accounts should indicate their origin. Where there is any condition restricting or affecting payment of dividends such as those frequently included in trust deeds, it is usually desirable that disclosure of the fact be made in the balance sheet.

Contingent Liabilities: Any liabilities of this nature not provided for in the balance sheet, if substantial in amount, should be adequately described in a footnote and, if practicable, the approximate amount involved stated.

Contractual Obligations: Disclosure should be made of any contractual obligations which may require abnormal expenditures in relation to the company's normal business requirements or financial position or which may involve losses of material amount not provided for in accounts.

Foreign Exchange: If any material current assets or any material liabilities other than to shareholders have been converted from foreign currencies, basis of conversion to the currency in which the balance sheet is issued, should be stated. Disclosure should also be made of any substantial amount of net current assets in countries with exchange restrictions.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

A summary of the information which should be set out in the annual profit and loss statement follows:

Profit from operations. In many cases it is desirable that there should also be shown the total of sales or gross income from which the profit from operations is derived.

Provision for depreciation, obsolescence and depletion. If desired, this information may be shown parenthetically or as a footnote to the statement.

Interest expense—showing separately if of significant amount interest on funded debt, amortization of debt discount or premium and expense, and other interest expense.

Income from investments—showing separately the amount applicable to securities of nonconsolidated subsidiaries or affiliates.

Miscellaneous deductions from or additions to profits—showing separately, if significant, profits and losses on sales of securities or capital assets and nonrecurring profits and losses.

Taxes on income.

Profit or loss for the period.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS

The standards of disclosure set above apply equally to consolidated statements. In certain cases, adequate disclosure may not be furnished by the submission of consolidated statements only and in such cases separate statements for the more important constituent companies (as well as the consolidated statements) should be submitted.

Where consolidated statements are submitted, they should indicate clearly what subsidiaries are consolidated and what subsidiaries, if any, are excluded from the consolidation, or the basis of inclusion. Investments in subsidiaries not consolidated should be set out separately with the same disclosure as would be made of such investments in unconsolidated statements.

The total equity of minority shareholders in the capital and surplus of subsidiaries should be shown separately and, if preference shares are outstanding, the minority interest in these should be segregated. The interest of minority shareholders in the profits or losses for the year should be deducted as a separate item in the statement of profit and loss.

Difference between the cost of the shares to the parent company over its equity in the net assets of subsidiaries at their dates of acquisition should be shown separately on the balance sheet or grouped with goodwill, unless such difference has previously been disposed of by a procedure disclosed in the annual statements of preceding years.

If certain subsidiaries are consolidated as of a date different than the date on which the holding company closes its accounts, disclosure should be made of the dates as of which their accounts have been included unless their assets or earnings are not significant in relation to the relevant totals for the group.

While it is not intended to deal herein with accounting principles as such, there are two principles in connection with the preparation of consolidated statements which are so fundamental to a clear presentation of the facts that it seems appropriate to mention them at this point:

(1) To prevent duplication of assets and/or liabilities proper adjustment should be made (unless the amounts involved are negligible) for intercompany accounts, intercompany profits on assets purchased from other companies in the group (inventories, fixed assets, etc.), investments in subsidiaries and capital stock and surplus at acquisition.

(2) Consolidated earned surplus should in no case include surpluses of subsidiaries earned prior to acquisition. Likewise in respect of subsidiaries acquired during the year, the profit and loss statement should include only the operations since the effective date of acquisition.

If, during the fiscal period in respect of which accounts are submitted, there has been any important change in the company's accounting procedures which has had a material effect on the profits or losses as reported, the nature of the change and, if practicable, the effect on the results for the year, should be disclosed.

It is believed desirable that under ordinary circumstances annual statements should be prepared so as to show comparatively the figures for the preceding year. It is recognized, however, that under wartime conditions, when many financial statements can only represent a reasonable estimate as at the time they are prepared, certain companies may properly consider it misleading to present information in comparative form because to do so would suggest a greater degree of comparability than the circumstances warrant.

BEAULIEU YELLOWKNIFE MINES advises that additional equipment for shaft sinking has been purchased and will be delivered to Yellowknife before freeze-up. Shaft site has been surveyed and concrete foundations for head frame and sinking equipment are being poured. Concrete foundations for mill building and equipment, assay equipment and hoist house are to be poured this month.

YOU ASKED US

The Financial Post will provide subscribers as quickly as possible the answers to specific questions about business, taxation, investments, wartime regulations and other subjects. The Post cannot undertake to make predictions, will not express opinions on matters involving individual business judgment or on conditions or investments outside Canada. All communications should be addressed to Business Enquiry Editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave., Toronto 2. A four-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed.

INCOME TAX

Premium on Redeemed Bonds

In April last I bought $2,000 of Gatineau B 3¾% bonds at 105 which were called on Aug. 20 at 104½. I was informed by my broker and the bank that I must pay income tax on the $90 premium over face value. Income tax slips for same were made out by the bank when redeemed, although I never cashed a coupon on those bonds and lost $10 on the purchase price when they were redeemed. I cannot see why I should pay income tax on nonexistent income or rather a loss. I hold the broker's slips showing their price to me. Is this the usual practice in such cases?

Ruling of the income tax department is that a premium received on the redemption of bonds is taxable income. In your case, because you paid a higher premium when buying the bonds, the transaction shows a loss.

Normal Tax Disappears

In the income tax act amendments I believe there is no mention of normal tax. Does this mean the normal tax will be dropped in 1946?

Yes. The normal tax has been dropped and a new scale of graduated tax established.

INVESTMENTS

Dupuis Freres

Will you please give me a review of operations of Dupuis Freres Ltd. of Montreal?

This company began operation in 1868 and now operates one of the largest department stores in the city of Montreal as well as an important mail order service. The store has 78 departments and 47 services. As soon as conditions permit, it is intended to resume a modernization and extension program began in 1937, but interrupted by the war.

The company recently sold to Montreal Underwriters, $2.5 million issue of $25 par value preferred shares. These shares are being offered to the public at $27¼ per share and are entitled to fixed cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of $1.20 a share per annum. Initially, only $1,675,000 of these preferred shares will be outstanding and the proceeds from this issue will be applied to retirement of the outstanding 6% cumulative redeemable preferred shares called for redemption on July 31 at $110 and accrued dividends. Amount outstanding at Jan. 31, 1946 of the old 6% preferred was $1,595,500. Balance of the proceeds from this underwriting will be used for general corporate purposes.

Capitalization of the company after the proposed financing will consist of $826,080 of first mortgages, $1,675,000 of $25 par value preferred, and $2 millions of common shares $100 par value.

Average annual net profits for the 10 years ended Jan. 31, 1946 were $122,574; for the five years ended that date, $176,431. Annual dividend requirements on the present issue of $1,675,000 par value preferred shares total $80,400.

Current assets of the company at the end of Jan., 1946 were $3,036,840; current liabilities $1,301,185.

Great Lakes Paper

To what annual dividend payment is the class "A" preference stock of Great Lakes Paper Co. entitled, under the June reorganization plan?

The class "A" preference shares has the right, equally with the class "B" preference shares, to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend of $1.20 a share per annum accruing from Jan. 1, 1946 and the right after payment of the initial preferential dividend on the "A" and "B" to an additional fixed cumulative preferential dividend of $1.30 a share. After such payments, it shares equally with the common shares in any further dividend distribution.

Morris-Kirkland

I have held shares of Morris-Kirkland Gold Mines for some years, but I haven't noticed anything of recent date in regard to its position. Could you tell me if the company is doing any work on its property?

Morris-Kirkland Gold Mines still owns 292 acres in Lebel twp., Kirkland Lake district, Ont., but we understand no work has been carried out there since property was closed down several years ago.

During a period of bankruptcy extending from June 17, 1941, to Sept. 9, 1942, the trustee disposed of equipment and machinery in order to meet creditors' claims. Discharge from bankruptcy was obtained on the latter date.

This former gold producer treated 126,526 tons of ore for bullion output of $738,135 in years 1936 to 1941, inclusive. The property is opened to 1,625 ft. with levels at 125 ft. intervals.

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1901
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto

The STANDARD LIFE Assurance Company
A MUTUAL COMPANY SERVING CANADIANS FOR OVER 100 YEARS
HEAD OFFICE EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED IN 1825

WHAT IS A TRUST COMPANY?

It is an organization of trained specialists providing group judgment and sound knowledge in every Trust capacity, and, in particular as:—

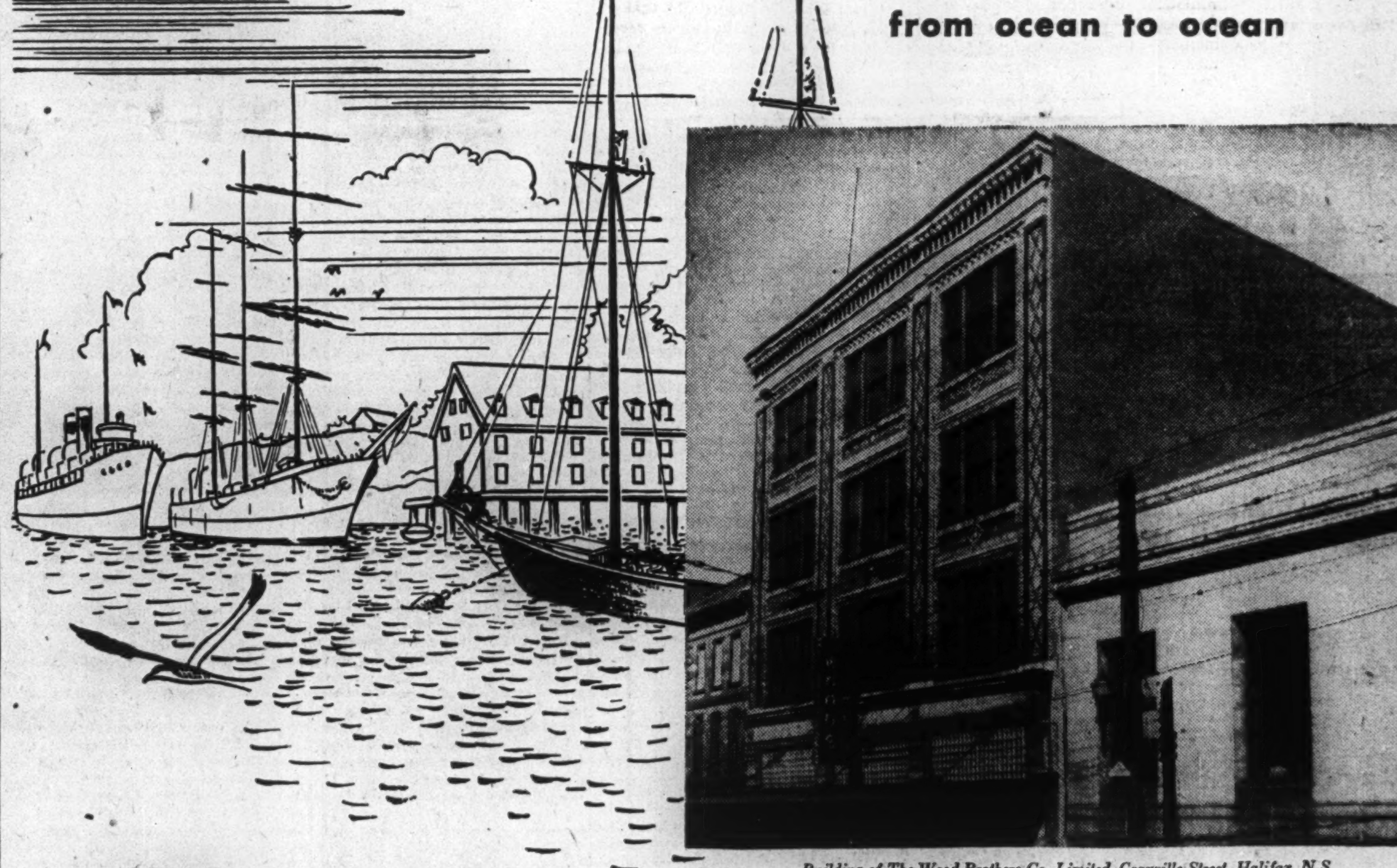
Executors — Trustees
Management Agents — Safe Custody
Transfer Agents — Registrars
Escrow Agents — Pension Plan Trustees
Income Tax — Estate Planning

Trustee for Bond Issues

Montreal Trust has since 1889 faithfully served succeeding generations of clients in these and like functions.

Montreal Trust Company
Executors and Trustees
61 Yonge Street - Toronto 1
Gordon F. Harkness, *Manager*

from ocean to ocean



Building of The Wood Brothers Co. Limited, Granville Street, Halifax, N.S. Roofer: Farquhar Bros.

IN THE MARITIMES THE EVIDENCE IS COMPLETED
...BARRETT ROOFS *OUTLAST* THEIR BOND

Throughout Canada's Maritime Provinces the service records of Barrett SPECIFICATION* Roofs stand unique and unchallenged, thus complementing and completing the evidence of other Provinces from ocean to ocean: "There is no Equal to a Barrett SPECIFICATION Roof".

Illustrated above is the building of Woods' Departmental Store in Halifax—the first building in the Maritimes to be protected by a Barrett SPECIFICATION Roof, bonded for 20 years. Completed on December 9th, 1921, this roof has weathered exposure to the Atlantic elements for twenty-five years and yet—although the Bond expired five years ago—Mr. T. A. Wood, Director, wrote on March 9th, 1946: "Since it was originally applied, it has not been necessary for us to spend any money for its maintenance".

Examples such as this, duplicated in every Province in Canada, have won the unreserved confidence of Building Owners, Architects and Contractors alike in Barrett SPECIFICATION Roofs. The key to these remarkable service records is the quality of Barrett materials, the dependability of Barrett specifications, and the workmanship of Barrett Approved Roofers—all backed by nearly a century of pioneering experience in felt, pitch and gravel built-up roof construction.

For roofing satisfaction, specify and insist on Barrett SPECIFICATION materials, a Barrett Approved Roofer and a Barrett Bond.

Barrett Specification* Roofs
FELT
PITCH
GRAVEL
THE WORLD'S FINEST BUILT-UP ROOFING

THE BARRETT COMPANY LIMITED
Montreal • Toronto • Winnipeg • Vancouver
"The Greatest Name in Roofing"
*Reg'd. trademark

TO-DAY, the GREAT AMERICAN Group of Insurance Companies bands together the abilities and "know-how" of each of its companies in providing comprehensive insurance in practically every form except life. Any of its many conveniently located agents—or your own broker—stands ready to aid you.

Your Insurance Agent Says:

"You can depend on me to get you adequate coverage, of the right kind, in a sound, safe, progressive company.

"And, if disaster ever does come, you can depend on my immediate, wholehearted service."

J. H. HARVEY, Manager
465 St. John Street, Montreal
Branch Offices in
TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

GREAT AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.
ROCHESTER UNDERWRITERS AGENCY
AMERICAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.
GREAT AMERICAN INDEMNITY CO.

Great American
New York

BOOKS FOR BUSINESSMEN

MARKETS by Willard E. Atkins, George W. Edwards and Harold G. Moulton; published by The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.; 126 pages; price $2.

This book is the ninth in an integrated series of studies pertaining to postwar readjustment and reconstruction. It seeks to clarify the basic issues involved in the regulation of the security markets.

Chapter I discusses postwar capital requirements and concludes that "the requirements for capital funds in the early postwar years will be vastly greater than those of the stagnation period of the thirties."

Chapter II gives an over-all view of the capital market. Chapter III presents an interesting synopsis of American investment banking history and is followed in the next chapter by an analysis of the forces and conditions responsible for federal regulations. Chapter V summarizes, in non-technical form, the major purposes and provisions of the eight acts pertaining to the security business which have been passed since 1933, — Securities Act of 1933, Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Regulation of Over-the-Counter Markets, Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, Chandler Act, Trust Indenture Act of 1939, Investment Company Act of 1940 and Investment Advisors Act of 1940. The closing chapter discusses the practical issues arising from the administration of these laws.

The book will be of particular interest to investment dealers, security dealers and anyone concerned with the regulation of the security markets. Investors generally can profit from the history and discussion of what is involved and attempted by regulations.

LINCOLN'S INCENTIVE SYSTEM, by James L. Lincoln; published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York City; 192 pages; price $2.

This is the story of the author's own experience in labor-management relations. "Lincoln's Incentive System" is his formula, at least, for higher wages without forcing price increases.

John F. Lincoln is president of the vast Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio, largest manufacturers of arc-welding machines and electrodes in the world. He writes of a tried formula over a 25-year period. The system has resulted in "wage rates higher than those of any other manufacturing activity in the world," while at the same time costs have been reduced. His book tells how.

Piecework, a controversial subject in many industrial plants, is the basis of the Lincoln incentive system. Lincoln's treatment of piecework at every level of production and management and his guarantee against any reduction in rates are the main points that segregate it from other wage incentive plans.

Despite marked reductions in manhours in the Lincoln plant (80% on one type of machine produced), Lincoln says "this does not mean that the men who are doing the work are moving five times as fast as they did in 1921. There is probably less physical effort expended."

The Lincoln piecework system has the management guarantee that once a rate has been set for a particular job the rate will not be further reduced. The company has placed no limit upon the amount a man can earn. In fact, Lincoln reports his hourly workers have an average annual wage of more than $5,500.

The Lincoln system is something of a departure from the practice of many employers who have either cut their piece rate when earnings became what they called "excessive" or have put a maximum on earnings permitted. Lincoln believes that piecework can function as a true incentive only when it unreservedly and steadily rewards the worker for extra production. He views it as the only cure for the industrial "slow down" upon output.

However, Lincoln does not rely only on the incentive of piecework. A system of promotion by merit rather than by seniority is another of his basic principles.

The incentive principle is not confined to hourly paid workers. Lincoln believes in rewarding every employee in accordance with his contribution. All Lincoln workers, from top to bottom, receive a bonus based on year's profits. The system has not affected stockholders, either, as annual dividend distributions have increased steadily since 1922, although not as much as wages.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND DOMESTIC WELFARE — Some Aspects of International Borrowing and Lending in The Postwar Period—by Dr. Norman S. Buchanan, Professor of Economics, University of California, Berkeley, Cal., U.S.A.; published in the United States by Henry Holt & Co., New York; in Canada by Oxford University Press, Toronto; 249 pages; price in Canada $4.75.

An essay on international economic and financial policy with particular reference to the postwar period. Part one points out aspects of rehabilitation, reconstruction, planned industrialization, economic development by foreign borrowing. Emphasis in this section is upon the borrowing country. Estimates are made of the capital depletion due to war. It points out that through foreign borrowing, economic rehabilitation can be speeded up but warns that "foreign borrowing for reconstruction or economic development—given both the size and time speed of the investment program—is a means of avoiding some belt-tightening now in favor of some belt-tightening in the future." The author feels there seems to be a tendency to finance too large a fraction of the total investment by foreign borrowing and too little out of domestic savings.

Part Two—"The Position of the United States in Relation to Postwar Foreign Investments" — points out possible effect of foreign investment in the lending country. Dr. Buchanan feels that the United States is probably almost the only nation that will be able to provide international assistance in the early postwar years and offers three suggestions. The first is that "The greatest single contribution the United States can make to the postwar world in economic affairs is to maintain her domestic economy at levels of high income and employment. The preponderance of the United States in the world economy is such that high income levels here give a substantial lift to prices, employment and national income in other countries." The main reliance, he feels, must be on home investment. The second suggestion is for a systematic and early lowering of the U. S. tariff. The third is stock-piling of strategic raw materials, if necessary. The latter two would be means of making American dollars available abroad.

Although theoretical, the book would interest those concerned about international affairs and reconstruction in the war areas. Most of the manuscript was written between February and August, 1944.

ARNTFIELD MINING CO. advises that new No. 4 internal shaft, going down from 1,075-ft. level in No. 2 shaft area, has reached 1,225 ft., where first station is being cut. The shaft is expected to be completed late November.

Dominion Appraisal Company Limited

The Authority on Physical Values in Canada from Coast to Coast.

Head Office
137 Wellington St. West
TORONTO ELgin 5928
MONTREAL
University Tower Building

1792 1946

PREFERRED PROPERTY DAMAGE
INSURANCE EXPLAINED

YOUR home may be fully insured against fire, but not against *lightning, wind and hail, explosion, riots, vandalism and malicious mischief, smoke, flood, water, ice and snow, collapse of building or impact by aircraft or vehicles.* No other policy covering on dwelling buildings or apartments is so broad in the protection that "North America" Companies affords.

You can also secure from "North America" Companies a Personal Property Floater Policy to reimburse you and your family for losses of personal property from almost any cause at any time, anywhere.

To obtain complete protection, you are recommended to secure the *combination* of a Preferred Property Damage Policy and a Personal Property Floater Policy.

Ask your Insurance Agent or Broker for particulars of both these policies. The premiums are quite moderate . . . in view of the complete coverage they provide.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA
COMPANIES
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

FIRE • MARINE • CASUALTY

Service Offices throughout Canada

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
THE ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

7

YOUR Home Might be Next

Scarcely a day passes without the papers containing the accounts of one or more burglaries. At surprisingly small cost you can insure your valuables, protecting yourself against a financial loss in the event that your home or office should be broken into. Ask your insurance agent about the Pearl Burglary Policy.

Business men should investigate Pearl Payroll, Safe or Holdup Policies.

PEARL

Head Office for Canada: Victory Bldg., TORONTO
W. C. BUTLER, Manager for Canada H. G. FLOWER, Asst. Manager

EUREKA SECURITY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Montreal Film Studios Empire's Third Largest

MONTREAL (Staff)—Look out, Hollywood! Another Canadian motion picture company will start shooting here soon, for a piece of the rich movie market. This time it's Renaissance Films Distribution Inc. and if plans materialize it will have the third largest movie studio in the British Empire. This is the second Quebec firm within a month to announce its intention to make a real bid for part of the international full-length motion picture market. The other was Quebec Production Inc. (see The Financial Post Aug. 31).

Renaissance Films Distribution this week purchased from the city 300,000 sq. ft. of land adjoining the former site of Dominion Park, Notre Dame St. east. It plans to erect a complete motion picture lot including studios, cafeterias, workshops, electrical shops, auditorium which can be used for picture previews or as a convention hall, living quarters.

Renaissance Films was incorporated in April, 1945, after the experimental French film "Pere Chopin" (not the musician) had proved successful at the box office and in press reviews. President and managing director is J. A. De Seve, formerly Canadian representative for La Compagnie France Film, and still one of the largest shareholders. Vice-president is Mayor Paul Pratt of Longueuil; treasurer, Leo Choquette. Among the directors are Tancrede Beaudoin and Bert Monjeau.

Three Countries Invest

Present capitalization is $500,000, with stock held by shareholders in Canada, United States and France. A public offering of some $2 millions may be made next year, after the company has one or two productions under its belt.

Prime mover and organizer is Mr. De Seve who invested $200,000 of his own money to produce "Pere Chopin." That was in 1944 when French-made films were nonexistent and De Seve decided it was time for Canada to make pictures with a distinctly Canadian flavor. Although the picture proved highly successful in the limited French-speaking market, De Seve's only regret is that he didn't make it in English as well.

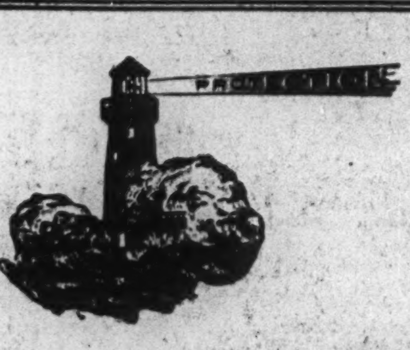
Profiting by this experience, De Seve says that Renaissance will make both French and English versions, but will still emphasize the Canadian theme. He thinks that since Canada pays $1 or $2 millions a year for 100 or so French films, a little more for English films and $50 millions a year for 400-odd U. S. pictures, this country should be able to export some of the same commodity.

First buildings to go up on the recently acquired property will be workshops to supply the temporary studio—now housed in a former badminton club—with stage props, scenery, etc. The stage will occupy 53,000 sq. ft. Only two English studios have larger stage area than this. Work on the property is expected to get under way about the middle of this month.

Ready to Shoot

Although De Seve does not expect to start full-length productions until next May, he is eager to assemble equipment and technicians. Several European and some Hollywood film companies are ready to shoot films in Canada, when studios and equipment are available. Like other newly formed Canadian motion picture companies, Renaissance will have to import top technicians and movie stars. From its studio in Paris, the company expects to bring 11 technicians and a considerable portion of its equipment. The Paris studios at present are chiefly "dubbing" English and American films for the French market.

Once the company starts in production, it may work on 10 or 15 scripts at one time. Not yet in a position to hire full-time stars, it will employ English or American talent when it can. This means that it might shoot scenes for one film for a couple of weeks when the leading actors are available, then switch to another picture when another actor or actress is free. De Seve says the chief object is to have equipment idle as little as possible.



Who would give your family $100 a month? . . .

Can you make sure your family will have sufficient income monthly if you should die?

It can't be done by ordinary savings methods because yields are too low and death could defeat the scheme.

It can't even be done with many insurance plans because the cost is beyond range.

But it can be done with Equitable Family Income low cost policies, designed to provide adequate monthly income during the period required.

Example: For savings of $6 a week a man age 30 would guarantee his family $100 a month up to his age 65 PLUS a further $10,000 then payable. Let an Equitable representative show you how simply such arrangement will solve your problem.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO, ONTARIO

It isn't *one* city. It is *FIVE* cities. Five big markets that you can roll into one in your advertising appropriations. Half a million people with a hundred million dollar industrial payroll and $125,000,000 to spend on retail sales : : :

Where is it? It is centered around St. Catharines, Brantford, Kitchener, Peterborough, Kingston and their trading areas —Canada's 5th most popular market.

Here is a fertile field for sales and advertising efforts—BUT . . . the only really effective way you can reach it is through the pages of its own local newspapers.

Advertising in the five local dailies covering Canada's 5th market is tops as an advertising investment because it *localizes your national appeal.*

THESE 5 NEWSPAPERS COVER CANADA'S FIFTH MARKET

Kitchener Record
Peterborough Examiner
Kingston Whig-Standard
St. Catharines Standard
Brantford Expositor

1-46

THE BIG 5 NEWSPAPERS COVER CANADA'S 5th MARKET

NEW MANAGER

H. R. PLAXTON

The Canada Life Assurance Company announces the appointment of H. R. Plaxton as Manager of its Toronto Mortgage Branch. Mr. Plaxton has been associated with the Canada Life in mortgage loan work for over 20 years. For the past four years he has been in charge of the Western Ontario Mortgage Branch in London and has returned to Toronto to take over his new duties. Mr. Plaxton replaces B. E. Shaver, who has been transferred to Vancouver to take over the management of the British Columbia Mortgage Branch.*

U. S. Decision on Jurisdiction On Superintendents Program

At the annual meeting of the provincial - insurance superintendents of insurance at Halifax next week, Commissioner Frank Harrington of Massachusetts will discuss the Eastern Underwriters decision of the U. S. Supreme Court that insurance, when transacted across state lines is interstate commerce and subject to federal jurisdiction.

Canadian interest in the decision given in 1944 has been revived recently by the publication in the Dominion Government's blue book of the judgment, which appears to strengthen the Dominion's claim to jurisdiction.

Dominion Superintendent Finlayson, in quoting the Eastern Underwriters decision, notes that previously opponents of Dominion jurisdiction had quoted the judgment of Paul versus Virginia in the United States in 1869 that insurance was not interstate commerce and therefore not subject to federal jurisdiction. That decision is overruled by the Eastern Underwriters one, he declares.

Accordingly, the provincial superintendents have asked Commissioner Harrington to discuss the action taken since by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and the different states to effect greater improvement in state supervision of insurance generally.

Polio Hits Adults Manitoba Worried

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—Health authorities are concerned about the high proportion of adults who are polio victims even though this year there have only been a small number of cases in Manitoba.

Of 24 cases reported up to the end of August, seven have been 20 years of age or over. One of the adult patients died.

Whether this is mere accident or a trend, is the worry of the health branch. Statistics are being gathered from other places where there have been serious epidemics this year to determine whether such a trend has been noticed. in other places.

D. A. STUART OIL CO. retained net profit for year ended May 31, 1946, was off sharply, at $78,288. With the end of war and the metalworking industry undergoing reconversion, sales dropped away sharply. Sales volume, however, was substantially higher than for any year preceding the war period.

Since the last annual report, a basis of settlement has been reached with the Federal taxing authorities on income and excess profits taxes for the years 1941 to 1945. On this basis, tax liability was $106,946 less than the amount provided for in the company's accounts last year, including the contingent reserve of $100,000.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended May 31:	1946	1945
Net earn. after depr.	$128,288	$715,967
Less: Inc. tax res‡	50,000	566,124
Net profit*	78,288	149,843
Less: Pref. divds.	38,316	39,575
Common divds.	25,500	25,500
Surplus for year	14,472	84,768

*Note: Co's. report includes ref. EPT in net profit and surplus for year.

‡Incl. ref. EPT	......	49,719
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT‡	$2.15	$4.10
Incl. ref. EPT‡	2.15	5.45
Excl. ref. EPT†	1.27	2.34
Incl. ref. EPT†	1.27	3.09
Paid	0.80+0.25	0.80+0.25
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT‡	1.64	4.02
Incl. ref. EPT‡	1.64	5.68
Excl. ref. EPT†	1.07	2.14
Incl. ref. EPT†	1.07	2.89
Paid	0.60+0.25	0.60+0.25

‡Before participation. †After participation.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET†

As at May 31:	1946	1945
Cash*	$479,673	$907,167
Accts. rec., etc.	91,877	188,223
Inventories	202,869	256,889
Total curr. assets	774,419	1,352,279
Misc. assets‡	76,363	124,808
Fixed assets*	183,103	188,466
Patents, etc.	102,164	102,164
Total assets	1,136,049	1,767,717
Accts. & tax. pay.	152,777	776,544
Dividends pay.*	25,298	25,331
Total curr. liab.	189,075	801,875
Res. for containers	55,657	94,219
Cont. res. re taxes	......	100,000
Res. for refund	193,000	......
Capital stock	390,298	391,398
Surplus‡	305,919	380,223
*After depr. of	58,704	51,03[illegible]
‡Incl. ref. EPT	64,032	113,751

†U. S. funds. *Canadian funds.

Working capital	585,344	550,404

ESSEX PACKERS has given notice of first regular quarterly dividend payment on the first preference shares. Dividend of 1¼% (being at the rate of 5% per annum) will be payable Oct 2, 1946, to shareholders of record of Sept. 16, 1946.

Provincial Superintendents Aim At Simplifying Insurance Laws

Revision of provincial insurance laws will be a major topic of discussion at the annual meeting of provincial insurance superintendents at Halifax next week. The move aims at eliminating misunderstandings and technicalities which might prevent an insurance policy's giving the expected protection.

In some quarters, the desired changes are seen as amounting to a practical rewriting of provincial acts, some sections of which are regarded as quite out of date.

But because insurance jurisdiction is divided between Dominion and Provincial Governments, it is realized that any move toward simplification must take into account existing Dominion practice on licensing the companies and the deposits required of them. Accordingly, cooperation of the Dominion Department of Insurance is likely to be sought more than ever before, this year.

Plans for revision centre largely around fire and casualty insurance. Life insurance legislation is being considered by a special committee, while marine insurance legislation is being clarified by adoption of a practically uniform law.

A special committee suggests that greater freedom be given the companies in making fire and casualty contracts, with a view toward regulation of the business more by broad principles of general contract law, with a minimum of regulation through statutory conditions.

The committee points out that statutory conditions are only found in fire, automobile livestock, and weather (crop hail), and accident and sickness insurance contracts and that they are usually printed on the back of the policy, in small type. The conditions are both restrictive and permissive, limiting the risk covered by the policy and giving the policyholder specified rights without invalidating the policy.

Many of these conditions, such as those in the fire policy affecting repairs, or the presence of oil or gasoline on the premises, are now modified or waived by current practice, and thus serve very little purpose, the committee points out. Other conditions, it states, should more properly be part of the regular law of contract regarding misrepresentation and fraud.

The committee feels the statutory conditions should be regrouped, reduced in number and set out in the policy so that those which invalidate the contracts or reduce the amount payable, are brought prominently to the policyholders attention. At present, statutory conditions are so inconspicuous that many policyholders don't consider them worth reading, yet their nonobservance might leave the owner without protection.

"Omnibus" Policies a Problem

The situation is complicated by the recent tendency to comprehensive policies such as the personal property floater, combining in one contract several covers such as fire, theft, mysterious disappearance. In such contracts the fire protection would be subject to the statutory conditions of the fire policy, while other covers might not be subject to statutory conditions at all; all of which tends to confusion.

A large number of special contracts associated with the regular fire insurance policy, are just being worked out, and are still in the initial stages. For example, the supplemental contract extending the fire insurance policy to include such risks as windstorm, explosion, riot, water-escape, malicious damage, etc., is not subject to any statutory conditions and has not yet reached its expected final form. In automobile insurance, despite the uniform Acts in most of the provinces, a multitude of policy forms dealing with special cases, have arisen.

The committee states that in such policies as burglary, plate glass and liability where there are no statutory conditions, the interests of the policyholders have not suffered. Accordingly it feels the best interests of the public would be served by reducing statutory conditions to a minimum but giving prominence in the policy to any special provisions, breach of which might invalidate the contract.

It is also proposed to simplify licensing and deposit conditions by bringing Dominion and provincial definitions into harmony and simplifying and harmonizing conditions under which a license will be granted.

Atomic Bomb New Headache For Insurance

Arthur Pedoe Sees War Clause in Policies Essential if War Threatens

Advent of the atomic bomb has given new importance to the question of inserting a war clause in a life insurance policy, Arthur Pedoe life manager and actuary for Canada of the Prudential Assurance Co. of England told the International Claims Association at Quebec this week.

Fundamental change in the situation is that the atomic bomb has made the life of the civilian in a country at war almost as hazardous "and in future wars may make it more hazardous, than the life of the combatant," he declared and added:

"Until World War II the war clause was mainly, if not solely, considered as a safeguard against claims on the men in the armed forces. The wording of some war clauses actually specified 'engaging in active service' to define the exclusion which applied. The general practice has been to insert a war clause in life insurance policies when war was actually declared, which applied to policies taken out after the commencement of hostilities. As would be expected, as soon as the war was over, this war clause was cancelled and companies reverted to their former practice of issuing policies without any war clause. In fact many companies dropped their war clauses the day after Japan's surrender was announced."

One atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima had caused probably 60% casualties among the total population, however, and it is only wishful thinking to believe the same thing "can't happen here," the speaker declared. He quoted a U. S. Government report as saying "The overwhelming bulk of the buildings in American cities could not stand up against an atomic bomb bursting a mile or a mile and a half from them."

The hazard of atomic bombing as regards human life, he stated, is "a great one, not covered by existing premium rates, which is unsound." Accordingly, he stated, a war clause should be inserted as soon as war becomes imminent, without waiting for it to be actually declared, because there is no definite line between war and peace, and atomic bombing will likely precede the declaration of war, rather than follow it.

He saw no reason to fear a war clause, stating that it did not affect the insurance business during the war, and did not mean that companies would cease to pay claims as soon as war arose. As a possible alternative, he saw companies having to ask the government for assistance as they had guaranteed contracts they could not pay.

Even companies which boasted of issuing unconditional policies, had inserted a clause in their policies, in both world wars eliminating cover for combatants unless an extra premium were paid, he added.

Destruction of life insurance company assets, by atomic bombing, Mr. Pedoe saw as a national matter which could be dealt with only by the Government. The life insurance companies are in the same position as all other owners of property, he declared.

BISCUIT PLANT

Christie Brown & Co., Toronto, has bought a 25-acre site on the Queen Elizabeth dual highway west of Toronto and is having plans drawn for a 300,000 sq. ft. biscuit factory with a length of 960 ft. to provide for straightline production. About 500 persons will be employed in late 1947.

FRASER CO'S new sulphite mill at Newcastle, N.B., will be built by Foundation Co. of Canada, Montreal. Estimated cost equipped is about $4 millions.

Every Young Husband

. . . should answer these questions:

Were the EXPENSES of starting your home greater than you expected? In most cases the answer is "yes." Probably there is a mortgage and other debts. Given time, *you* can pay them! But they could be a burden to your wife, if something should happen to you. That is one reason why you should have *adequate* life insurance protection.

Does it matter which COMPANY you insure with? Yes! Life insurance companies are much alike as to policies and rates, but actual long-term results vary widely. Evidence of the satisfaction of Mutual Life policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life, and each year approximately 35% of its new business comes from policyholders. Ask your Mutual Life representative to explain the special features of this Company.

Low Cost Life Insurance Since 1869

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE • WATERLOO, ONTARIO

"I'm sitting pretty"

"I haven't any million but I'm sitting pretty just the same.

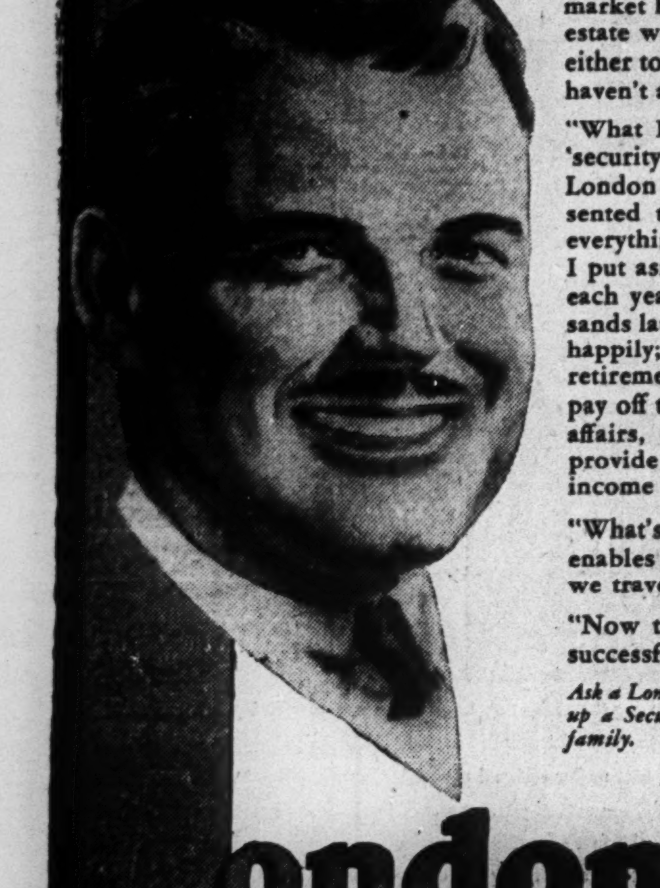
"Business cycles and the stock market hold no fears for me. My estate won't have to be carved up either to meet succession duties. I haven't a single financial worry.

"What I've done is to adopt the 'security program' idea which a London Life representative presented to me. Under this plan, everything is definitely arranged. I put aside a few hundred dollars each year to guarantee the thousands later on. I'll be able to retire happily; but if I don't live to retirement there'll be money to pay off the mortgage, clean up my affairs, educate the children and provide my wife with a monthly income as long as she lives.

"What's more, this arrangement enables us to really enjoy life as we travel along.

"Now that I've found the key to successful living, I'm sitting pretty."

Ask a London Life representative to draw up a Security Program for you and your family.



London Life

Insurance Company

Head Office - London, Canada

FAMILY PROTECTION

Northern Life

Assurance Company of Canada

Established 1897

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, CANADA

SECURITY FOR YOU

DRIVING HOME A DRIVING LESSON ➡

"AMERICAN ingenuity has produced super-efficient cars; but American carelessness has made them ghastly weapons for killing our neighbors."

So states an article recently published by a popular pictorial magazine. And the article proves that statement with a series of gruesome, on-the-spot photographs showing the tragic consequences of poor driving . . . consequences that resulted, in one year, in 40,000 dead . . . 1,400,000 injured . . . $1,900,000,000 in damage!

To reduce this staggering toll, several possible cures are suggested . . . such as better driver training, uniform license and traffic laws, and highway improvement. The article concludes with a series of 20 pertinent questions testing the general reader's ability and fitness to drive a car—safely.

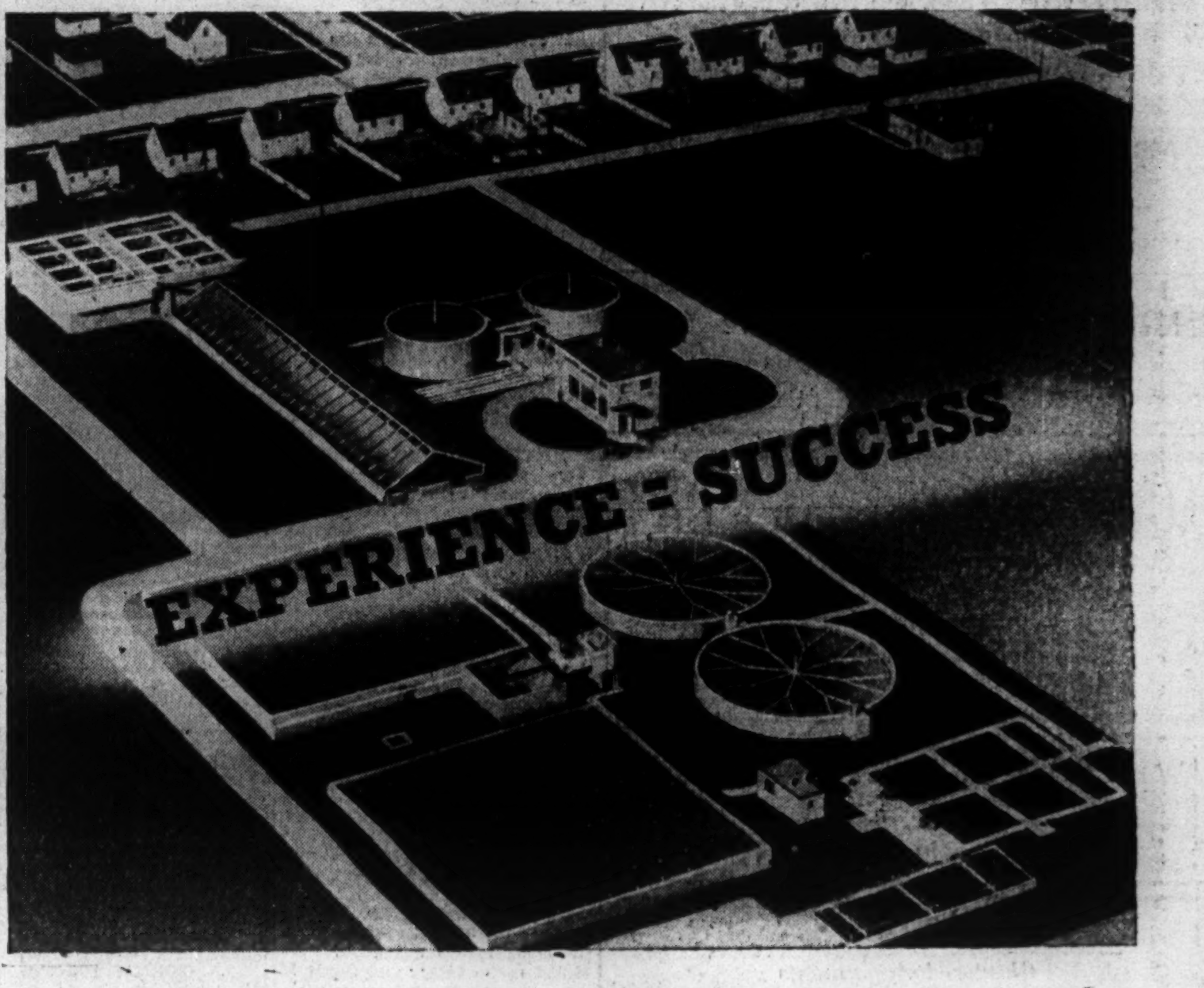
Impressed by the urgent need for more publicity of this kind, the National Conservation Bureau, a unit of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives, has reprinted this article in pamphlet form. To date hundreds of thousands of copies have been distributed through its member companies . . . another step in the constant war against this growing national problem.

A multiple line organization transacting all forms of reinsurance except life

Casualty and Bonding Lines
GENERAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION

Fire and Allied Lines
NORTH STAR REINSURANCE CORPORATION

90 John Street, New York 7 • 200 Bush Street, San Francisco 4



With the steady growth of Canada's urban centres, United Steel products are playing an important part in national reconstruction and the protection of the nation's health from industrial and communal wastes.

A wealth of engineering knowledge is the background of every sanitation project installed . . . combined with over half a century of experience in the industrial manufacturing field; is assurance of competent design and reliable equipment with a proven record of dependability.

UNITED STEEL CORPORATION *Limited*

DODGE MEAD

TORONTO · WELLAND · MONTREAL · WINNIPEG · KIRKLAND LAKE

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Arthur A. Crawley & Co.
Chartered Accountants
OTTAWA · MONTREAL · BROCKVILLE · TORONTO · SUDBURY
NORTH BAY · SAULT STE. MARIE

Ross, Frewin & Co.
Chartered Accountants
D. L. Ross & Co.
Licensed Trustees — Liquidators — Receivers
TORONTO MONTREAL SAINT JOHN, N.B. MONCTON

JOHNSON, SMITH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Dennis Building — HALIFAX

KNIGHT & TRUDEL
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
132 St. James St. West
MONTREAL

WM. C. BENSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants
OFFICES AT
LONDON 267 Dundas St. · TORONTO 86 Bloor St. W. · WINDSOR 206 Douglas Bldg.

ANDREW D. MAGEE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
TORONTO 320 BAY STREET EL. 5277
HAMILTON 181 HUNTER ST. E. 2-2471

GEO. A. WELCH & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
213 Laurier Ave. W. Ottawa

McDONALD, NICHOLSON & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
TORONTO GALT

EDWARDS, MORGAN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
TORONTO — MONTREAL — TIMMINS
WINNIPEG — CALGARY — VANCOUVER

THORNE, MULHOLLAND, HOWSON & McPHERSON
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
E. J. HOWSON, R. S. McPHERSON, Licensed Trustees
FEDERAL BUILDING TORONTO
GALT KITCHENER

ROBERTSON, ROBINSON, McCANNELL & DICK
Chartered Accountants
TORONTO STERLING TOWER AD. 3781
CHATHAM TYSHLER BLDG. 137 KING ST. W.

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.
Chartered Accountants
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • Winnipeg • Vancouver
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON ST. WEST • TORONTO

WILTON C. EDDIS & SONS
Established 1895
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Federal Building, Toronto

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Trust & Loan Bldg. WINNIPEG
Grain Bldg. SASKATOON

W. J. McCOY
Chartered Accountant
100 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO
Phone AD. 4795

MASECAR, DeROCHE & McMILLAN
Chartered Accountants
SASKATOON SASK.

P. S. ROSS & SONS
Established 1858
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

How Communist Are Unions?

(Continued from page 15)

when he announced the steel union's readiness to accept 15½c. an hour increase after striking for 19½c.

Unions are a lot like private business. Results count. If a union leader calls a strike and fails to win his demands, he's on the spot. Usually his reasons for his failure are acceptable to the membership. If there's a strong Communist element present, heads may fall.

Process Reversed

Communists brand the unsuccessful strike leader a tool of the bosses; a poor strategist who pulled the strike at the wrong time. Often, it he isn't driven to quitting from sheer exasperation, he's ousted at the next election of officers. And almost invariably a Communist or a "front" man for them, succeeds him.

This is what happened in reverse at Windsor after the strike ended. Completely fed up with its Communist leadership, Local 195 which embraces about 30 auto feeder plants and Chrysler, voted the whole Communist leadership out of office and substituted a pro-CCF group.

A well-known unionist who figures prominently in the steel strike, crystallized the general feeling of non-Communist unionists when he described Communists as a group of politicians "who fasten on to the labor movement in the hope of exploiting it for their own use."

It has been generally agreed that there has been less Communist influence in the current steel strike than in any previous major industrial dispute. This, observers feel, is because the United Steelworkers of America has one of the least Reddish staffs in union circles today and because its leader, C. H. Millard, is strongly pro-CCF.

Some in All Unions

The USWA admits there are Communists in its midst. There are in every union. It's just a question of degree. The USWA leadership in the John Inglis local in Toronto is admitted by officials to be strongly pro-Communist. The same thing is true of the Dosco local in Sydney, N.S. In Oshawa, steel unions have a reddish tie-in through their connection with M. J. "Mike" Fenwick, business agent for three different unions. Except for these isolated pockets, the USWA is vigorously anti-Communist.

Because of the significance of the steel strike on the national economy, it was inevitable that the Communists, despite their lack of strength inside the USWA, would attempt to capitalize on the misfortunes of the strikers by intensifying labor-management disagreement and embarrassing strike leaders.

Officials of the steel union are convinced the "reaction" to Millard's offer before the House of Commons Industrial Relations Committee was carefully organized in advance.

Communists Defeated

Later the Communists tried to pack the "Citizens' Committee" which journeyed to Ottawa to intercede on behalf of the union. The Communists had even drafted a slate of officers, all of whom were defeated by an aroused and alert anti-Communist group.

Later still, they tried to move in on the Veterans' section of the picket line by organizing a tight, select group of Communist war veterans to take over direction of the new movement. Before their first parade, the vets held a meeting which was attended by George Harris, UEW secretary and also secretary of the Ontario LPP.

The latter suggested that Erie Dalrymple, non-Communist steelworkers official be invited to say a few words to the "brothers," thus leaving the door open for someone in turn to "invite" George to say something. Bill Mahoney, husky Stelco striker and union official, had a pretty good idea of what George wanted to say and didn't think much of the idea.

He approached Harris casually and whispered in his ear something to this effect: "Okay, George. We know what you're up to. Now beat it." Mahoney's actual language was a little more colorful than that and Harris took the broad hint and left town.

The day the police arrived, LPP Trade Union Master-Mind, Joe Salsberg, landed in Hamilton too, prepared to take over direction of the strikers' battle strategy. He only stayed a short while, however, after seeing how things stood and after getting some "quiet" advice from anti-Communists.

There were two or three "incidents" on the picket line which showed the deft touch of the Communist. A reporter and photographer were "jostled" one day. Larry Sefton, senior union official on the scene, decided deliberate laxity on the part of a picket captain with Communist leanings was to blame. Out went the picket captain.

On another occasion, a small tightly-organized group of LPP sympathizers attempted to start an "invasion" of Stelco to bring out those working inside. It was nipped in the bud before it could spread through the excitable pickets.

Repudiate Responsibility

Then came the first major move by the Communists. Tim Buck arrived for a rally sponsored by the LPP. However, in the name of the UEW (on strike at Hamilton's Westinghouse plant) those attending were urged to stage a mass demonstration the following night in front of Hamilton city hall.

What happened? A mob of 3,000 men, women and children milled around the city hall downtown while city council debated Controller Norah Frances Henderson's motion to ask for outside police assistance. In a disgraceful exhibition after the meeting, Miss Henderson was manhandled by the mob and only the intervention of fellow-council members saved her from possible injury.

Next day the USWA disclaimed responsibility.

The On-to-Ottawa motorcade was organized by Ross Russell, one of Jackson's right hand UEW men. Communists and non-Communists participated but it was a Red show. At Brockville, Russell halted the motorcade to "advise" the brothers of some startling news. Millard, he said, was going to "sell out" the next day before the Industrial Relations Committee for a 10c. raise. This was the Communist's distorted version of the much-publicized Millard plan of a graded scale up to 15½ c.

The motorcade arrived in Ottawa and packed the committee room so that even members of the House of Commons couldn't get standing room. As soon as Millard mentioned 10c., cries of "Sell out" and boos almost drowned out the union leader.

Thus, so far, the Communist effort to horn in on the Hamilton strike and make an already disastrous situation even more desperate, have proved fruitless. But it hasn't stopped their sniping at Conroy, Millard and others nor has it halted the Niagara-like torrent of mimeographed propaganda that flows from Communist headquarters.

Easing Ottawa's Growing Pains

(Continued from page 15)

Federal District Commission has superior powers respecting location of parks and parkways; the Ontario Government respecting the location and design of government buildings, airports, experimental farms, veterans housing projects, etc.

Overriding for the most part this network of authorities, there is the relationship of all Ontario municipalities to the province, especially under recently revised municipal and planning statutes.

Under 1946 amendments to the municipal Act, the Ontario Municipal Board may, on application, create an interurban area consisting of two or more municipalities in which specified municipal services will be administered by a central authority. This provides for division of the area into wards and election of one member from each ward to form a Board of Management with the status and powers of a Municipal Corporation.

"Probable" Trends

The committee makes no attempt to deal with alternative methods of administration such as outright annexation of the area named by the City of Ottawa or the setting up of an interurban Board of Management. But the following points are cited as "probable development trends" which would flow from an expansion such as it recommends:

1. Owners will be encouraged to hold and maintain land for agricultural purposes; land use control and taxation will deter subdivision and sale in small parcels until services are available.
2. The Green Belt area will be permanently maintained as such. The area beyond will never be permitted to become in any way dependent upon the city for services, but if the needs of population demand, urban development will be in the form of satellite communities. Eastview, Rockcliffe and the urban sections of the township of Gloucester and Nepean are in no sense satellite communities, since they are almost totally dependent upon the City of Ottwa for the public service needs, and most of their people work in Ottawa and make their bulk purchases there. A satellite municipality is a self-contained community.
3. Under centralized control, land uses will be properly balanced for employment with recreation and residential areas.
4. All duplication will be avoided with respect to public services, and sewers, water mains, etc., will gradually be extended as need arises so as to conform with the over-all plan of the area.
5. All duplication will be avoided with respect to administration, engineering, technical services, equipment, etc.
6. Ratepayers desiring new works construction will be able to petition for these under the Local Improvement Act. Any opposing such works will have full opportunity to be heard by the Ontario Municipal Board.
7. In the present suburban areas, additional taxation should only arise as additional benefits are received.
8. With controlled development, expansion will not be accompanied by large-scale speculation.
9. Over a period of time, the much higher standards of the city as regards libraries and other cultural facilities will become the standard for the new areas. The same applies to police, fire protection, refuse collection and other forms of public services.
10. Simplification of municipal government will permit of more effective co-operation with the Dominion Government in the development of the Capital.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Rutherford Williamson, F.C.A. — Harold A. Shiach, F.C.A.
Douglas J. Sales, C.A. — Woodburn F. Gibson, C.A.
Rutherford Williamson, Jr., B. Com., C.A. — Richard J. Middleton, B. Com., C.A.
TORONTO — MONTREAL
Rutherford Williamson, F.C.A., Licensed Trustee and Receiver.

McDonald, Currie & Co.
Chartered Accountants
MONTREAL TORONTO QUEBEC OTTAWA SAINT JOHN

WINSPEAR, HAMILTON, ANDERSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Edmonton, Calgary — Vancouver, Dawson Creek

WILLIAM DOWIE AND COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
28 JAMES STREET SOUTH
Hamilton — Ontario

NIGHTINGALE, HAYMAN & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
OFFICES: HALIFAX, N.S. SYDNEY, N.S. YARMOUTH, N.S.
Trustee in Bankruptcy
F. A. NIGHTINGALE, C.A.

T. P. GEGGIE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
PHONE ELGIN 8557
330 Bay St.
TORONTO, CANADA

NICOLL, BARROW & CO.
Chartered Accountants
United Service Building
HALIFAX — Nova Scotia

ARTHUR S. FITZGERALD AND COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

EVA M. LEGER
Chartered Accountant
3 Friel Block
SASKATOON, SASK.

Black, Hanson & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Winnipeg, Fort William and Port Arthur

ERNEST W. HUNTER
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
57 Bloor Street West
Tel. KI. 4812

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
Agency Inquiries Invited
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

THE VICTORIA TRUST & SAVINGS CO.
LINDSAY · ONTARIO
Established 1895
ASSETS OVER $12,300,000.00
Special Attention to Administration of Small Estates
3% Allowed on 4-5 year time deposits.

Netherlands Plant Will Use Canadian Ingot

MONTREAL (Staff) — Another outlet for Canadian aluminum ingot is indicated by announcement of Aluminium Fiduciaries Ltd. that the Dutch company Nederlandsche Aluminium Maatschappij resumed production of aluminum sheet and extrusions last week. This affiliate of Aluminium Ltd. was organized in 1937; was almost completed and in partial production when the Germans seized the Netherlands in 1940.

The plant, at Utrecht, will require at present only 3,000 to 5,000 tons of ingot yearly; but its reopening means another customer for Canadian ingot. With much of European rehabilitation still uncompleted, an increasing demand for aluminum sheets and extrusions is anticipated.

After using the plant for four years the Germans rendered it useless when they were forced to retreat by removing essential components to Germany. After the war most of the missing machine parts, including motors and gears, were found neatly tagged and stored at Hanover. Plant workers made a presentation to non-collaborationist G. J. J. Both, managing director, at the reopening ceremonies.

The Netherlands plant is not confined to buying its ingot from Canada, but current Canadian prices are said to be the lowest obtainable.

ELEPHANT CREEK MINING SYNDICATE reports a systematic program of surface stripping and trenching being carried out on 11 claims tying on to east boundary of claims in Cabot twp., where Paymaster Consolidated is drilling. Diamond drilling is planned at a later date. Approximately 15,228 shares of 35,000 authorized are issued. E. H. Watt is president and Geo. McKeown is secretary-treasurer.

MYLAMAQUE MINES two drills are still operating with commercial values reported secured 400 ft. west of hole No. R24 and to a vertical depth of 1,000 ft., where values were obtained last April. Company says shaft sinking will probably be necessary, but present intensive drilling program will be completed before a final decision can be made.

Underwriters Draw The Line This Side of Igor Gouzenko

Igor Gouzenko, the key that unlocked the public's door to Russian espionage activity in Canada, is not viewed as a sound risk by life insurance companies here.

Not one of half a dozen leading underwriters queried by The Financial Post would give two pins—or take one premium—for the little Russian's life expectancy. Seems the actuaries are stymied by the mathematical probabilities of an assassin's bullet doing its job.

Two of the six companies answered an immediate and unequivocal "No." Then they reconsidered, said they might take a small risk "as a matter of public relations." They definitely would not consider a sizeable policy; would probably give the hot Gouzenko application—if there was one—a 12 month's hoist to let it cool off.

Four more companies wouldn't say no, and wouldn't say yes. They'd like to call an executive huddle over the question. They'd like to know all the facts—just as would Mr. Gouzenko.

Would any of the companies consider staking a few thousands on the key witness' chances for survival with an extra premium charge as in the case of persons in doubtful health? Again they shook their heads, for heart conditions are seemingly less to be feared than are certain other brands of impending disaster.

No, no, half a dozen times no, they'd rather not deal with Gouzenko.

LEGAL

RUTLEDGE, DONALD & CRAGG
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.
JAMES EDWARD RUTLEDGE, K.C.
ROBERT T. DONALD, LL.B.
EDWARD F. CRAGG, LL.B.
Cable Address: "RUTLEDGE" HALIFAX
CHRONICLE BUILDING
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia

MOLYNEUX L. GORDON, K.C.
330 Bay St., Toronto 1
Taxation

William T. Carroll
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR
PREMIER TRUST BLDG.
19 Richmond St. West—Toronto
Telephone ADelaide 3123.

MM. Bherer & Beaudet
Barristers and Solicitors
Wilbrod Bherer, K.C.,
Napoléon Beaudet, L.L.L.,
229 St. Joseph St., Quebec City

R. O. McGEE
PATENT ATTORNEY & PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
Patents and Trademarks
63 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO
TELEPHONE 5-1518

Thomas M. Mungovan, K.C.
80 RICHMOND ST. W.
TORONTO
Telephone Adelaide 6802

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING COMPANY (CANADA) LIMITED
100 ADELAIDE STREET WEST — TORONTO, ONTARIO
Affiliated with The General Engineering Company Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A. British-Geco Engineering Company Limited, London, England.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, DESIGNERS, BUILDERS, AND MANAGERS OF INDUSTRIAL AND MINING OPERATIONS

BIG THINGS lie ahead—for Canada and your Company. Choosing the correct business stationery may be a minor matter, budget-wise . . . but it is of paramount importance in establishing the standing and worth of your Company. *Rolland*, first maker of bond papers in Canada and specialist ever since 1882 in fine papers exclusively, has served generations of business leaders. During the present severe shortage and in the face of production difficulties, we are maintaining record output. Please consult your printer, lithographer or engraver; he will do everything he can to help you meet the present paper emergency.

Rolland Paper
COMPANY LIMITED
HIGH GRADE PAPER MAKERS SINCE 1882

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL, QUE. • BRANCH OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT. • MILLS AT ST. JEROME, QUE. AND AT MONT ROLLAND, QUE.

Regular, Frequent
CANADIAN FREIGHT SERVICES
to and from
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA - CURACAO
Sailings from Montreal, Saint John and Halifax, also to other Caribbean and West Indies ports as inducement offers. General cargo both ways.
Sailings, rates and other information from the operators.

SAGUENAY TERMINALS LTD.
1700 SUN LIFE BUILDING - MONTREAL, CANADA

The ADMIRAL BEATTY
Modern, Fireproof. With bath from $3.30. Reservations advised.
SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK

Chartered Banks to Take Active Part In Sale of New Canada Savings Bonds

Canadian chartered banks are preparing to play an active role in selling the Dominion Government's new Canada Savings Bonds when the campaign for these opens, probably early in October.

Most of the actual selling is expected to fall on the branch bank staff this time, investment dealers playing a minor role. In the victory bond campaigns the selling was mainly done by investment dealers, life insurance salesmen and similar personnel, the banks confining their efforts mainly to servicing the bonds, distributing them to investors and looking after the mechanical work generally.

Payroll deduction campaigns will of course be handled apart from the banks, but there will be no house-to-house canvass. Individual holdings of the new bonds will be limited to between $1,000 and $2,000 it is understood, and bonds will be in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. It is assumed the interest rate will be slightly above 2.5% and the bonds will be registered in the name of the buyers, but will be neither transferable nor assignable. When an owner wants to cash in his bond before maturity, he can sell it to the chartered banks at face value plus accrued interest.

"The investor really is in the same position as having his money in a demand deposit account," one banker said. "He can get his money at any time and yet gets a higher rate of interest on it than the ordinary savings bank rate of 1½%."

For this reason, bankers expect a heavy demand from savings bank depositors. Savings deposits in the chartered banks on July 31, were at a record high at $3.4 billions. Accordingly, it is believed the initial subscription objective probably about $250 millions, will be quickly oversubscribed. If there is any lagging, bank branch managers will be expected to put pressure on depositors they know have the money.

Bankers consider the sale of the new bonds one of the best means of combatting inflation. The new securities will take the place of war savings certificates, sale of which will be discontinued after September. The offering will also follow closely the final payments for bonds bought in the Ninth Victory Loan campaign last year.

In addition to selling the bonds, the banks will, as usual, distribute them and give other necessary service. When the investor requires it, they will continue to hold the bonds in their safety deposit vaults, clipping the interest coupons and depositing the proceeds to the credit of the investor. For looking after victory bonds, the banks have a minimum charge of 25 cents up to a par value of $250 in bonds, for larger amounts 1/10 of 1% of the par value.

This security service of the banks is of special value to investors just now when safety deposit boxes are in short supply. Many people whose boxes are bursting have been forced to ask the banks to take care of new bonds or stock certificates purchased. In some cases the banks' own vaults are crowded. The new bond issue will probably add to their difficulty.

If investors want to buy the new bonds on time, the banks, it is understood, will co-operate, charging the coupon rate for a stated time, and a higher rate for longer periods.

No Consoling Radio Makers Until Cabinet Shortage Ends

Too few luxurious console radios and radio-phonograph combination sets are the current worry of Canadian radio makers. Fewer than 2% of the 350,000 sets shipped from Canadian plants since peacetime production got under way last fall are in this class. The reason?—Shortage of cabinets.

Production executives explained at a Radio Manufacturers Association meeting in Toronto last week that a basic shortage of wood, and heavy competitive demand for lumber, have made it virtually impossible to make console cabinets. Prewar cabinet makers, also, have in many cases turned to types of furniture in which specifications are less exacting and where profit control is not so tight.

Cabinets for table models are not concerned with the same problems, RMA officials tell The Financial Post. Increased use of plastic molds, and availability of certain novelty woodworking manufacturers equipped to handle the smaller units but not consoles have relieved the situation here.

The squeeze between increasing costs and price ceilings further hinders production with what materials are available, RMA men say. On an average, the console cabinet comprises about 40% of the total cost of a big radio. This cabinet cost is reported up 100% over 1941 in some cases, while WPTB orders limit retail prices to a 10% increase.

Another major production bottleneck in some plants is in power transformers and converter tubes, The Post is told. Strike at Canadian Westinghouse Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., has put out of commission the only Canadian producer of one type of tube, and sets lacking only these vital components are piling up, useless.

Old Oil Burners Cause More Fires

Worn-out oil burners are causing an increasing number of fires, the National Board of Fire Underwriters warns. Principal reason is lack of proper maintenance, due to lack of materials, and scarcity and cost of trained mechanics.

Many burners, installed during the war, don't meet minimum standards for safety and reliability while others are said now wearing out after years of service. Increased production is expected to correct the situation soon. Chief fault causing fire is simple failure to check and clean the burner once a year.

Another source of trouble is the oil burner removed for lack of oil during the war, and later reinstalled by the home-owner without aid or supervision by a competent mechanic.

YELLOREX MINES advises Sept. 7 option installment on 200,000 shares at 50 cents has been extended for three months.

Piccadilly
London SMOKING MIXTURE
"Made in Canada", it inherits the London tradition of coolness, and a mild nutty flavour.
GOOD TO THE BOTTOM OF THE BOWL

HOTSTONE GOLD MINES has finished first two holes with cores logged and samples shipped for assay. A second drill is to be shipped this month.

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. has issued warrants representing rights to purchase one new common share for each three common shares presently held. The warrants are being mailed to shareholders. The rights are being issued for full shares and fractions representing one third of a share. Rights being traded on the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges represent one third share each.

New Brunswick Attracts Air-minded U.S. Anglers

FREDERICTON—When a big Dakota transport plane, carrying 20 passengers, alighted at the Chatham airport after less than seven hours flying time from Washington, D.C., it inaugurated a new kind of sports venture in New Brunswick; the day of the "package" or air-borne sportsmen's tour for angling and hunting.

The plane brought prominent business and financial men, newsmen and a photographer for a two-day stay on Miramichi angling waters. Said to be the first excursion of its kind ever to leave the United States, the idea originated among a group of war veterans, who pooled their resources to form Potomac Airlines, Inc.

Object of these "package" tours is to make a fishing or hunting trip a matter of only a few hours' travel, from a desk in big eastern U.S. cities to the game country of New Brunswick.

"Our plan is to run these excursions on a regular schedule during the fishing and hunting seasons; and while this will be the last one this season for angling, we hope to bring hunting parties in the fall months," declared Capt. C. F. Krogmann, president, general manager and pilot, whose wife, and son were among the passengers. "We are planning to recruit many businessmen and other busy people, who want to relax in New Brunswick's rich game country, but who do not find time for a longer stay than a few days."

20% Fewer Get Job Insurance

OTTAWA (Staff)—Unemployment insurance receipts in Canada at the end of July numbered 68,535, a drop of 20% from the 82,382 "live" cases at the end of June. On July 31, 1945 there were 19,224 claims outstanding.

New claims filed in July totalled 27,576, a small decline from June's 30,646. A year ago the July figure was 10,886. Payments in July totalled $3.3 millions ($4.5 millions in June). Average paid per beneficiary was $39.42 ($43.33 in June).

Comparative figures of the numbers receiving unemployment insurance in 20 cities, follows:

	July 31 1946	June 30 1946	July 31 1945
Montreal	9,273	12,450	1,005
Vancouver	5,912	7,508	502
Quebec	4,701	5,812	3,486
Toronto	4,320	4,755	231
Winnipeg	2,894	4,232	1,384
Hamilton	2,615	2,548	225
Windsor	2,576	2,991	747
Valleyfield	2,199	2,499	99
Ottawa	1,492	1,539	65
New Glasgow	1,236	165	927
Sydney	1,148	1,039	339
Three Rivers	1,105	1,311	1,039
Shawinigan Falls	975	749	382
Oshawa	935	1,583	1,055
Levis	902	1,062	298
Victoria	883	1,162	54
Fort William	828	1,001	39
Halifax	815	790	10
New Westm'ster	808	1,267	83
Calgary	771	778	506

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. gross earnings, though declining, are levelling off from percentage declines in the first half of the year. For the period Aug. 21 to Aug. 31, gross earnings at $8,346,000 declined $105,000 or 1.2% from the corresponding 1945 period.

DUBUISSON GOLDFIELDS announces plans to commence diamond drilling its property, now that geophysical survey has been completed.

GUARD YOUR TRAVEL FUNDS with
Canadian Pacific Express
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

GAGE
SECURITY GUMMED ENVELOPES

PHOTOSTAT PRINTS
ADEL. 3441
COMMERCIAL PHOTOPRINTS LTD
24 Adelaide St. W.

Law for Laymen

Herewith The Financial Post gives readers an analysis of legal decisions and rulings that may affect you or your business. It is emphasized that the brief legal notes below are designed to serve as hints and warnings only. Consultation with your solicitor is advisable when any of these problems arise in your affairs.

(Copyright)

IF ABOUT TO MAKE A PURCHASE on the installment system, enquire also as to the cash price of the article. An unreasonable difference between the two prices may indicate the seller is unfair in his financing methods and is making an extra hidden profit.

• • •

DON'T FORGET the insurance policy, if buying on the installment plan. If the charges include an item for insurance, you are entitled to inspect the policy when it is written. This would check both the charge and the protection given you by the policy.

• • •

INSURANCE RATES are based on carefully calculated figures according to the risks involved in the plan. Therefore one type of policy is seldom cheaper than another, although one may be more suitable to your needs. For instance, weekly payment plans have some advantages over others, but usually you pay for this.

• • •

OBVIOUSLY YOU SHOULD get a receipt when you leave money or turn an article in for repair or alterations. Otherwise, in case the money or article is lost, there is no proof you turned it over.

• • •

"JAYWALKERS" are not confined to streets. Many people "jaywalk" in stores and other buildings. Yet if they fall over any obstacle and suffer injury, they are often entitled to sue the management. A good precaution is to keep the aisles, stairways, etc., clear and in good repair.

• • •

IN CASES OF INTESTACY (persons dying without a will), it is generally accepted that relatives of the half-blood inherit equally with those of the full-blood who are of the same degree of relationship.

• • •

IF YOU BELIEVE that a son or daughter will benefit more if you give a share of your estate now rather than after your death, express your ideas in writing or obtain their acknowledgment of the advance, in writing. Otherwise, later on, there will be nothing to show your intentions, and your other children may not share fairly.

• • •

ON A COMPLAINT against a large store, be sure you know with whom you are dealing. In some of these, the drug department is operated under a separate company; and there may be other similar departments having an independent status.

BANK OF CANADA

	Sept. 4 1946 $	Aug. 28 1946 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	1,132,855,635	1,124,335,694
Rest fund	10,050,367	10,050,367
Deposits: Dom.	71,568,045	54,054,891
Chart. banks	523,498,677	525,263,461
Other	73,820,806	90,511,717
Total deposits	668,887,528	669,830,069
Liabs. pay. in sterling, U.S.A. and for'n gold currencies	3,743,111	743,111
All other liabs.	23,954,919	20,447,326
Total liabs.	1,844,491,560	1,830,606,567
Assets		
Sterling & for'n exchange	3,743,111	743,111
Subsid. coin	453,479	439,769
Investments:		
Dom. govt. sh.	1,258,261,717	1,275,099,134
Oth. Dom. gov.	528,449,006	526,577,588
Other secs.	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total invest.	1,796,710,723	1,811,676,722
Premises	2,553,075	2,553,148
All other assest	41,031,172	15,193,817
Total assets	1,844,491,560	1,830,606,567

ON DOMINION BANK BOARD

ROBT. A. BRYCE

Who has been elected a Director of The Dominion Bank. Mr. Bryce, a consulting mining engineer of Toronto, is also President of Macassa Mines Limited and Director of a number of other well known Canadian Corporations.*

BANKING IN ACTION

RETAILERS make constant use of banking services. In some cases these are simple but essential; the bank takes cash receipts on deposit, makes change, operates current accounts, and accepts and records used ration coupons. Other retail accounts involve considerable handling of drafts, and—a very important service—the making of loans to enable retailers to take advantage of trade discounts. All this entails Banking in Action.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has among its customers many retail houses, from the small corner store to the large chain and department store. Strict attention to their particular needs is given to *all* the Bank's customers.

Use our services for *your* banking requirements, whatever they may be. Consult our local Manager.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

727

CLIMAX to Accuracy

Just as a famous pianist crescendos to his climax, so does accuracy in timekeeping reach its climax in the modern Rolex wrist watch. Only the finest workmanship and technical skill can create such masterpieces of precision and beauty as represented by Rolex wrist watches.

For those who desire the best; for those to whom precision timekeeping is of paramount importance, a Rolex wrist watch is a priceless possession.

ROLEX
INVENTORS OF THE *Original* WATERPROOF WRIST WATCH

Position of Chartered Banks of Canada as of July 31, 1946, Shown by Monthly Returns to Minister of Finance

LIABILITIES

Name of Bank	Notes in Circulation $	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Dominion Government $	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Provincial Governments $	Advance from Bank of Canada Secured $	Demand Deposits in Canada $	Savings Deposits in Canada $	Deposits in Canada in currencies other than Canadian $	Deposits Elsewhere $	Bal. due to other Banks in Canada $	Due to banks in U.K. $	Due to Banks Elsewhere $
Montreal	5,763,347	67,031,652	37,842,421	....	607,642,110	808,204,732	10,265,853	129,607,290	2,818,622	8,761,084	29,552,058
Nova Scotia	2,099,073	13,111,435	3,297,168	....	164,195,787	205,459,393	1,224,818	102,115,935	4,945,192	1,763,336	7,000,255
Toronto	781,446	6,116,214	4,699,782	....	102,344,264	202,200,935	1,296,142	....	137,757	1,416,376	2,380,068
Provincial	490,085	1,338,518	424,050	....	29,042,763	100,456,696	51,901	....	7,454	....	91,355
Commerce	4,823,310	14,312,801	32,717,830	....	426,604,773	642,754,089	17,265,144	99,718,099	3,310,214	6,122,970	14,804,504
Royal	6,072,715	18,649,871	31,158,830	....	548,613,544	743,491,459	31,811,270	352,014,641	5,078	5,839,914	42,509,899
Dominion	843,216	7,803,120	1,729,234	....	108,708,145	166,153,678	242,502	13,974,563	1,933,409	2,553,018	1,769,412
Nationale	851,097	4,498,073	2,829,100	....	81,985,759	241,536,138	782,006	....	2,962,530	56,838	1,316,088
Imperial	1,039,307	7,074,261	21,273,221	....	121,587,699	208,077,567	3,496,504	....	2,955,544	1,129,559	3,257,955
Barclays	124,570	3,008,451	8,624	....	6,396,664	7,521,756	6,165,306	....	503,749	3,091,769	935,206
Total	22,828,766	142,951,906	135,091,426	....	2,197,671,508	3,410,856,443	72,601,446	697,430,528	19,579,549	30,734,864	103,616,800

Name of Bank	Letters of Credit outstanding $	Other Liabilities $	Dividends Declared and unpaid $	Reserve Fund $	Capital Paid Up $	Total Liabilities $	Capital Authorised $	Capital Subscribed $	Last Dividend %	†Loans to Directors and firms of which they are partners $	Greatest Amount of Notes in Circ. $	Bills rediscounted with Bank of Canada $
Montreal	19,735,887	968,992	733,409	39,000,000	36,000,000	1,808,927,462	50,000,000	36,000,000	8	854,068	5,865,120	....
Nova Scotia	28,785,425	425,710	366,657	24,000,000	12,000,000	660,790,190	15,000,000	12,000,000	12	1,183,824	2,140,884	....
Toronto	3,741,696	....	151,123	12,000,000	6,000,000	343,265,808	10,000,000	6,000,000	10	280,473	791,156	....
Provincial	401,547	16,469	5,689	1,000,000	4,000,000	137,326,530	5,000,000	4,000,000	5	37,700	501,645	....
Commerce	37,772,296	691,800	619,990	30,000,000	30,000,000	1,351,524,825	50,000,000	30,000,000	8	693,425	4,902,588	....
Royal	67,877,902	1,380,346	759,165	20,000,000	35,000,000	1,905,184,539	50,000,000	35,000,000	8	1,039,218	6,198,960	....
Dominion	9,389,542	262,000	175,912	7,000,000	7,000,000	329,537,757	10,000,000	7,000,000	10	630,108	856,181	....
Nationale	1,266,335	72,313	131,731	5,000,000	7,000,000	250,299,419	10,000,000	7,000,000	7	109,363	865,852	....
Imperial	6,974,941	....	176,450	8,000,000	7,000,000	386,993,643	10,000,000	7,000,000	10	587,781	1,054,457	....
Barclays	1,158,594	11,358	....	750,000	1,500,000	31,176,051	1,500,000	1,500,000	....	22,093	128,320	....
Total	177,104,065	3,828,988	3,120,126	136,750,000	145,500,000	7,300,026,224	211,500,000	145,500,000	....	5,438,078	23,305,163	....

†And loans for which they are guarantors.

ASSETS

Name of Bank	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held in Canada $	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held Elsewhere $	Notes of Bank of Canada $	Deposits with Bank of Canada $	Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks $	Govt. and Bank Notes other than Canadian $	Balances due by other banks in Canada $	Due by banks in U.K. $	Due by banks elsewhere $	Dom Gov. Short Term Sec. $
Montreal*	2,679,328	21,422	35,802,175	176,738,397	62,862,415	1,333,462	....	4,576,601	30,299,108	422,551,756
Nova Scotia	700,265	813,992	15,246,952	24,171,067	20,583,014	20,798,753	....	418,855	25,601,054	120,626,464
Toronto	580,705	....	7,254,787	26,912,561	12,610,196	261,827	....	1,380,978	4,850,960	72,626,127
Provincial	542,670	....	4,031,526	13,150,946	5,685,664	81,882	4,229	29,147	1,465,927	37,079,217
Commerce†	1,771,521	142,600	24,728,427	104,008,568	31,874,877	1,865,606	98	7,878,328	31,494,133	244,605,765
Royal‡	2,446,291	1,723,853	46,397,476	101,972,270	71,400,700	65,469,645	16,192	12,014,460	60,039,320	231,113,877
Dominion	643,254	229	6,122,4[illegible]	27,805,142	10,739,665	412,444	12	490,149	5,450,235	70,739,243
Nationale	1,230,465	....	12,487,417	12,689,666	10,482,214	321,531	1,531,758	91,565	1,618,065	89,311,918
Imperial	691,345	....	9,818,019	22,413,313	13,155,055	306,408	745,963	584,311	7,979,234	106,009,165
Barclays	12,081	....	265,351	1,955,155	624,781	2,819	192,557	1,298,383	3,185,826	6,997,244
Total	11,298,805	2,702,096	152,104,867	532,477,920	239,388,671	90,854,467	2,490,800	24,762,864	161,983,871	1,500,750,776

Name of Bank	Dom. Gov. Long Term Sec. $	Prov. Gov. Short Term Sec. $	Prov. Gov. Long Term Sec. $	Canadian municipal securities $	Public Securities other than Canadian $	Other bonds and stocks $	Call and short loans in Canada $	Call and short loans elsewhere $	Current loans in Canada $
Montreal*	469,509,527	32,558,550	77,118,975	23,243,493	68,695,258	55,388,054	15,353,983	24,940,121	250,136,322
Nova Scotia	156,717,624	8,497,042	15,026,479	8,104,873	26,615,250	14,956,647	14,927,829	2,373,610	121,414,135
Toronto	101,113,501	4,443,958	14,149,852	5,404,596	....	10,426,830	5,840,220	....	68,303,180
Provincial	21,682,949	3,565,715	10,955,151	8,533,284	....	2,298,812	5,150,199	....	19,259,486
Commerce†	438,515,755	13,225,621	28,501,607	9,791,144	61,874,308	23,586,418	14,894,071	10,164,208	223,607,606
Royal‡	487,558,864	21,329,986	41,101,816	10,927,094	118,101,871	52,271,273	28,008,781	26,824,790	256,198,329
Dominion	94,130,039	954,684	2,606,537	3,326,584	4,735,215	4,726,131	3,502,644	4,164,919	74,846,765
Nationale	74,040,320	3,909,255	17,345,292	11,446,294	577,467	6,122,018	3,231,630	....	79,497,834
Imperial	85,624,228	3,346,316	5,924,555	7,162,360	....	6,606,083	7,031,095	....	94,901,657
Barclays	3,118,633	627,494	5,556,315	1,022,190	3,007,355	....	375,350	....	1,901,410
Total	1,932,611,500	92,469,118	213,286,669	98,961,912	283,606,724	176,373,766	96,215,802	68,476,678	1,190,183,718

Name of Bank	Current loans elsewhere $	Loans to provincial governments $	Loans to municipalities $	Non-current loans $	■Real estate other than Bank premises $	Bank Premises $	Deposit for note circulation $	Other assets $	▲Total assets $
Montreal*	9,765,913	1,513,125	9,069,314	293,083	799,534	10,710,683	421,348	2,994,079	1,807,115,965
Nova Scotia	15,336,765	364,824	1,339,875	70,107	63,003	6,013,570	120,990	2,421,563	682,279,834
Toronto	....	3,669	1,401,481	20,902	10,423	3,442,428	43,282	282,469	343,687,[illegible]
Provincial	....	....	1,900,093	34,290	400,762	1,752,018	42,932	150,619	137,[illegible]
Commerce†	21,919,918	1,433,355	7,252,924	168,830	741,173	15,800,570	360,088	3,563,114	1,353,283,167
Royal‡	96,089,684	948,626	5,967,227	302,869	613,110	10,986,258	350,000	3,381,441	1,910,431,[illegible]
Dominion	332,397	....	281,668	17,725	40,151	4,800,803	50,121	385,081	330,702,73[illegible]
Nationale	....	589,280	6,925,553	15,304	680,564	5,037,981	76,109	243,261	250,718,9[illegible]
Imperial	....	1,052,280	1,011,673	22,487	....	5,719,826	71,256	65,131	388,117,2[illegible]
Barclays	....	....	....	12,491	....	897,177	16,575	10,345	31,248,047
Total	142,344,677	5,905,169	34,349,820	958,038	3,357,720	65,161,414	1,552,561	15,476,943	7,316,591,5[illegible]

*The business of the Bank in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of a locally incorporated company and the figures are incorporated in the above return.—Footnote to Bank of Montreal return.

†The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) has been incorporated under the laws of the State of California to conduct the business of the Bank in that State and the assets and liabilities of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to Canadian Bank of Commerce return.

■Includes mortgages.

▲Includes $177,104,065 letters of credit outstanding as shown in liabilities.

‡The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris and the assets and liabilities of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above general statement—Footnote to The Royal Bank of Canada Return.

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto

Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 6

Range 1946 High	Low	Div R'te $	Sept 6 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Aug. 30	Week end. Sept. 6 H	L	Cl'se
22½	14	...	...	Abitibi n.	18286	20½	20½	17½	17½
21½	15½	...	...	Do. $1.. pr n	8439	18½	18½	17	17½
40½	35			Do. $3.50 pf n	85	39	37	37	37
24	20½	1.00	4.5	Acadia Atlan A	850	22½	22½	21½	22
107	103	5.00	4.7	Do. 5% pref..	35	105	105½	105	105½
41½	28	1.80	4.7	Agnew Surp...	85	37	37	36½	37
26	19		...	Algoma Steel..	430	20½	21	19	20
103	99½	5.00	5.0	Do. pref.	15	100	100	99½	99½
27½	26	1.00	3.7	Alum of Can p	725	27½	27½	27	27
230	129½	8.00	4.6	Aluminum	1427	189	185½	165	173
12	8		...	Argus	1800	8½	8½	8	8½
105	97	4.50	4.6	Do. 4½% pf. .	165	100	99	97	98½
[illegible]									

Range 1946 High	Low	Div R'te $	Sept 6 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Aug. 30	Week end. Sept. 6 H	L	Cl'se
7½	4½	.	...	Gen. Bakeries..	1535	5	4½	4½	4½
21½	9	.	...	Gen Products A	125	20½	21	20½	21
20½	17	.80	4.6	Gen. St. Wares	1592	18	18½	17	17½
109½	105	5.00	4.8	Do. pref.	55	106½	106	105	105
37½	24	■.75	...	Godfrey	12	36	37	37	37
125	99½	■2.00	...	Goodyear Tires	30	110	115	111	112
57	52½	4.00	7.1	Do. pref.	75	55½	56	55	56
12½	11½	.50	4.4	Gord. Mackay .	1145	11½	11½	11½	11½
16½	11½	*.55	...	Grand & Toy..	555	11½	11½	11½	11½
35	15	1.50	3.0	Gt. Lakes Pap..	1054	28	28	25½	25½
70	42	■.75	...	Do. A & B..	405	63	63	[illegible]	[illegible]
54½	47	3.00	5.5	G. W. Saddlery	[illegible]				
[illegible]									

Range 1946 High	Low	Div R'te $	Sept 6 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Aug. 30	Week end. Sept. 6 H	L	Cl'se
7.00	2.10		...	Willson Stat. c	225	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.00
27	23½	1.00	4.3	Wilsils	185	25	24	23½	23½
13	11		...	Windsor Hotel.	282	12½	13	12	12
21½	12½		...	Winnipeg El. A	2042	13½	13½	12½	12½
105	94½	5.00	5.0	Do., pref. ..	205	99½	100	100	100
29	24	1+.50‡	4.0	Wool Combing	10	26½	25	25	25

†Paid in 1944. *Paid in 1945. ■Paid or payable in 1946. ▲N. Y. funds. ‡Extra. xOn arrears.

Mining Stocks

Week Ended Sept. 6

Range 1946 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Sept. 6 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Aug. 30	Week Ending Sept. 6 High	Low	Close
[illegible]									

Oil Stocks

[illegible]									

*Paid in 1946. ▲N. Y. funds. †Sub. appr. F. E. C. B. Repayment. ■Paid or payable in 1946. ‡Extra. ‡Capital.

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Acadia-Atla., A ..	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Do., 5% pfd. ...	1.25	Sept. 16	Aug. 20
Agnew-Surpass	.45	Dec. 2	Oct. 31
Amer. Cyanamid ..	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 4
Asbestos	.20+.10	Sept. 30	Sept. 6
Ashdowne Hdwre. .	.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Auto Fabric	.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Barber-Ellis .	.12½+.12½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Beaver Lumber, pf.	1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Belding Cort.	1.50	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do., 7% pf. ..	1.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Belleterre Quebec	.10	Sept. 14	Aug. 30
Belgium Glove ..	.10	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
Do., 5% pf.	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
Bell Tele.	2.00	Oct. 15	Sept. 16
Blue Top Brew. ...	.20	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
B. A. Oil	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 5
Br. Am. Bk. Notes	.25	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
B. C. Packers, A .	.37½	Sept. 16	Aug. 31
Do., B	.12½	Sept. 16	Aug. 31
B. C. Power	.40	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Bruck Silk	‡.30	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
Burlington Steel ...	.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Calgary & Ed.	.05	Oct. 15	Sept. 16
Can. Cement	1.62½	Sept. 20	Aug. 28
Can. Cottons	.45	Oct. 1	Aug. 30
Do., pf. 6%	.30	Oct. 1	Aug. 30
Can. Cr. Stone ...	.10	Sept. 20	Aug. 30
Can. Cycle, 5% pf.	1.25	Sept. 30	Sept. 12
Can. Foundries, A	.37½	Sept. 16	Aug. 31
Can. Malt	.50	Sept. 16	Cou. 74-xc
Can. Perm.	2.00	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Can. Dry	*†.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 11
Do., pfd.	†1.06½	Oct. 1	Sept. 11
Can. For. Inv. Corp.	‡.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 20
Can. Industries ..	.15	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 13
Can. N. Pwr.	.15	Oct. 25	Sept. 20
Do., 7% pfd.	1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Can. Wire, A	1.00	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Do., B	.25	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Can. Breweries ...	.37½	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Celanese Corp. ...	.62½	Sept. 16	Sept. 1
Do., 1st pf.	1.18¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Do., 2nd pf.	1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Central Pat.	.03	Sept. 30	Sept. 10
Chartered Trust ..	1.25	Sept. 30	Sept. 16
Cockshutt Plow ..	.25	Dec. 2	Nov. 2
Confed. Life	1.50	Sept. 15	Sept. 10
Do.	1.50	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Can. Food Prod....	.12½	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do., pf.	.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Can. Oil, 8% pf. ..	2.00	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do., 5% pf. ..	1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Can. Pacific	.50	Oct. 1	Aug. 26
Can. Wire. Box, A	.37½+.37½	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Con Press ..	.25+.05	Oct. 1	Sept. 31
Cassidy's 7% pref.	‡1.75+1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 3
Cinzano Ltd. 5½% pf.	2¾%	Sept. 30	Sept. 14
Com. Alcohol	.05	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Do., 8% pf.	.10	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Consol. Bakeries..	.20	Oct. 1	Sept. 4
Can. Bread 5%....	.62½	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Do., 4½%	1.12½	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Can. Packers B...	.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 30
Do., A	.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 30
Can. Steamship ..	.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Can. Canners	.31½	Oct. 1	Sept. 7
Do., 5%	▲.25+.05	Oct. 1	Sept. 7
Do., 2nd pf ..	▲.15+.10	Oct. 1	Sept. 7
Candn. Silk	.37½	Oct. 1	Sept. 7
R. L. Crain	.10	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Crown Cork & Seal	.50	Nov. 15	Sept. 14
Can. Celanese	.50	Sept. 30	Oct. 10
Do	.43¾	Sept. 30	Sept. 16
Can. Gen. Elec. ...	2.00	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Can. Ing. Rand ...	.50	Sept. 27	Sept. 14
Can. Motor Lamp	.15	Sept. 15	Sept. 14
Can. Westinghouse	.50	Oct. 1	Aug. 25
David & Frere . .	.25	Sept. 30	Sept. 16
Dist. Seagrams	.15	Sept. 16	Sept. 14
Do., 5% pref.	†.37½	Nov. 1	Aug. 24
Dom. Dairies 5% p.	.44	Oct. 15	Oct. 10
Dom. Glass	.25	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Do., 7% pf.	.35	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Dom. Stores	.25	Sept. 14	Sept. 27
Dom. Tar & Chem.	.25	Nov. 1	Aug. 17
Do., pref.	.25	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
Dom. Textile	1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 3
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 5
Donnacona Pap. ...	.50	Nov. 1	Sept. 16
Economic Invest. ..	.80	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
Eddy Paper	*.25	Sept. 15	Sept. 3
English Elec., A ..	.15	Sept. 14	Aug. 15
Famous Players ...	.15	Sept. 21	Aug. 31
Fanny Farmer	.37½	Sept. 30	Sept. 7
Foothills Oil & Gas	.12½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Foundation Co. ...	.35	Oct. 18	Sept. 14
Fraser Cos.	.50	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Galt Brass	1.00	Sept. 25	Sept. 30
Gatineau Pr.	.22	Oct. 1	Sept. 3
Do., 5% pf.	1.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do., 5½% pf.	1.37	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Goodyear Tire ...	1.00	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do., 4% pf. .	.50	Oct. 30	Sept. 3
Grafton & Co.	.25	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
Great Lakes	.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 24
Gr. W. Saddlery 1 p.	.75	Sept. 30	Sept. 9
Do., 2nd pref. ...	.75	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Hinde & Dauch	.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Hollinger Cons. ..	.08	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Huron & E. Mtge.	1%	Oct. 1	Sept. 3
Hud. Bay Co. 7%+5%		Oct. 4	Sept. 14
Imp. Tobacco	.10	Sept. 30	Sept. 12
Do., pref.	3%	Sept. 30	Aug. 13
Ind. Acceptance ..	1.25	Sept. 30	Aug. 13
Inter-City Baking.	.75	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Int Nickel Co. ..	.40	Sept. 30	Sept. 3
Int. Bronze	.85	Oct. 15	Sept. 13
Do., 6% pref. ...	.37½	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Inv. Foundation, pf.	.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 16
Jamaica Pub. Serv.	.17	Oct. 1	Aug. 30
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 30
Kelvinator	1.50	Sept. 25	Sept. 10
John A. Lang	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
L. St. John Pr.	.50+1.00	Oct. 15	Sept. 23
Lakeshore Mines.	.18	Sept. 14	Aug. 14
Lamaque G Mines	.08	Oct. 1	Aug. 26
Langley's 7% pfd. .	.50	Dec. 11	Dec. 4
Lewis Bros.	.15	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Do.	.15+.15	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
W. M. Lowney Co.	.12½	Oct. 15	Sept. 16
M. Loew's	1.00	Sept. 30	Sept. 10
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	Sept. 30	Sept. 10
Macassa M.	.03	Sept. 16	Aug. 16
Massey-Harris	.25	Oct. 15	Aug. 28
Do., 6½% pref. ..	.82½	Sept. 16	Aug. 26
H. R. MacMillan.	.05	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
MacKinnon Steel 5% pf.	1.25	Sept. 15	Aug. 21
G. Mackay, A & B	*.12½	Sept. 14	Aug. 16
Mod. Containers ..	.30	Oct. 2	Sept. 20
Do., 5½% pf.	1.37½	Oct. 2	Sept. 20
Molsons Brew. ..	.25	Sept. 25	Sept. 4
Monarch Knit ...	■.20	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do. 5% pf.	1.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Mtl. City & D. Bk.	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Mtl. Cottons	.13	Sept. 14	Aug. 15
Do., pfd.	.44	Sept. 14	Aug. 15
Mtl. Loan & Mtge.	.31½	Sept. 16	Aug. 31
Moore Corp.	.55½	Oct. 1	Aug. 20
Do., A & B pfd.	†1.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 30
Mtl. Locomotive..	.20	Oct. 1	Sept. 5
Mtl. Telegraphs ..	▲.48	Oct. 15	Sept. 16
Nat. Brew.	.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 6
Do., 7% pref.....	.44	Oct. 1	Sept. 6
Natl. Grocers	.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Do., $1.50 pf. ...	.37½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Nat. Steel Car ...	.37½	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Natl. Trust	*.22½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
New Method Laundry	.1.62½+1.62½	Sept. 23	Sept. 3
Nova S. Lt. & Pr.	1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Nat. Biscuit	.30	Oct. 15	Sept. 10
Nat. Hosiery	*.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 6
Noranda	1.00	Sept. 14	Aug. 15
Ont. Loan & Deb..	1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Ogilvie Flour	.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 28
Orange Crush	.35	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
Ont. Steel	.25	Nov. 15	Oct. 15
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	Nov. 15	Oct. 15
Ottawa El. Rly. ..	.80	Oct. 1	Sept. 2
Ottawa L. H. & P.	.15	Oct. 1	Aug. 16
Do., 5% pf.	1.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 16
Page-Hersey Tubes	.31½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Paton Mfg.	.20	Sept. 16	Aug. 31
Do., 7% pref ...	.31½	Sept. 16	Aug. 31
Paramount Pic. ..	.40	Sept. 27	Sept. 6
Penmans	.75	Nov. 15	Oct. 15
Do., 6%	1.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
Perron Gold	.02	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Photo Eng.	1.00	Sept. 14	Aug. 15
Powell River	.30	Sept. 14	Aug. 22
Power Corp., 1st p.	‡1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Do., 2nd pfd. ...	‡.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Preston East Dome	.01½	Oct. 15	Sept. 14
Regent Knit.	.25	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Reg't Knit $1.60 p.	.40	Dec. 2	Nov. 2
Renfrew Textiles..	*.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 9
Reliance Grain 4% pf.	.84	Sept. 14	Aug. 31
Riverside Silk M. .	.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 13
P. L. Robertson ..	.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do., $2.50 pf.	.62½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Robinson Cott.	.10	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
Rolland Paper, 4¼% pfd.	1.06¼	Sept. 16	Sept. 2
Russell Ind.	.10	Sept. 30	Sept. 12
Do., 7% pref.	1.75	Sept. 30	Sept. 12
Sarnia Bridge .	.25+.10	Sept. 15	Sept. 6
Second Stand. Roy.	1c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Sher.-Williams	.15	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 11
Sicks Brew.		Sept. 30	Aug. 30
Silknit Ltd., 5% pf.	.50	Sept. 14	Aug. 31
Simpsons, 4½% pf.	1.12½	Sept. 16	Aug. 15
Silverwood Dairies	.30	Oct. 1	Aug. 22
Do., pf.	.20	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Silverwood W. D. .	1.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
St. Lawrence Corp. 4% pf.	‡.25	Oct. 15	Sept. 23
St. Lawrence Pap. 6% pf. ...	‡.75+1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 23
Howard Smith	.25	Oct. 30	Sept. 20
Do., $2 pf.	.50	Oct. 30	Sept. 30
Sou. Can. Pr. 6% p.	‡1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Stanley Brock A..	.15	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do., B	.10	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Stan. Paving pfd..	.31½	Oct. 1	Sept. 3
Stedman Bros.	.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Sylvanite	.03	Oct. 1	Aug. 16
Tamblyn Ltd.	....20+.05	Oct. 1	Sept. 13
Do., 4% pfd. ...	.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 13
Teck-Hughes	.05	Oct. 1	Aug. 28
Tip Top Tailors ..	.07½	Oct. 1	Sept. 3
Tooke Bros.	.25	Oct. 3	Sept. 16
Toronto Gen. Tr...	1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 6
Toronto Iron Wks.	.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 13
Do.	.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 13
Tuckett Tob.7% ..	1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Unit. Fuel 6% A p.	.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
United Steel	.17½	Sept. 16	Aug. 30
Viau Ltd.	1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Viceroy	.07	Sept. 16	Sept. 9
Wabasso Cotton ...	1.00	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Walker-Gooder. .	1.00	Sept. 16	Aug. 16
Wright-Hargreaves	.05	Oct. 1	Aug. 22
Western Groc.	.37½	Oct. 15	Sept. 13
Do., 7% pf.	.35	Oct. 15	Sept. 13
Weston Ltd.	.20	Oct. 1	Sept. 9
Wilsil Ltd.	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 3
Woods Manufact. .	.50	Sept. 30	Aug. 1

†N. funds. *Initial.
■For period June 1-Sept. 30.
‡Sub. appr. F.E.C.B.
▲Participating dividend.
▲Net pay. after deducting corp. inc. tax.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip 10	Pulp and paper 8	Milling 4	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 9	Food and allied prod. 13	Beverages 8	Bldg. mater. 16	Power and traction 14	Banks 8	Total utilities 18	Total co's. 100
*1935 to date: (Base 1935-39=100)												
High	210.2	287.9	149.7	123.7	214.4	138.5	447.0	168.5	146.2	136.3	149.0	126.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	66.7	60.2	60.0	65.2	61.1
1946: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	168.2	252.6	130.6	90.0	183.7	127.8	357.6	149.0	125.7	121.6	148.6	123.5
Feb.	172.9	248.5	132.1	84.8	187.8	130.3	334.0	150.5	122.7	126.8	146.0	121.8
Mar.	189.2	244.4	130.6	81.6	186.8	129.0	327.8	148.6	121.7	129.2	142.4	119.2
Apr.	207.0	277.3	141.4	84.6	200.2	134.6	353.8	160.6	124.8	133.6	145.4	125.1
May	205.7	278.3	140.8	74.7	208.3	136.6	410.6	164.0	117.8	134.2	140.7	124.4
June	202.1	282.5	141.7	73.1	210.3	136.4	410.3	167.0	110.0	135.0	138.4	123.3
July	190.0	266.1	140.0	71.8	206.4	134.0	430.2	157.3	109.8	135.3	132.2	119.1
1946: Weekly Figures:												
Aug. 1 ..	184.5	264.3	133.9	71.5	206.0	132.9	434.9	155.3	108.8	133.1	129.6	117.8
Aug. 8 ..	186.0	272.1	140.1	70.8	206.2	130.1	446.4	156.2	111.7	133.7	131.8	118.4
Aug. 15 ..	192.8	276.2	140.8	72.2	211.0	131.0	447.0	156.3	112.1	132.7	132.8	119.3
Aug. 22 ..	189.0	266.4	139.7	71.2	209.7	128.9	427.5	154.3	108.8	132.4	130.3	116.9
Aug. 29 ..	182.5	259.7	137.0	69.1	204.5	129.6	401.0	149.6	106.9	130.5	126.3	113.1
Sept. 5 ..	171.7	249.9	131.4	69.0	199.1	125.9	391.2	145.0	104.0	127.7	123.7	110.4

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Sept. 9	179.20	96.34	81.20	22.45
Sept. 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 6	187.41	99.99	85.18	22.85
Sept. 5	189.52	100.42	86.44	22.74
Sept. 4	187.38	99.66	84.29	22.69
Sept. 3	189.34	100.67	85.65	23.10
Month ago ..	200.13	102.70	89.65	24.30
Year ago	154.47	128.24	80.38	28.48
1946 High ...	207.83	147.31	108.20	33.69
1946 Low ...	178.73	96.34	81.20	22.45

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	20 Comb.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Sept. 9 ..	74.4	123.9	107.4	207.72	74.64
Sept. 7 ..	....	....	....	.....	.....
Sept. 6 ..	74.9	129.2	111.1	.....	.....
Sept. 5 ..	74.3	130.6	111.8	334.76	75.74
Sept. 4 ..	74.8	129.7	111.4	340.86	75.06
Sept. 3 ..	75.3	130.2	111.9	335.60	75.22
Month ago	77.5	139.4	118.7	330.83	75.86
Year ago.	64.9	106.7	92.8	271.25	79.99
1946 High	83.9	149.4	126.7	214.28	93.58
1946 Low.	73.5	123.9	107.4	410.80	118.56
				204.39	74.64

Dow-Jones Closing Stock Averages

	30 Indust.	20 Rails	15 Util.	65 Stocks
Sept. 9	172.03	50.45	35.00	62.77
Sept. 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 6	179.96	53.17	36.60	65.79
Sept. 5	181.18	53.79	37.27	66.42
Sept. 4	176.72	52.44	36.12	64.72

	30 Indust.	20 Rails	15 Util.	65 Stocks
Sept. 3	178.68	52.81	36.33	65.36
Month ago ..	203.36	62.63	41.52	75.29
Year ago	177.03	55.86	33.70	65.32
1946 High ...	212.50	68.23	43.74	79.44
1946 Low ...	172.03	50.45	35.00	62.77

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal	Toronto	Vancouver	New York
Sept. 9	350,400	1,558,000	63,390	3,660,000
Sept. 7	....	....	......	....
Sept. 6	262,900	1,488,000	65,676	2,240,000
Sept. 5	358,900	1,628,000	43,355	3,020,000
Sept. 4	310,800	1,566,000	74,264	4,640,000
Sept. 3	422,700	2,575,000	107,982	3,770,000

Grain Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to Sept. 9, 1946

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1946 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Sept. 9
		Oats*			
.51⅛	.51⅛	May	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛
		Barley*			
.64¾	.64¾	May	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
		Rye			
2.87	1.50⅞	Oct.	2.27	2.15½	2.16⅝
2.77⅜	1.72½	Dec.	2.11⅛	1.98½	2.01⅛
2.25	1.69½	May	2.05⅜	1.95¼	1.96½

*At ceiling.

Cash Quotations

For Week	Sept. 9 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Oats*				
2 C. W. ..	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛
3 C. W. ..	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛
Barley*				
1 Feed ...	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
2 Feed ...	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
Rye				
2 C. W. .	2.22¾	2.17⅝	2.22¾	2.15¾

*At ceiling.

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Sept. 6 Bid	Ask
[illegible]				

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Sept. 6 Bid	Ask
Slater, N.	1.20	34	30	32
St. Law. Flour pf.	7.00	160	160	165
Stand. Clay	...	15	13⅛	..
Stanley Brock (A)	■.20	8	7½	8
Stedman Bros., n..	.60	18½	18½	19
Steel of Canada rts.	...	.25	..	..
Sterling Coal	...	9½	7	..
Sterling Trust	4.00	105½	105	110
Stop & Shop	...	2½	2	3
Stowell (A) pf. ..	1.50	29½	..	28½
Do. (B)	...	9½	9½	10
Sup. Pete. ord. ...	1.00	48½	49	..
Do., com.	1.00	35	48⅛	..
Thayers	...	9	9	10
Do., pref.	■2.10	36	35	41
Theatre Props. ...	...	4	4	5
Thrift Stores	■.80	16½	16	18
Do., pref.	1.62½	37	..	..
Toronto Iron pf. ..	.60	12⅛	12	13
Traders Bldg.	4+1‡	80	..	80
Traders Fin. (B)..	1.00	34	34	34½
Do. (A) rights..	1.00	21½	21½	25
Do. (B) rights...	1.00	21	21½	..
Tuckett Tob. p. ..	7.00	183	..	200
Twin City	...	20½	16½	18½
Un. Amuse. (A) ..	■.30	31½	30	[illegible]
[illegible]				

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Sept. 6 Bid	Ask
Wood, A. & J. p. .	7.00	135	130½	140
Woods Mfg. p. ...	2.00	56	..	55
York Knitting ...	.40	15½	14	15½
Do., 1st pref. ...	7.00	175	150	..
Zellers	1.00	42	38	39
Do., 5% pref. ...	1.25	27½	27½	..
Do., 6% pref. ...	1.50	28	27½	28

*Paid in 1945. ■Paid or payable in 1946. ‡Extra xOn arrears. †Paid in 1944. ▲N. Y. funds.

Mining Stocks

Silbak Prem.	...	1.05	..	1.10
Silver Ridge	...	.35	.30	.40
S. American G. ..	†*.20	1.10	..	..
Squaw Lake	...	.34	..	..
Star Lake	...	.02	..	..
Sunloch	...	.02	..	.02
Tiblemont	...	.15	.13	.25
Winnipeg R. Tin..	...	.01½	.00½	.01½
Oil Stocks:				
Acme Gas & Oil .	...	.07½	..	.09½
Admiral	...	.09	..	.06½
Advance	...	.01		
[illegible]				

*Paid in 1945. ■Paid or payable in 1946. *N. Y. funds.

Government Bonds

Sept. 10, 1946

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Victory Loans:			
3	June 1951 ...	105¼	105¾
3	Mar 1954 ...	105¼	106¼
3	Nov. 1956 ...	105¼	106¼
3	May 1957 ...	104¾	105¼
3	Jan. 1959 ...	104¾	105¼
3	June 1960 ...	104¾	105¼
3	Feb 1962 ...	104¾	105¼
2	Dec. 1946 ...	100	100¼
2½	Mar. 1948 ...	101¼	101¾
1½	Nov. 1946 ...	100	100¼
1½	May 1947 ...	100¼	100¾
1½	Mar. 1948 ...	100½	101
1½	Nov. 1948 ...	100¾	100¾
1½	Nov. 1950 ...	100½	101
3	Oct. 1963 ...	104¾	105¼
3	Sept. 1966 ...	104¾	105¼
1½	Nov. 1949 ...	100½	101¼
Dom. of Canada Bonds			
3½	Nov. 1951 ...	103¼	103¾
4	Oct. 1952 ...	102¾	103¼
3½	Feb. 1952 ...	104¾	105¼
3	Oct. 1952 ...	103¼	104
3	June 1955 ...	104¼	104¾
4½	Nov. 1956 ...	100½	101¼
4½	Nov. 1957 ...	103¼	103¾
3	June 1958 ...	104¼	105
4½	Nov. 1958 ...	105¼	106
4½	Nov 1959 ...	107¼	108¼
3½	June 1966 ...	106	106¼
3	Perpetual ...	103¾	104¾
Dom. Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Nat. Railways:			
3	Jan. 1959 ...	103¼	104¼
4½	Sept. 1951 ...	112	113¼

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
4½	Feb. 1956 ...	120	122
4½	July 1957 ...	120	122
3	Feb. 1953 ...	101¼	102¼
4½	June 1955 ...	120	122
3	Feb. 1954 ...	118	119
5	Feb. 1970 ...	115½	117
5	Oct. 1969 ...	115	116¼
Can. Natl. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955 ...	121	123
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962 ...	107	109
4	Jan. 1962 ...	119	121
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
3	Oct. 1951 ...	101	103
3½	Aug. 1940 ...	101¼	101¾
3½	June 1956 ...	103¾	105¼
4½	Apr. 1961 ...	118	120
5	Jan. 1960 ...	123	125
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952 ...	103¼	105
3½	June 1956 ...	104¾	106¾
3½	Nov. 1950 ...	104¾	106¼
4½	Sept. 1952 ...	102¾	104¾
4½	Nov. 1960 ...	120¼	122¼
5	Mar. 1960 ...	125	127
Ontario:			
3	Nov. 1950 ...	101	102
3½	Nov. 1951 ...	104	105¼
3½	May 1955 ...	106	107¼
4	June 1962 ...	117¼	119¼
4½	June 1950 ...	109	110¼
4½	Jan. 1962 ...	124	126
5	Oct. 1948 ...	106¼	107¾
5	Dec. 1960 ...	129	131

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3½	Feb. 1953 ...	104¼	105¼
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954 ...	102	105
Quebec:			
3½	Mar. 1948 ...	101¼	103
3½	Mar. 1959 ...	105¼	107
4	Nov. 1952 ...	106	108
3½	Feb. 1955 ...	106	108
4½	Aug. 1953 ...	113	115
4½	Jan. 1963 ...	118	120
Alberta:			
3½	June 1964 ...	101¼	103
3½	June 1966 ...	101¼	103
3½	June 1968 ...	101¼	103
3½	June 1972 ...	101¼	103
3½	June 1978 ...	101¼	103
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957 ...	112	114¼
4½	Jan. 1951 ...	109½	112
4½	Oct. 1953 ...	113¼	115¼
5	Apr. 1954 ...	117	119
Manitoba:			
4	Mar. 1957 ...	112	114
4½	Dec. 1956 ...	115	117
5	Dec. 1959 ...	124	126
5	Oct. 1955 ...	120	...
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954 ...	101	102¼
4	Nov. 1960 ...	103¼	105¼
4½	Oct. 1951 ...	105¼	107¼
4½	Mar. 1960 ...	108	110
5	Aug. 1958 ...	111¼	113¼
5½	Oct. 1952 ...	110	112
6	Mar. 1952 ...	111¼	113¼

Unlisted Stocks

(Compiled from quotations supplied by Kamm, Garland & Co., Kippen & Co. Inc., and Plaxton, MacDonnell & Co.)

Sept. 9, 1946

	Bid	Ask
Allens Toronto units	39.00	....
Anglo Can. Telephone A .	11.75	12.75
Ash Temple	5.25	6.25
Brandram Henderson	12.00	14.00
British Mortgage & Trust.	165.00	....
B. C. Sugar	96.00	99.00
Canada Machinery com. ..	17.00	....
Canada Paving 1st pfd.	7.75	....
Canadian Airways	3.50	4.50
Can. Ingersoll Rand	....	64.00
Can. Investment Fund	4.60	5.15
Can. Investors Corp.	8.25	9.25
Canadian Motor Lamp A ..	12.50	14.50
Can. West Nat. Gas pfd. .	106.00	....
Can. Silk Products	30.00	33.00
Capital Trust Co. $100 par	75.00	85.00
Capital Wire Cloth com. ...	9.00	....
Capital Wire Cloth pfd. ...	23.00	....
Cawthra Apts. units......	4.50	....
Chase, A. W., units	33.00	....
Colonial Steamships com. .	83.00	86.00
Commercial Finance com. .	11.50	....
Commercial Life 10% pd. .	7.50	8.50
Commonw'lth Inter. Corp.	3.65	4.00
30% pd.	150.00	....
Continental Life 20% pf. .	38.00	....
Detroit Internat. Bridge ..	14.50	17.00
Dover Industries Ltd.	12.50	14.00
Dunlop Tire pfd.	26.00	27.50
Empire Life Ins. 25% pd. ..	16.50	18.00
Federal Foundries & Steel com.	2.50	3.00
Foreign Power Sec. pfd. ..	12.00	14.00
Galt Brass com.	28.00	....
Goderich Elev. & Trans. ..	16.50	17.50
Great Lakes Power pfd. ..	114.00	116.00
Great West Life	400.00	450.00
Guardian Realty pfd.	35.00	....
Guaranty Co. of N. Amer..	350.00	....
Guelph and Ont. Svgs. $50	56.00	....
Gurney Foundry pfd.	3.00	3.50
Halifax Insurance	18.00	20.00
Hart Battery com.	8.50	8.75
Inter. Utilities $3.50 pfd. ..	56.00	59.00
Lambton Loan & Inv. $50	57.00	....
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	23.00	24.50
London & West. Tr. $100 .	101.00	....
Manufacturers Life Ins. ..	290.00	320.00
Maxson Food System	....	5.50
Mica Co. of Canada	2.25	3.00
Midland Loan & Svgs. $10	18.00	....
Monarch Life Assoc. 20% paid	90.00	....
Monarch Mtge. units	4.00	4.75
Montreal Island Power pfd.	....	40.00
Montreal Trust Co.	93.00	....
Mountainview Apts. pfd. .	9.50	....
National Drug & Chem. c.	9.25	10.25
New Brunswick Telephone	13.25	14.25
Ont. Beauty Supply pfd. ..	20.00	22.00
Ont. Beauty Supply pfd. ..	2.25	3.00
Ont. Tobacco Plant units ..	37.50	....
Paramount Kitchener units	55.00	....
Provincial Bank of Canada	13.25	14.00
Prudential Trust	9.00	....
Ruddy, E. L., pfd.	145.00	....
St. John Drydock pfd.	107.00	....
Sawyer Massey com.	2.00	3.00
Seiberling Rubber com. ..	12.00	....
Sincennes McNaughton T..	2.25	....
Sherbrooke Trust	130.00	....
Sovereign Life Assce. 25%	36.00	....
Standard Fuel pfd.	50.00	51.00
Standard Fuel com.	4.50	6.50
Sun Life Assce.	540.00	565.00
Third Can. Gen. Inv.	3.75	4.00
Toronto Carpet pfd.	95.00	....
Toronto General Ins.	6.00	7.50
United Farmers Co-op	3.00	4.00
United Steel A pfd.	25.00	28.00
Victoria Trust & Svgs.	121.00	....
Waterloo Mfg. com.	8.50	10.00
Western Assurance com. ..	62.00	66.00
Western Grain com.	2.00	3.00
Western Grain pfd.	43.00	47.00

Unlisted Mines

Approximate quotations, 3 p.m., Sept. 9, subject to confirmation:

Abenakis	.06	.08
Advance	.10	.13
Alb Riv n	.29	..
Alcan	.05	.07
Alexand	.13	.16
Aljo	.02½	.04
Ama Kir	.13	.15
Annaque	.08	.10
Anoki	.08	.10
Argonaut	.07½	.09
Audley	.02	.04
Aurlando	.08	.11
Aurora Y	.35	.40
Auterra	.04	.06
Barb L n	.06	.09
Biondor	.06½	.08
Bi Grass	.06	.07
Bouzan	.07	.10
Bour Cen	.08	.10
Bradnor	.09½	.11
Brae Br	.06	.08
Bravo	.04	.06
Brig RL	.12	.14
Brock	.14	.17
Burley P	.02½	.04
Camlaren	.09	.11
Carimac	.20	.23
Carricona	.05	.07
Cassidy	.19	.21
Cen Mani	.06½	.08
Cheskirk	.13	.16
Chimo	.44	.48
Cock RL	.09½	.10½
Columb	.10	.12
Con Chib	.24	.27
Con Cop	.21	.23
Courageo	.18	.17
Craibbe	.21	.25
Croydon	.08	.10
Cuyuni	1.05	1.15
Derlak	.06½	.08
Despina	.20	.23
De Sant n	.07	.09
Dexter	.45	.50
Dom Mal	.02½	.03½
Dona Pat	.02½	.03½
Doris	.38	.42
Dunford	.07	.10
Eastward	.28	.32
Echo Ind	.12	.15
Electra	.10	.13
Elmac	.34	.37
Erin Kirk	.03½	.05
Eurek Co	2.10	2.20
Flicka	.15	.18
Gilbec	.01	.03
Goodrock	.03	.04
Gord Leb	.08	.10
Gov Gold	.08	.10
Greenlee	.21	.24
Gwillam	.09	.11
Habitant	.13	.15
Harp Mal	.04	.06
Hayes C	.04	.05
Hornif't	.15	.18
Hoyle	.19	.22
Hugh P	.07	.10
Independ't	.11	.13
Indyke	.16	.19
Joannes D	.04	.06
Kamlac	.32	.35
Ken-Bay	.10	.15
Kencour	.06	.08
Kenda P	.30	.34
Kenroy	.04	.06
Lk Rowan 1945	.21	.25
Lk Expa	.08	.10
Lar Add	.06	.08
Lard U	.08	.10
La Salle	.13	.14
Lavalie	.10	.11
Legardo	.03	.05
Lennie	.19	.21
Lingnora	.16	.19
Louvore	.05	.07
Major Oil	.05	.07
Mallen RL	.17	.20
Manter	.05	.07
Marbenor	.27	.30
Marquet	.03½	.05
Mar Bird	.11	.13
Mary Ann	.23	.24
Mat Con	.24	.26
Mate Yel	.09	.11
Metalore	.07	.09
Mic of C	2.00	2.50
Miles RL	.20	.23
Moffat H n	.03½	.04½
Moh'k P	.03	.05
Murbell	.03½	.04½
Murmac	.16	.19
McCuaig	.12	.14
McManus	.14	.16
Nat Mal	.05½	.07
Nayb '45	.42	.47
Nereco	.22	.25
New Aug	.10	.12
New Mal	.05½	.07
Nic Off	2.25	3.00
Norbeau	.70	.80
Norcourt	.11½	.13
Norford	.08	.11
Normar	.11½	.12½
Nortyne	.04	.06
Novele P	.06	.08
Obalski	.16	.19
Do. 1945	.40	.44
Obaska	.25	.28
Oklend	.06	.08
Olivet	.03	.04
Opemiska	.21	.24
Orpit	.05	.08
Ortona	.08	.10
Pascalis	.26	.28
Peg Tan	2.70	2.90
Pelangio	.12	.13
Phelps	.03	.05
Pinnacle	.04½	.05½
Poona Go	.02½	.03½
Presdor	.04	.05
Privateer	.55	.60
Quest	.27	.30
Rajah RL	.06	.08
Rambull	.02	.04
Rand Mal	.10	.13
Raym Tib	.06½	.08
Rebair	.25	.27
Redruth	.05	.07
Redwood	.07	.09
Richgroup	.11	.14
Ritoria	.06	.08
Rhyolite	.04½	.05½
Rugged	.21	.24
Rupun	.29	.31
Salmita	.26	.30
Santiago	.43	.44
Sepha	.07	.09
Sheldon	.50	.54
Skyn Lk	.03½	.05
Sovereign	.14	.17
Steeber	.02	.04
Sun Bear	.07	.09
Thornhill	.08	.10
Tiffany	.05	.07
Tobico	.02½	.03½
Tovarich	.03	.04
Typhoon	..	.35
Val d'Bel	.07	.08
Vin Min	.81	.85
Vinray	.13	.16
Virginia	..	.21
Wesley	.03	.04½
West RL	.07	.09
W. Shore	.03	.04
Wilwood	.06	.07
Winchest	.18	.21
Wingait	.11	.12
Yel'knife	3.25	3.75
Y Davids	.23	.26

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

Sept. 10, 1946

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
▲Alg. Cen.H.B.R.	5	'59	53	56	57
¶Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	104½	107	104½
B. C. Pwr. ...	4½	'60	102	104	102
Do.	4	'65	102	104	102
¶Calgary Pwr...	5	'60	103	...	103½
♦Do.	5	'64	103	...	103½
♦Gatineau P. A	3½	'70	103½	105½	104
Do.. B	3	'70	101	...	102
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	102	104½	102
Do.	5	'57	101½	104	101½
*Int. Hydro-El..	6	'44	98	101	100
L. St. Law. Pr.	3¾	'65	102	104½	102½
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	101	103	101½
Do.	3½	'63	101½	103½	102½
Do.	3½	'73	100	102	100
¶Mtl. Tramways	5	'51	102	104½	102½
¶Do.	5	'55	100	102½	100½
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	4½	'61	102	104½	102½
Otta. L. H. & P.	4	'57	101½	103½	102
Ottawa V. Pr..	5	'59	102	...	102
Do.	4	'64	105½	...	105½
¶Power Corp....	4½	'59	105	...	106
Quebec Pwr...	3	'62	100	102	100½
*Saguenay P. ..	3	'71	...	...	104½
St. Maurice Pr.	3½	'70	102	104	102½
¶Shaw. W. & Pr.	3	'71	100	102	100½
Do.	4	'69	103½	105½	104
Union Gas	4½	'50	100½	103	101
¶United Secs. ..	3	'32	99	102	99½
Wpg. El.	3½	'71	102	104	102½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
¶Abitibi Pr. P...	5	'65	99½	101½	100½
Acadia-Atlantic Sugar	3¾	'65	102	...	102½
Algoma Steel..	5	'48	101	...	102
Aluminum Co.	3½	'74	106	...	107½
¶B.C. P. & Pap.	6	'50	100	102½	100½
¶Do.	7	'50	100	103	100½
Brown Co.	5	'59	99½	101½	102½
Burns & Co. ..	4	'63	101	103	101½
Can. Celanese.	3½	'59	102	...	102
Can. Cement ..	4½	'51	100½	102½	100½
Can. Electric ..	4½	'65	101	...	102
Can. Steamship	3½	'57	102	104	102½
Can. W. Lum..	4	'62	102	104½	102½
C. P. R.	3½	'51	104	...	104
Do.	4	'49	105	...	105
C. P. R.	4	Perp.	104	...	113½
¶Consol. Paper..	5½	'61	100½	102½	101
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	100½	103	101
Dom. Scot. Inv.	4	'52	100½	...	101
Dom. T. & Ch.	3½	'57	103	...	102
Dom. Textile..	3½	'59	103½	...	103
Dom. Woollens.	5	'64	102	104½	102½
¶Donnacona Pp.	4½	'56	99½	101½	101
Dryden Pap....	4	'61	101	103½	101½
¶Federal Grain..	4	'64	102	104	102½
Gurney Fdry..	5½	'49	100	...	102½
¶Gypsum Lime..	5½	'48	99½	102½	99½
Ham. Cotton..	3¾	'59	100	...	100
Imperial Tob..	2¾	'66	100	...	100¾
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	100	...	100½
Indust. Accept.	3½	'66	100½	...	101
Ins. Ex. Bldg...	5	'51	99	102	99½
*Inv. Bd. & Sh.	5	'47	94	97	94
Lake St. J. P..	5½	'61	102	104½	102½
Do.	5	'61	101½	104	102
Legare	6	'61	100	...	100½
MacMillan (H.R.) Export	4	'65	102	...	102½
Maple L. M. ..	3¾	'63	102½	104½	103
Man. Sugar ...	5	'60	102½	...	102
Massey-Harris..	3	'66	99	101½	99½
McColl-Fron. .	3	'71	100	...	100
McCormicks ..	4	'52	101½	...	101½
Mercury Mills.	4	'59	101	...	101½
Moirs Ltd.	6	'33	99½	...	100
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	95½	98½	96½
N. S. Stl. Coal.	3½	'63	98½	101½	99
Price Bros. ...	3½	'66	102½	104½	103
Silv. Dairies ..	4	'60-64	101	103½	101½
Do.	4	'71	99½	102	100
Simpsons, Ltd..	3½	'60	102½	...	102½
Toronto Elev..	3½	'66	101	...	101½
United Corp...	4	'58	101	...	101½
¶Western Grain	5	'63	98	101	99
York Kt. Mills	3½	'71	99	102	99½

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
¶Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
*Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
▲Payable in Can. or U. K.

Bond Tenders

12 noon, Sept. 12, 1946, Canada Treasury Bills—$75,000,000, dated Sept. 13, payable Dec. 12, 1946.

RECORD OF FINANCING

Sales by Municipalities, Provincial and Dominion Governments, Offerings of Corporations and Foreign Securities

Corporate

Industrial Acceptance Corp.—3½%, due Nov. 1, 1966, $2,000,000. Dated Nov. 1, 1946, at $100 and accrued interest. Sold to Greenshields & Co. and Wood, Gundy & Co.

Standard Tie and Timber Western—5%, due July 1, 1956, $250,000. Dated July 1, 1946, at $100 and accrued interest. To yield 5%. Sold to Carlile & McCarthy.

Consolidated Paper—3½%, due Jan. 2, 1967, $35,000,000. Dated Jan. 2, 1947, at $100 and accrued interest. Sold to Wood, Gundy & Co., Royal Securities Corp., A. E. Ames & Co., Dominion Securities Corp., McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Nesbitt, Thompson & Co., Greenshields & Co., W. C. Pitfield & Co., Midland Securities, L. G. Beaubien & Co., René T. Leclerc, Mills, Spence & Co., Savard, Hodgson & Co., Collier, Norris & Quinlan, Bell, Gouinlock & Co., Cochran, Murray & Co., James Richardson & Sons, McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks & Gordon, Burns Bros. & Denton, R. A. Daly Co., Pemberton & Son, Vancouver, Eastern Securities, Melady, Sellers & Co., Western City Co., and Yorkshire Securities.

Preferred Stocks

Hayes Manufacturing—2,500 4½% cumulative convertible redeemable preferred shares ($100 par value) at $100 per share. Offered by Lauder Mercer & Co.

Common Stocks

Hayes Manufacturing — 44,904 common shares (no par value) at $3.50 per share. Offered by Lauder Mercer & Co.

Felt & Textiles of Canada—80,000 common shares (no par value) at $5.00 per share. Offered by Carlile & McCarthy, Hagar Investments, Pemberton & Son, and Van der Vliet, Cabeldu & May.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
‡Beauharnois L. H. & P. .	4½%	1963	Sept. 3	103
‡B. A. Oil ..	2¼-2¾%	1946-48	Sept. 3	100½
‡Do.	3%	1949	Sept. 3	102
‡Do.	3¼%	1948	Sept. 3	100½
‡Do.	3¼%	1953	Sept. 3	101
‡Do.	2¼-3¼%	1953	Sept. 3	100½
‡Do.	2-2¾%	1955	Sept. 1	100½
‡B. C. Peat	6%	1947	Oct. 1	100
‡E. Kootenay Pwr., A & B	7%	1952	Oct. 1	100
‡Gt. Br. & Can. Inv.	4½%	1959	Oct. 1	105
‡Gt. Lakes Pap. .	5%	1955	Oct. 1	102
‡Ind. Accept., A	4%	1952	Nov. 1	101
‡Man. Sugar	5%	1960	Oct. 1	103
Maritime Elec.	5½%	1956	Oct. 1	101½
Do.	4½%	1456	Oct. 1	101½
‡McColl-Fr. Oil, A	4½%	1949	Oct. 1	101
Mtl. Island Pr. A	5½%	1957	Nov. 1	102
‡Penmans	5½%	1951	Nov. 1	105
‡Prov. Paper A	5½%	1947	Nov. 1	100
Queens Hotel	5%	1953	Nov. 1	100
‡Royal Ex. Bldg. .	7%	1938	Oct. 1	100
‡Viceroy Mfg. ..	3½%	1947	Nov. 1	100½
‡Do.	3½%	1948	Nov. 1	100½
‡Do.	3½%	1949	Nov. 1	100¾
‡Do.	3½%	1950	Nov. 1	101
‡Do.	3½%	1951	Nov. 1	101½
‡Do.	4½%	1956	Nov. 1	102
Windsor Gas	5%	1966	Nov. 1	100

‡All outstanding.

Municipal Bonds

Sept. 10, 1946

	%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld. %
Halifax	3½	1965	107¼	108¾	2.90
Hamilton ..	5	1950	109	109	2.25
Montreal ..	3	1950	100	101	2.77
Ottawa	3	1953	105¼	106¾	2.00
Quebec	3	1964	100	102	2.85
†Quebec	5	1959	119	...	...
Saint John .	4	1950	107½	109½	2.66
†Toronto	4½	1956	116	...	...
†Vancouver..	5	1970	131	...	...
Winnipeg ..	6	1950	112	114	2.25

†Payable Canada and New York.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

ESSEX PACKERS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% (being at the rate of 5% per annum) for the period ending October 2nd, 1946 has been declared on the outstanding First preference shares of the Company, payable October 2nd, 1946, to shareholders of record at close of business September 16th, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. Holman, Secretary-Treasurer.

Hamilton, September 5th, 1946.

Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share on the No Par Value Common Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1946, payable September 30th, 1946, to shareholders of record August 31st, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

R. M. STOTT, Secretary.

Montreal, August 28th, 1946.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fourteenth day of September, 1946.

By order of the Board.

Walter F. Watkins, Secretary.

TORONTO, August 14th, 1946.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

Head Office : Montreal
—Stock Transfer Department—

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three dollars seventy-five cents ($3.75) per share on the capital stock of the company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1946, and will be paid on October 1st, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 13th, 1946.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 16th to September 30th, both dates inclusive, for preparation of the above dividend.

By Order of the Board,

F. J. Cunningham, Secretary.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after 1st October 1946 to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 14th instant.

By order of the Board,

P. SIMMONDS, Manager.

5th September 1946.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the one hundred and forty-first quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%), being at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum for the quarter ending August 31, 1946, on the Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared payable October 1, 1946, to Shareholders of record the 11th day of September, 1946.

Books not closed.

By Order of the Board.

P. W. HOLLINGWORTH, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que.
September 4, 1946.

Canada Steamship Lines Limited

A dividend of fifty cents per share on no par value common shares of Canada Steamship Lines Limited, covering the six months period ended June 30th, 1946, was declared payable, October 15th, 1946 to shareholders of record, September 20th, 1946.

Dated at Montreal, this 5th day of September, 1946.

R. B. THOMSON, SECRETARY.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$12.38	$12.39	$11.10
Hogs	21.35	21.35	18.16
Copper, lb.	*.14¼	.14¼	.12
Sugar, raw, lb. ..	*.04205	.04205	.04205
Coffee, lb.	.17695	.17695	.09¾
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	128.2	128.4	105.2
Dow Jones	122.41	122.82	99.64
Fishers	133.0	132.9	115.2
Monthly Indices			
Retail (July)	125.1	123.6	120.3
W'sale (June) ..	123.3	124.4	102.5
U. S. (May)	111.0	110.2	106.0
Gt. Brit. (Apr.) ..	172.5	171.9	167.7

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper-electrolytic, New York. No. 7 coffee. Rio Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York.

*Ceiling prices fixed by the office of Price Administration.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	5.65	6.18
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	4.60	5.15
Can. Invest. Corp.	8.25	9.25
Commonwealth Int.	3.68	4.00
Corporate Inv.	9.40	10.10
Trans-Canada (A)	13.95	...
Do. (B)	...	13.00

Company Meetings

1946	Company	Place
Sept. 17	—Yellowknife G.	Toronto
Sept. 18	—Loblaw Groceterias	Toronto
Sept. 19	—Celan. Corp. of Am.	New York
Sept. 20	—Walker-Good. & W.	Walkerville
Sept. 23	—Kerr Lake M.	New York
Sept. 30	—Paymaster Cons.	So. Porcupine
Oct. 9	—So. Amer. Gold & P.	New York

DIVIDEND NOTICES

H. R. Macmillan Export Company Limited

Shareholders are advised that Dividend No. 24 in the amount of five cents per Common share has been declared in respect of the third quarter of 1946, payable September 30th to shareholders of record September 20th. The transfer books of the Company at the office of the transfer agent, The London and Western Trusts Company Limited, 455 Howe Street, Vancouver, B. C., will be closed from September 21st to September 25th both dates inclusive.

G. D. Eccott, Secretary.

Vancouver, B. C.
September 5th, 1946.

Dividend Notice

PACIFIC PETROLEUMS Limited

(Non-Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND No. 1

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Five cents (.05c) per share on the outstanding capital stock of this Company, payable in Canadian Funds, has been declared as Dividend No. 1.

Such dividend will be payable on November 15, 1946, to shareholders of record October 31, 1946.

Notice is also hereby given that the Company's Registers of Transfers maintained at the offices of the Yorkshire & Canadian Trusts Limited at Vancouver, B.C., and at The Toronto General Trusts Corporation at Toronto, Ontario, will be closed from and including the 1st day of November, 1946, and including the 15th day of November, 1946.

Holders of Shares in West Turner Petroleums Limited (N.P.L.) are hereby advised that they should present their certificates at the office of the Yorkshire & Canadian Trusts Limited at Vancouver, B.C., for conversion into shares of Pacific Petroleums Ltd. (N.P.L.) in order to qualify for the foregoing dividend.

By Order of the Board,

A. P. BOWSHER, Secretary.

VANCOUVER, B.C.
September 6, 1946.

PENMANS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1946.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent (1½%), payable on the 1st day of November to Shareholders of record of the 1st day of October, 1946.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of November to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of October, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal,
August 27, 1946.

FRASER COMPANIES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared on the common stock of the Company for the quarter ending September 30th, 1946, payable on the 25th day of October, 1946, to shareholders of record on the 30th day of September, 1946.

By order of the Board

G. G. Gillies, Secretary.

Edmundston, N.B.
August 30th, 1946.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 73

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending September 30th, 1946 payable by cheque dated October 15th, 1946, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1946. Such cheques will be mailed on October 15th, 1946, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,

J. A. BRICE, Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
September 7th, 1946.

CANADIAN CELANESE LIMITED

1401 McGill College Avenue, MONTREAL, P.Q., CANADA.

September 3, 1946.

The Board of Directors has this day taken the following action with respect to Dividends:

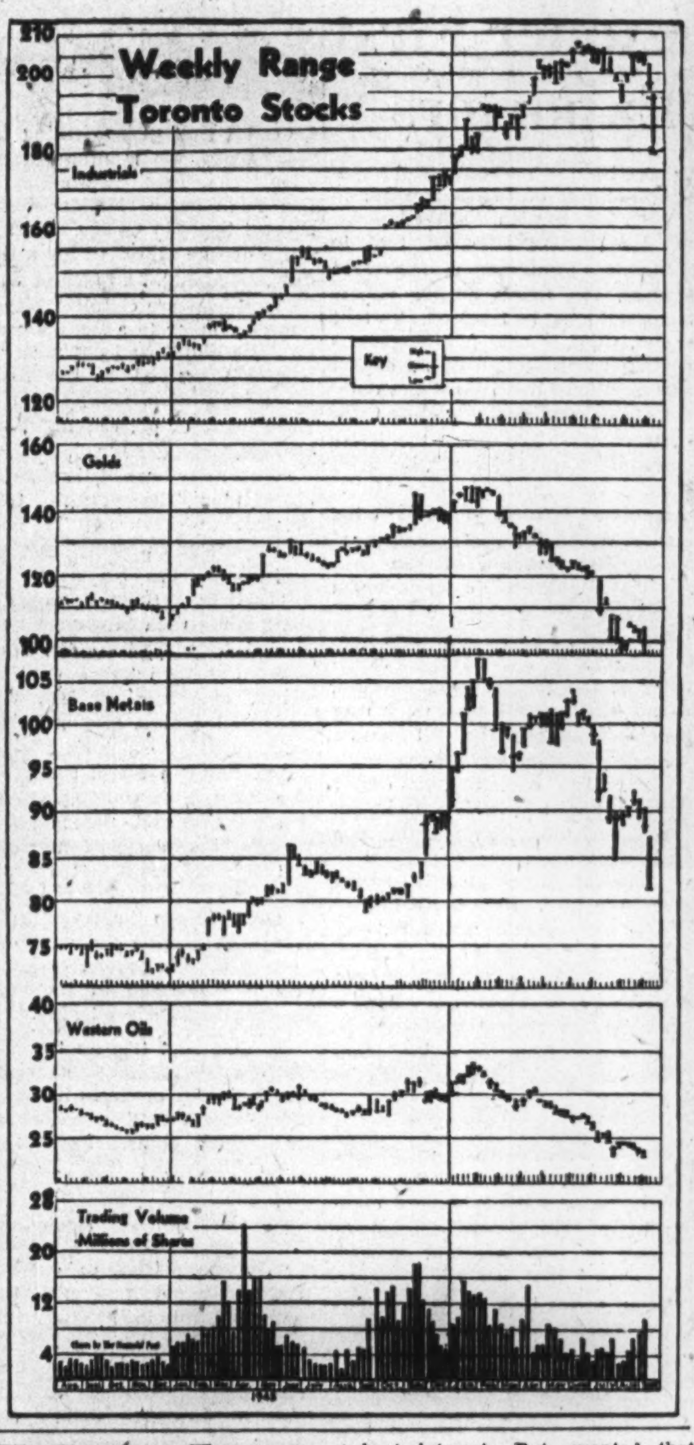
PREFERRED SHARES, $1.75 SERIES

Forty-three and three-quarter Cents (43¾c.) per share, which shall be deemed to be for the three months period from July 1, 1946 to September 30, 1946, has been declared payable September 30, 1946 to the holders of record at the close of business on September 16, 1946.

COMMON STOCK

Fifty Cents (50c.) per share in respect of the third quarter of 1946 has been declared payable September 30, 1946 to the holders of record at the close of business on September 16, 1946.

R. O. GILBERT, SECRETARY.



Market Comment

This week's Monday market action has been the "clincher" in deciding many wavering market Bulls' future policy. It has became increasingly evident from the lack of bids on even slight market rallies, that bear psychology, for the time being at least, is "in the driver's seat." Under these conditions, it takes a more than usual "batch of good news" to reverse the market direction.

One of the most disquieting features of the Canadian market scene was the sharp collapse of industrial prices on Monday after a fairly good show of resistance on the two previous declines. For an hour or so, around noon, a surprising number of the big interlisteds crossed the tape showing offers only. Volume was heavier also, but not quite panicky. The action here more closely approximates New York's urgency on each successive break.

Brightest feature of the Canadian market scene continues to be the surprisingly strong display of a group of mines in the drill-hole development stage. Chesterville, Louvicourt, East Sullivan, Sullivan and Sherritt Gordon are a few of the market favorites which have been coming into better ore recently. Canadian speculators are showing a new independence in bidding up "favorable situations" in face of general market easiness.

Barron's: The Trader (New York) "Market decline brought about by technical conditions, is aggravated by the almost complete lack of a short interest. But, granted that there is nothing to liquidate in business or in finance, the effect of third and fourth-quarter earnings statements, concerning which there is now sudden doubt, must be steadily ameliorative and ultimately stimulating to stock prices."

• • •

New Highs and Lows

During the week ended Sept. 9 there were 9 new highs recorded among the "general" stocks traded on Canadian stock exchanges, and 43 new lows. In the mining group there were seven new highs and 26 new lows. No new highs and two new lows were recorded in the oil stocks.

GENERAL

New Highs—1946

Alum. of Can. pf., Ault & Wiborg, Belding Cort. pf., Calgary Power, Fleet Aircraft, Gr. W. Saddlery p., Howard Smith pf., Maritime Tele., Nat. Hosiery (B)

New Lows—1946

Algoma Steel, Argus Corp., Asbestos, Auto Fab. A, Do., B, Belgium Glove, Bert & Sons, B. C. Forest, Burlington Steel, Calgary Pwr. pf., Can. Nor. Pwr. pf., Can. Canners, Can. Car, Can. Industries, Can. Locomo., Can. Pacific, Cockshut Plow, Cosmos Imp., Davis Leather B, Dist. Seagram pf., Dom. Bridge, Dom. Foundries, Eddy Paper, Esmond Mills, Ford Motor A, Gen. Bakeries, Grand & Toy, Ham. Bridge, Inter. Coal & Co., Inter. Nickel pf., Inter. Pap. & P., Inter. Pete., Lewis Bros., McBrine, McCabe Grain A, Mtl. Locomotive, Moore Corp. pf., Pressed Metals, Russell Industries, Shawinigan Pr., So. Can. Pr., Wilsils, Winnipeg Elec. A

MINING

New Highs—1946

Croinor, Detta R. L., Heva G. M., Kerr Lake, Lapaska, Louvicourt, Santiago

New Lows—1946

Arno, Bouscadillac, Bouzan, Brewis, Bulolo, Campbell R. L., Canusa, Coast Copper, Cortez, Crestaurum, Dome, Goldbeam, Island Mountain, Jack Waite, Kenville, Lake Shore, MacFie, McIntyre, Newnorth, Noranda, Placer Devel., Premier Gold, Que. Gold, Steep Rock, Uchi Bonds, Wright-Har.

OILS

New Lows—1946

Commonwealth, Roxana

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Dominion Coal Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that subject to obtaining the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board of Canada a dividend of 75 cents per share on the outstanding 6% Cumulative Sinking Fund Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared payable on 31st October, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 27th September, 1946, such dividend being the regular quarterly dividend of 37 cents per share for the quarterly period ending September 30th, 1946, plus a payment of 38 cents per share on account of arrears of accumulated dividends on such Preferred Stock.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

R. C. McDonald, Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.
September 6th, 1946.

Central Patricia Gold Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)
85 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Canada.

DIVIDEND NO. 41

A dividend of 3c per share (Canadian Funds) has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable the 30th day of September, 1946, to Shareholders of record the 10th day of September, 1946.

DATED at Toronto, this 5th day of September, 1946.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

ALAN COCKERAM, Secretary.

Stocks *Bonds*
Trading Facilities
All
Markets
ELGIN 9214
HUTSON & DINNICK
Members: The Toronto Stock Exchange
12 Jordan St. Toronto

Analyses on Request:
GT. LAKES PAPER
McCOLL FRONTENAC
★
E. H. POOLER & CO.
Members: THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
302 Bay St. TORONTO ADelaide 4902
Partners:
E. H. POOLER • C. H. HAZLETT • G. T. GAYFORD • R. F. MORGAN

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION SECURITIES
F. H. DEACON & CO.
Business Established 1897
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
197 BAY ST. — TORONTO 1 — ELGIN 3401

McCUAIG BROS. & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1898
MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE AND MONTREAL CURB MARKET
MAIN OFFICE: 276 St. James Street West, Montreal PL. 8971
UPTOWN BRANCH: 1420 Peel Street, Montreal MA. 9311

The Outlook for the new common stock of NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA LTD. merits your immediate attention because of the earning power of the Company and the forthcoming simplification of its capital structure. Details gladly supplied on request.
KIPPEN & COMPANY, INC.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Established 1922
Imperial Bank Building • 610 St. James Street West, Montreal
Telephone LAncaster 5101

SMALL INVESTOR NEEDS SPECIAL CARE
We shall be glad to give you our selection
REILLY INVESTMENTS
Established 1926 Thos. Reilly, owner.
100 Adelaide St. West TORONTO WA. 2682

RODNEY GOLD MINES
Adjoining Osulake
EAST AMPHI
Informational Bulletins on Request
J. BRADLEY STREIT
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
66 KING ST. W. ADEL. 7477 TORONTO

ORDERS EXECUTED ON ANY EXCHANGE
Inquiries Invited
HUGH T. BORTHWICK & CO.
47 YONGE ST. TORONTO AD. 4091

HAROLD A. PRESCOTT & CO.
Members:
The Toronto Stock Exchange—Winnipeg Grain Exchange
330 Bay St. Toronto 1 WAverley 4831
"Investigate before you Invest"

LIVING PROTECTION
EVERY MAN'S ROAD TO FINANCIAL SECURITY
You have to live in the future —the time to plan for it is NOW!
By using the Living Protection Plan offered by Investors Syndicate of Canada, Limited thousands of Canadians have made their ambitions and dreams come true.
Write today and learn how you can accumulate $2,500.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00 or more by setting aside a small portion of your income regularly over ten, fifteen or twenty years, amounts which may be withdrawn in a lump sum or on a monthly income basis.
INVESTORS SYNDICATE OF CANADA LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG · BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

DOMINION STORES LIMITED
FANNY FARMER CANDY SHOPS, INC.
Analysis on request
J. E. GRASETT & CO.
Members: The Toronto Stock Exchange, 244 BAY ST. TORONTO, WA. 4781
Branch: DUNDAS & HEINTZMAN AVE. WEST TORONTO JU. 1167

What Shall I Do?
This question is put to us continuously by clients considering the purchase or sale of certain Bonds or Shares. In an endeavour to help them reach a decision, we supply all pertinent facts about the Company's operations and earnings.
If you are wondering what to do about certain Bonds or Shares, perhaps we can assist you.
Private Wire to Montreal and New York
Milner, Ross & Co.
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
330 BAY STREET TORONTO
Hamilton Brantford Brampton Vancouver

See Your Trade Commissioner First CCM President Advises Exporters

(Continued from page 15)

They know everyone of any consequence in the area. In my opinion, they're the export representative's best bet."

He calls them "Ambassadors of Commerce."

If this country is to survive, it must develop its export trade to the fullest, Mr. Braden insists. Exports, he maintains, are the lifeblood of Canada. The Government, through its department of Trade and Commerce, realizes the all-importance of exports, but he thinks private firms could show more long-range interest.

For instance: how many firms have invited Trade Commissioners into their plants to show them how and what they make? This kind of co-operation, he feels, would have a far-reaching effect. The commissioner, out in the field, would get an inquiry about a product. He'd recall visiting a plant back home which could fill such a need. Thus some Canadian plant would get a new prospective export customer.

At the moment CCM's export trade is virtually shot to pieces but token shipments have been made to customers which the firm knows still exist. Shipments are now being prepared for Switzerland. The first carload of bicycles for China since the outbreak of war, left last week.

Because of the chaotic state of European and far eastern export connections, CCM is concentrating at present on South America but also only in a token way. Most of CCM's output this year is destined for domestic consumption. But for material shortages due to strikes, production this year would have been second only to the record output of 84,279 bicycles in 1941, Mr. Braden disclosed.

He realizes however, that to maintain production at its present level, the firm's former export market must be restored. To that end, CCM is now planning complete rehabilitation of its export connections. Inquiries arrive daily from old and new would-be CCM customers. The week the letter from Iraq was delivered, inquiries were also received from Malta, Iran and Greece, to mention the most out-of-the-way places.

Bowmanville to Japan

Until 1933, trade commissioners were Mr. Braden's bread and butter. Then he was appointed general manager and managing director of the rapidly growing firm, and his personal search for new markets ceased. In 1941 he was made president and general manager, thus climaxing a career which began in 1906 when he got a job as stenographer to the then sales manager.

The turning point in his career came in 1922. He was a salesman —"a sort of sales manager, eh," he said, turning to T. Witherspoon, sales promotion manager. He was at Bowmanville during a tour of Eastern Ontario when he got a wire from the office. "Return at once. You're going to Japan!"

From that moment on, Braden's career became part of CCM's rapidly growing export trade. In 1923 he was made export manager; in 1925, general sales manager; in 1929 assistant general manager; 1933, general manager. Soon after this, CCM's export trade had reached a point where it represented 10% or 11% of the firm's entire business.

In 1932-33 it exported more children's vehicles than it sold domestically, shipping 5,700 to Australia and the same number to New Zealand. It sponsored trips by hockey teams to Europe in 1929-30 and claims to have introduced ice hockey in the old world.

As a result of Braden's salesmanship, Japan took up speed skating (on CCM skates, of course). Australian and New Zealand children began to pester their parents for a new toy-CCM Joycycle. A Fiji Islander became the envy of every native when he rode along the dusty roads on his CCM "Red Bird" bicycle.

He introduced tricycles, cyclets, joy riders and joy-trikes to Chinese and Japanese children, too. He even sold skates and hockey equipment in the tropics.

On his first globe-girdling trip —it took 13 months—Braden spent the first two-and-a-half months in Japan. Besides closing several deals in CCM's favor, he made one he regretted for a long time. He bought a batch of what he thought were celluloid bicycle pumps, similar to a British product. He didn't find out until the shipment arrived at the firms' plant in Weston, Ont., that they were made of pressed fibre, and useless.

"We finally burned them to get rid of them," the youthful CCM president grinned ruefully.

"Get Up Early"

Shanghai was his next stop, followed by a short stop-over at Hong Kong with Singapore next. Here his first call was on Percy Ward, Canadian Trade Commissioner, who supplied him with leads in the area, also in British Guinea and the Dutch East Indies.

And here's a bit of sound advice for anyone contemplating a trip to the far east on export business: "Get up early in the morning! And I mean that literally as well as figuratively," Mr. Braden said. "If you don't you'll find everybody having their mid-day siesta. It's so hot over there, business is transacted in the early morning and early evening."

On that first trip he travelled 33,000 miles opening up new markets for CCM products in Japan, China, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Java, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, the Fijis.

On subsequent trips, Mr. Braden got a personal glimpse of the Japanese trick of ordering Western world products, then copying them in shoddier materials. He found one Jap importer had registered the CCM trade mark. Another firm had tried to duplicate CCM's one-piece aluminum pedal. Others tried to put out a skate like CCM and called it KKM. Another firm, put out a catalogue, with a cover almost identical to that of "VIM" the official publication of CCM since 1915.

Japs Tough Competition

As Japan developed industrially, CCM and British exporters began to find the going throughout the Orient more difficult. They were selling quality products but despite this, the flooding of the market with cheap Jap bicycles hit British and Canadian firms hard.

"Take British Malaya," recalled Mr. Braden, "I remember seeing a bicycle tube complete in a store window for eight cents! The valve alone was costing us five or six cents. The Japs even began shipping bicycles into the States. At one time you could buy a Jap bike in Seattle for $9.75 complete.

"It isn't very hard to see how they were able to do it. On a later trip, I visited a Jap bicycle factory. The employees slept in the place—on straw mats. They got their food there too—rice made in great urns at one end of the building. That's the kind of competition we were up against.

"What the Japs didn't do to the firm's export trade, the war did. Some CCM representatives were killed. Others had their places blown up. We haven't heard from some of them to this day. Others just drop in on us out of the blue."

Unreported Six Years

Take George Boehm, for instance. He was CCM's Belgium man who vanished when the Nazis overran his homeland. Last week he dropped in unannounced at the Weston plant. He'd managed to reach New York where he became a diamond expert, later becoming United States representative for an India sporting goods firm.

"That gives you some idea of what we have to contend with," Mr. Braden said. "Duplicate that a dozen times and that's our position today. We've got to start all over again. We have scheduled a definite program of export 'rehabilitation' extending over the next two or three years.

"We'll appoint someone in London—perhaps send someone from here—to make a complete survey of the European situation. It will probably take two years. Then someone from here will go over and make a check survey, accompanied by the London man. Then we'll know where we stand."

This time there'll be more obstacles to free trade. The hurdles between dollar and sterling areas are higher and harder to surmount, but basically, insists Mr. Braden, the export business is no more complex than domestic trade.

There are certain problems not encountered at all or not encountered on such a scale in domestic selling. Take price quoting. Mr. Braden emphasized that it is essential that the importer know exactly what an article will cost CIF port of entry. It doesn't do him a bit of good to know the price of a bicycle f.o.b. factory, which in this case is Toronto. Many importers in the Orient have never even heard of Toronto; have no idea whether freight costs would be $15 or $1,500.

Ottawa Can Help

Again, said Mr. Braden, the Department of Trade and Commerce. can help establish the price, less duty, laid down at the importer's nearest port. Then he knows whether he'll be able to sell your product on a competitive basis.

"No matter where you plan exporting, first get in touch with the department, that's a cardinal rule," he said. "Then, if you've got the time, write the trade commissioner in the area. Tell him your objectives when you expect to arrive. Then it's a case of straight selling. And don't think you can forget an importer after making the first contact. You've got to keep on going back."

Since the formation of CCM in 1899 from the amalgamation of five small firms, its creed has always been: The customer's interests are our interests; the customer is usually right; quality comes before price; the dealer is entitled to a fair profit and his margin should be protected; a quick turnover is good business; goods are not sold until the customer is satisfied; promises should be kept; good advertising keeps strictly within the truth.

Apply those business principles to export trade too, and you won't go far wrong, believes Mr. Braden.

Jason Mill Unit Started Sept. 2

The 150-ton daily capacity mill of Jason Mines, Casummit Lake, Ont., resumed production Sept. 2, after closure since Oct. 15, 1942, The Financial Post is informed. The plant does not expect to reach capacity for some time.

Feature of work on the new sixth and seventh levels has been the manner in which both grade and widths of No. 1 ore body have improved at this greater depth. Last report from property was that average samples of muck from 95 cars on sixth level ran $21.17. Both the north and south drifts had advanced about 35 ft. in ore earlier this month. Crosscut on the bottom level has reached the ore zone.

Improved hydro-electric rates are expected to play an important role in reducing other operating costs. Company is now paying $27.50 per h.p. as against $35 at closure and $65 in 1940.

HALLET & CAREY LIMITED
GRAIN SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS
GRAIN FUTURES
Owners and Operators
Fort William Terminal Elevator Co. Ltd.
and Powell Transports Ltd.
Head Office—563 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.
Branch Offices—Fort William, Ont., Montreal, Que.
—Vancouver, B.C.

Western Grain Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, CANADA
275 Country Elevators and Terminal Elevator
at Fort William
SERVING THE PRODUCERS
OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES
Shippers and Handlers of All Grains

THE ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN CO. (1943) LTD.
Operators of Country Elevators
in
Alberta and Saskatchewan
Terminal Elevators at
Vancouver and
Port Arthur
Offices: Calgary and
Winnipeg

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS
LIMITED
Grain Merchants
Shippers and
Exporters
HEAD OFFICE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
OFFICES THROUGHOUT
CANADA

GRAIN
MERCHANTS
SHIPPERS
AND
EXPORTERS
LINSEED AND
SOY OILS
AND MEALS
TELCO
MASTER
FEEDS
TORONTO ELEVATORS
Limited

CANADA'S MOST COMPLETE
FARM SERVICE
WORLD-WIDE
EXPORT FACILITIES
SPECIALISTS IN FORAGE
AND PEA SEEDS
MANUFACTURERS OF FRESH
VICTORIA FEEDS
McCABE GRAIN CO.
LIMITED
DULUTH · FORT WILLIAM · SASKATOON · WINNIPEG · REGINA · EDMONTON · MINNEAPOLIS

Metal Shares Move to Lower Levels But Metal Prices Seen Going Higher

By GORDON M. GRANT

Despite falling markets for shares of Canadian copper, lead and zinc producers, executives in close touch with metal supply positions feel that there is a real likelihood of even higher world metal prices, and falling stock markets are seen as bearing little relation to world metal market conditions.

There is a mad scramble for metal stocks in the world today and the export market in New York would probably take a lot more copper at 16.375 and 16.5 cents a pound—if anyone had it to sell. Export zinc has sold in the United States for as high as 10.5 cents a pound f.a.s. and there is considerable pressure for a boost in the 8.25 cents domestic ceiling. Lead is in such short supply that the president of General Motors declares that cars will be shipped without batteries unless there is a supply break.

U. S. Stock-piles Again

The U. S. Government stock pile of copper was down to 273,000 tons on June 30. It has been necessary to dip into these reserves monthly to supply demand. With President Truman signing a bill for $316 millions for further stock-piling of metals such as copper, and the next Congress to be asked to appropriate a further $620 millions for similar purchase, consumers appear likely to find it more difficult than ever to fill requirements. United Kingdom copper stocks are running low and U. K. shell brass is to be reworked to supply 100,000 tons of copper.

The United States has been buying Chilean copper in an effort to build up its reserves.

Rhodesians Need Coal

While Rhodesian copper mines came back into production on Aug. 22 (following an increase in wages), production there is threatened anew by difficulties over coal supply. The Rhodesian shutdown plus strikes in the U. S. copper industry, has had a serious effect on copper supply. Copper production in the U. S. still runs well below a year ago.

While world metal markets are definitely "sellers markets," Canadian copper and copper-zinc producers haven't been able to cash in on them to full extent. Approximately 50% of all copper produced in Canada has to go to the domestic market at the fixed price of 11.5 cents a pound. A considerable part of zinc is delivered to the domestic market at around the 5-cent mark. Labor supply has not been satisfactory and the executive of one of Canada's largest copper mines terms the labor situation at his mine as "deplorable." Conciliation board hearings have been taking place recently at Noranda Mines and restlessness has been noted among the men.

In view of the big backlog of metal buying on the horizon from U. S. stock piling activities, Canadian producers expect no early letup in metal buying. But even granted a shrinkage in demand, it is possible that Canadian mines might receive more for metal that at present. If domestic demand were to shrink, a larger portion of output could be sold on the higher priced world market. Overall returns could easily be higher.

Nowhere in the world are there any metal prices as low as those maintained in Canada. The domestic price of copper in the United States has been held to 14⅜ cents a pound. But even this is almost 3 cents a pound above the Canadian price.

Eventually Canadian mines expect to get the world price. But in the meantime, volume of copper output has shrunk appreciably, unit costs have gone up and the domestic metal price is far below what mining executives regard as an economic price.

Groundhog Find Yields Values Up to .82 oz., New Report Says

Emphasizing that results cannot be interpreted as meaning anything with respect to the grade of ore exposed in various showings, Nelson Hogg, Ontario Department of Mines geologist, has issued a report telling of gold values obtained in his sampling of the Rush Lake-Berwick gold find in the Groundhog Lake area, Ont.

In No. 1 trench, a total exposure width of 52 ft. is reported, with the best chip sample running 0.82 oz. over 2.5 ft., and the lowest 0,06 oz. over 5 ft.

Gold values were also secured in the Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 trenches located over a length of 200 ft. starting about 400 ft. west of No. 1 trench. A sample from No. 2 trench gave 0.06 oz. over 4 ft. while No. 3 trench gave two commercial assays —0.81 oz. over 6 ft. and 0.35 oz. over 7.5 ft.

An assay of 0.08 oz. over 11 ft. is reported for No. 4 trench while a chip sample from two small exposures on No. 5 trench gave 0.12 oz. No. 6 showing, located 1,000 ft. northwest, is composed of wheathered material and bed rock could not be reached so it was not sampled. A chip sample from No. 7 showing, 300 ft. west of No. 6, gave 0.06 oz. gold.

A chip sample from No. 8 showing, 400 ft. east of No. 1, gave 0.12 oz. over 3 ft. No. 9 showing, the most easterly, and 1,250 ft. east of No. 1 trench, gave 0.04 ob. over 7 ft. from a chip sample.

Sampling Found Difficult

The chip samples were taken on all the showings to secure a rough idea of the distribution of gold values. In many cases, Mr. Hogg found the surface deeply weathered, making it impossible to obtain samples without including weathered material.

The veins exposed on the various showings—covering a length of 3,100 ft.—are quite similar in appearance but in view of the small amount of evidence now available, it is necessary to consider each exposure independently, Mr. Hogg states. They have, however, certain features in common. Most of them occur along the same general strike in the shear zone. Outside this central zone, several minor occurrences of quartz in stringers and lenses were encountered. These were usually associated with drag folds in the shearing, but these isolated occurrences are not mineralized.

Polaris Mills 225 Tons New Shaft Job Finished

Except for minor interruptions, Polaris-Taku Mines, Atlin Mining Division, B.C., has been able to operate at 225 tons daily since milling was resumed July 17.

Reopening was accomplished in the face of many handicaps such as insufficient labor, strikes, nondelivery of necessary machinery and equipment, and lack of proper transportation facilities. Arrival of a specially-built tunnel-stern towboat and five steel barges to convey concentrates to Juneau and supplies to the mine on the return trip has satisfactorily solved transportation questions, it is believed.

Go To 500 Tons

Plans call for increasing of mill capacity to 500 tons daily. A new crusher house is under construction and the crusher will be installed this fall. A new ball mill and flotation unit will be added next year, which should permit treatment of increased tonnage. It is expected an increase in extraction of possibly $1 a ton will also be obtained.

Present crew at the mine is about 120 men, only half the number required for capacity operation, it is stated. Present indications, however, point to an increased labor supply.

Before suspension of operation by the Congden interests of Duluth in 1942, a shaft was sunk to a depth of 450 ft. below the Polaris or main level. Development proved the 450 level was decidedly the best horizon of the mine. The shaft has been put down an additional 300 ft. by the Transcontinental Resources interests to provide two more levels and to gain access to a much greater supply of ore. With the shaft at its objective, lateral work has begun.

Acquire New Claims

The adjoining McDougall group of claims has been recently acquired by the company, providing protection of the productive Taku veins on strike. Lateral development will be extended into the new ground soon, it is stated.

Frank H. MacPherson, mine manager, reports that a vein previously indicated by diamond drilling has been intersected by crosscutting on "B" level, 300 ft. above the Polaris level. After 30 ft. of drifting, it has been found to have a width of 3 ft. and a grade in excess of a half ounce gold per ton, it is reported. As diamond drill holes have indicated upward persistence of the same vein to "C" level, it is believed a considerable quantity of ore will be found in it.

When work was suspended in 1942, ore reserves were estimated at 354,469 tons averaging 0.343 oz. gold. There has been a progressive improvement in both quantity and grade of ore, with depth and prospects for expanding the operation said encouraging. In a recent interview in Vancouver, Dr. G. C. McCartney, consulting geologist, intimated that the projected capacity of 500 tons a day was regarded as conservative for a mine with so much indicated ore; and suggested that within a short time a plant capable of treating substantially more ore, might be in operation.

New Rouyn Road Will Be of Use To Many Mines

From Our Own Correspondent

NORANDA — New roads to facilitate opening up of new mining properties in the northern and north-eastern sectors of Rouyn are now assured, with the Quebec Department of Mines letting the contracts Monday.

A 10½ mile road is to be constructed by Dan Lamothe from the end of Perreault St., Rouyn, to the property of MacDonald Mines, at a cost of between $75,000 and $150,000. The work will involve the blasting of 10,000 yards of rock and the road is to be completed next year.

The road will pass through Osisko, Wiltsey-Coghlan, Eldona, Donrand, Don-X Mines, Gubby Mines and on into the MacDonald ground. It is understood the contract also embodies construction of a side road from the Makamik road through Quemont and Eldona, to link up the main road. The new road will be third-class gravel with a width of 24 feet.

LAUDER RED LAKE GOLD MINES has commenced a joint drilling program with Premier Gold along common north-south boundary. Properties are immediately east of Chukuni Gold Mines and Abacus Gold Mines in Balmer twp., Red Lake area, Ont.

Colomac's Ore Better From Crosscut Sample

A 70-ft. wall sample, after slashing, from No. 1 crosscut at Colomac Yellowknife Mines, Indin Lake area, Yellowknife district, has returned $4.20 against the face. A bulk sample gave $4.23 gold per ton.

A second section, similarly sampled, averaged $6.30 across 45 ft. as compared with $1.96 from bulk sampling of all removals from the crosscut. These two sections occur in ore zone which showed average gold values of only $1.57 across 150 ft. in diamond drilling.

Eastern Steel Needs More Raw Materials

A high level of production was maintained at all plants of Eastern Steel Products, including the Beath division, in first half of 1946, J. G. Lorriman, president and general manager, reports. However, the long-drawn-out steel strike is now seriously affecting the company's ability to fill orders.

The Preston plant has already been hard hit by the strikes, and lack of material has necessitated layoffs in several departments. If settlement of the steel strike is delayed much longer, operation in all plants, particularly at Preston, will be further curtailed and production of some lines will be temporarily suspended, Mr. Lorriman adds. A heavy backlog of orders has accumulated.

COMPANY REPORTS

SHEEP CREEK GOLD MINES net profits rose from $23,988 to $146,688 or 7.8 cents a share the year ended May 31, 1946, but a subsidiary Zincton Mines (whose accounts are not consolidated) had $11,970 loss, against a $255,949 profit the preceding year.

As both mines were in a rundown condition, it was found necessary to concentrate on repair work, but as supply of labor continued short it was found impossible to do even normal development work. Crosscutting was carried southward toward the vein zones on the Nos. 7, 9 and 10 levels with vein 64 cut at the No. 7 level. Fair values were found over narrow widths.

Milling was resumed at Zincton in October on a reduced basis with concentrates shipped to Trail. Ore reserves were reduced at both properties, as noted below.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended May 31:	1946	1945
Production	$454,760	$181,935
Less: Expenses	349,619	151,051
Oper. earnings	105,141	30,884
Add: Sundry rev.	121,042	21,439
Less: Deprec. / Depletion	49,048	17,565
Income tax res.	30,447	10,770
Net profit*	146,688	23,988
Less: Dividends	225,000	225,000
Deficit for year	78,312	201,012
Earnings per share	$0.078	$0.013
Paid	0.12	0.12

*Not consolidating operations of Zincton Mines which realized a $11,970 loss in 1946; a $255,849 profit in 1945.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at May 31:	1946	1945
Cash & bullion	$654,337	$767,011
Accts. rec.	2,701	36,504
Mkt. secs. & int.*	338,080	393,443
Mat. & supplies	51,444	60,472
Total curr. assets	1,046,562	1,257,430
Prep. & def. chgs.	6,449	4,023
Optioned prop. exp.	26,823	26,195
Roads	3,508	......
Mng. claims & dev.‡	29,731	78,294
Plant & equip.▲	141,096	66,986
Total assets	1,254,169	1,430,938
Accts. pay.	16,657	17,782
Taxes payable	56,246	89,415
Total curr. liab.	72,903	107,197
Capital stock	624,501	624,501
Capital surplus	19,300	19,300
Earned surplus	537,365	679,730
▲After depr. of	255,892	276,632
‡After depl. of	703,125	655,184
*Market value	362,142	442,639
Working capital	973,659	1,150,233

OPERATING STATISTICS

Sheep Creek:	1946	1945
Tons milled	34,258	10,174
Average recov.	$13.27	$17.82
Ore reserves, tons	69,707	97,886
Grade	$12.95	$12.78
Zincton:		
Tons milled	45,829	102,457
Grade, zinc oz.	8.51	10.13
Ore reserves, tons	157,556	186,820

CALGARY AND EDMONTON CORP. gross return from mineral rights was $6,495 lower at $462,798 in year ended June 30. The decrease was due to gradual decline of production from wells on corporation's holdings in Turner Valley, which was partly offset by an increase in price of Turner Valley crude oil, President L. D. M. Baxter states.

Since commencement of drilling in Turner Valley the company has participated in drilling 23 wells, including those undertaken in conjunction with Royalite Oil Co.

Production of crude oil, naphtha and absorption plant product from wells totalled 1,442,067 bbls. in year bringing output from inception to 19,271,000 bbls.

Company is participating in drilling a well in northern Alberta with Anglo-Canadian Oil Co. and Home Oil Co.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended June 30:	1946	1945
Prod'n revenue	$351,392	$360,458
Add: Invest., inc.	19,296	17,657
Other rev.‡	111,406	109,355
Total net rev.	482,094	487,470
Less: Oper. exps.	60,959	59,937
Deprec., etc.	1,781	9,355
Inc. taxes	104,500	91,727
Net profit	314,854	326,451
Less: Distributions	241,510	241,510
Surplus for year	73,344	84,941
Earned per Share	$0.130	$0.135
Paid	0.10	0.10

‡Including amount received from wells in excess of drilling costs now recovered in full.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at June 30:	1946	1945
Cash	$250,582	$33,253
Royalties, etc., rec.	52,715	35,109
Marketable secs.■	727,102	825,515
Total curr. assets	1,030,399	893,877
Development acct.	100,419	112,286
Land & leases	♦	♦
Surf. equip.▲	2,367	3,964
Total assets	1,133,185	1,010,127
Accts. pay.	60	......
Taxes pay.	69,375	19,521
Total curr. liab.	69,435	19,521
Capital	45,292	45,292
Surplus	1,018,458	945,314
▲After depr. of	64,713	63,467
■Market value	831,000	886,855

♦Balance sheet places no value on corporation's petroleum and mineral rights.

Working capital	960,964	874,356

Milton Brick Co. Plans Expansion

Though currently operating at capacity levels and with sales running at an all-time high, Milton Brick Co., Milton, Ont., is forced to quote six-month delivery on many lines.

In the face of this record demand company officials plan an extensive expansion program designed not only to step up production substantially but to adopt the most modern methods in so doing.

Brick and steel buildings which will eventually house the complete fabrication and burning processes of all company's products, are well under way. Previously brick was made in one building and burned in a number of separate kilns. The latest type of tunnel kilns are under construction, a company official states.

The company, in existence for more than half a century, has supplied face brick and structural tile for many of the most outstanding buildings in Canada. The largest current project is supplying 4 million face bricks for the Sunnybrook Military Hospital, Toronto.

CENTRAL PATRICIA GOLD MINES has declared a dividend of three cents a share, payable Sept. 30 to shareholders of record Sept. 10.

GOLDORA MINES has completed approximately 40,255 ft. of drilling of the Obaska break in Louvicourt area, Que. Numerous gold values were reported secured, although no commercial ore-shoots were reported.

Pay Initial 5 Cents On Pacific Pete.

An initial dividend of 5c. a share has been declared by Pacific Petroleums, payable Nov. 15, 1946, to shareholders of record, Oct. 31. President N. R. Whittall state:

"Ever since the company commenced active operations in Turner Valley, in 1938, entire revenue from all completed wells was necessarily witheld for the purpose of drilling additional wells on the company's proven or semiproven acreage.

"This program is now practically completed and the cash revenues which have been accumulated, and a reasonable share of the surplus earnings of the future will be available for the payment of dividends to shareholders.

"Directors feel that a substantial cash reserve should be retained in the treasury and yearly increased by the undistributed portion of the net returns, so that when any new promising field may be found, ample funds will be readily available to embark on a positive well-drilling campaign."

Breithaupt DRI-BREIT SOLE LEATHER Is Watertight AND Wears like iron
THE BREITHAUPT LEATHER CO. LIMITED Kitchener, Ont.

TANNERS Since 1844
BEARDMORE Leather Belting DRIVES BEST
BEARDMORE & CO. LIMITED TORONTO MONTREAL

Insurance W. H. BOSLEY AND COMPANY REAL ESTATE BROKER Properties SOLD • RENTED • MANAGED AND APPRAISED 28 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO

GALT MALLEABLE IRON CO. LTD.
HAMILTON BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED

New and Used MACHINERY Of Every Description PHONE EL. 1271
H. W. PETRIE CO., Ltd. 147 Front St. W. Toronto
"WE BUY & SELL"

A RECORD UNMATCHED in the world of SPORTS . . . The Favorite Sports EQUIPMENT OF CANADA . . . SPALDING AND REACH, WRIGHT & DITSON
Always set the pace in sports EQUIPMENT
Unmatched are the firsts in Sports achieved by SPALDING and Reach, Wright & Ditson in—baseball—football—basketball, golf or tennis—for equipment that puts every sport in the leadership.
There is no doubt among Canada's leading sports authorities as to what equipment stands out as the favorite sports equipment of Canada.
A. G. Spalding & Bros. of Canada Ltd.—A. J. Reach, Wright & Ditson Co. Brantford Canada

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.
Owning directly or through subsidiary companies, mills at
Beaupre, Que. Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man. Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Fort William, Ont.
Port Arthur, Ont.
Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Management Services that include:
¶ Time, motion and methods study.
¶ Job evaluation.
¶ Incentive plans.
¶ Training of foremen and supervisors in methods improvement, cost reduction, personnel relations and work simplification.
¶ Training in techniques of personnel selection, placement and job instruction.
¶ Surveys of sales, distribution and merchandising methods, and analysis of markets.
¶ Surveys for the location of factories and branch warehouses.
¶ Surveys and installation of production, budgetary, profit and cost control methods and systems.
¶ Complete surveys of operations and organization.
Our booklet, "What is Industrial Engineering?" explains in some detail these phases of our service. We will be pleased to send you a copy on request.
J. D. WOODS & GORDON LIMITED
15 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Canada
J.D. Woods, President W.L. Gordon, Managing Director
Ralph Presgrave • J. G. Glassco • J. A. Lowden
G.P. Clarkson • D.M. Turnbull • B.H. Rieger
Industrial Engineers and Consultants

A. E. OSLER & COMPANY
Established 1886
STOCK BROKERS and FINANCIAL AGENTS
MEMBERS THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
OSLER BUILDING, 11 Jordan St. (cor. Melinda) TORONTO
ADelaide 2431 Cable Address RELSO

MINING STOCKS...
The current prices on a number of important Mining Issues offer good profit opportunities for short and long term investment. Consult our Statistical Department for latest information.
C. C. FIELDS & CO.
200 BAY ST. WA. 4731 TORONTO
Branches at HAMILTON and KINGSTON
Members, The Toronto Stock Exchange

Canada's Most Versatile Tanners
FINE sheep and goat leathers . . fancy and embossed leathers, Shearlings, dyed lamb and Mouton Fur.
DONNELL and MUDGE Limited
NEW TORONTO
DISTRIBUTOR—FRED'K WHITLEY & CO. MONTREAL

Moving Merchandise
In practically every city, town and hamlet in Canada, the Big Four National Week-End Newspapers play an important part in the task of moving merchandise. Why? Simply because, through their tremendous circulation and high degree of readership, they wield a powerful influence on the buying habits of the nation. Through their advertising columns they create the desire to buy and influence the decision to purchase! That they accomplish this so economically — from coast to coast — is one of the big reasons why the Big Four National Week-end Newspapers figure so prominently in the budget planning of so many advertisers.
STAR WEEKLY
THE STANDARD
LA PRESSE
SUNDAY LA PATRIE
THE BIG FOUR National WEEK-END NEWSPAPERS

Louvicourt Work Now Broadening As Goldfields Results Are Extended

With further work beginning to outline more fully the pattern of ore deposition at Louvicourt Goldfield, interest is beginning to shape up in other adjacent properties which might duplicate Louvicourt ore conditions.

As already pointed out in The Financial Post, a shaft is expected to be put down on the property of Lapaska Gold Mines, immediately to the east, as a direct result of Louvicourt results. If underground results show better prospects — as they appear to be doing at Louvicourt Goldfield—a mine could easily result.

But regional band of diorites with which ore deposition is associated at Louvicourt Goldfield also extends strongly westward through the Paramaque and Goldora properties and into the eastern part of the property of East Sullivan Mines. Considerable diamond drilling has been done to test the diorites in this direction with inconclusive results, but with new information secured at Louvicourt Goldfield, a marked revival of exploration activity west can be anticipated.

Initial work at Louvicourt Goldfield indicates a possible 37 degree westerly plunge or rake for Louvicourt ore bodies. Thus Louvicourt ore bodies might possibly "migrate" into Paramaque or El Sol ground with great depth. If the Louvicourt ore — or even part of it—should have a southerly dip, this could be of great importance particularly to El Sol which is taking in a heavy drill to its property south of Paramaque.

In early work at East Sullivan, a number of drill holes gave interesting ore grade gold intersections in the eastern part of the property. But further drilling failed to establish ore shoots. Discovery of large-scale copper-zinc-gold ore deposition on the extreme western part of the East Sullivan property then resulted in a shift of interest from the eastern section. Officials are now wondering if perhaps the company's part of the great diorite belt may have possibilities not fully appreciated.

A drill is expected to be in operation very soon on the Paramaque as well as El Sol. Further work on Goldora ground is also a possibility. Goldora secured some encouragement in past work.

Link Up "Louvy" Showings

At the Louvicourt Goldfield property, the east drift at the 225-ft. level has extended the ore length to over 100 ft. with work continuing in ore. Diamond drilling from the 375-ft. level appears to have established continuity of 225-ft. level ore with that on the 375-ft. level.

The 375-ft. level crosscut north was extended through and beyond the ore body, and almost vertical up-hole from the end of this crosscut has cut what appears to be 50 ft. of ore in between the two showings. The showing in the shaft may also represent the same ore shoot, only at greater depth.

Test drill holes which have been driven 6 ft. into the wall with the rock drill on the 225-ft. level show no change in vein character, establishing a minimum width of 12 ft. of good grade ore, it is stated. A flat drill hole from the station on the 375-ft. level has also cut the big vein section 100 ft. east of where it showed a width of 60 ft. in the crosscut. A width of 30 ft. of typical vein matter is indicated.

In cutting the station at the 525-ft. level, the same highly mineralized quartz which carried high gold values in the shaft was found. Crosscutting is expected to get under way at this horizon in a matter of days.

Widths of ore involved at Louvicourt Goldfield should make relation of various ore structures relatively simple. This should be of importance not only to Louvicourt Goldfield but also to other operators seeking ore bodies in the immediate vicinity.

MINING INVESTMENTS

Public Takes to Sidelines In Financing New Mines

One of many things made clear in recent weeks is this: The Canadian public—faced with a major market break in New York and at home—has lost interest in financing of new mining properties.

In all of August, only eight new mining issues were added to the list of new issues in which markets were being maintained against a total of 24 in August a year before. So a leading Toronto over-the-counter house advises.

Many reasons are advanced for the apparent lethargy in the unlisted market—"promotion" of new issues to the big board; disappointing results at some properties (as expected); changed trading regulations—but while these may have been contributing factors, the big break in the market is regarded by most as the real reason behind the drying up of new financing.

Despite present lethargy, however, first-class property results still will permit limit new financing. And any tendency of the New York and Toronto markets to "bottom out" would assist a partial revival in the new issue market. The further the Toronto market declines, however, the greater seems to be the tendency for unlisted markets to become inactive.

* * *

Black Market In Gold

From Central American sources come interesting reports on the black market in gold. Mexican gold is said freely available on the world-wide black market today at $40.615 per fine ounce. It is stated that appearance of this gold in bullion form in Syria and Egypt has even brought strong British diplomatic protests and a hint that if sales continued, an adjustment in the peso exchange rate would be in order.

Official export rate for gold coins, controlled by the Bank of Mexico is $40.615 with Portugal, Cuba, Argentina, Morocco, Syria and Egypt apparently the main takers.

It is stated by these sources that the black market in gold really centres in Singapore where it is "manipulated" by Anglo-American interests. The suggestion is thrown out that gold-producing countries can play the black market in gold until the international monetary fund begins operations.

* * *

Transport Hits Steep Rock

If Steep Rock Iron Mines fails to achieve its goal of shipping a million tons of ore in 1946, it will not be because the mine was not capable of delivering this tonnage but because sufficient ore cars could not be supplied and because cars at Port Arthur were not unloaded quickly enough, Port Arthur sources report.

Shipments in August totalled 170,000 tons—a new monthly record—but even this figure could have been exceeded by at least 50,000 tons had the rail transport situation been better, it is reported.

A total of 10,000 tons daily or 300,000 tons a month could now be produced, it is stated, and 250,000 tons could be shipped in September, granted sufficient ore cars. That would leave a further 250,000 or 300,000 tons to be shipped to achieve the objective of a million tons for 1946 as shipments to the end of August were 472,000 tons.

Further financing has been reported likely for Steep Rock Iron Mines but it is understood that this has been deferred.

* * *

Hudson Bay "Gold Mine"

The base metal mine of Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. straddling the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border, is the largest producer of gold in the Prairie Provinces, turning out well over 50% of the gold produced in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Here are the statistics:

The three gold producing mines in Manitoba, San Antonio, Sherritt-Gordon, and the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. property at Flin Flon, produced slightly in excess of 7,300 oz. of gold in June.

The joint production of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the month was 16,703 oz. The Saskatchewan output of slightly in excess of 9,400 oz. all came from the Flin Flon (Hudson Bay) mine about two thirds of whose ore supplies are now coming from the Saskatchewan side.

Use Lloydminster Oil Saskatchewan Roads?

From Our Own Correspondent

Regina.—Crude oil from the Lloydminster field in northwestern Saskatchewan, being extracted at the rate of about 8,000 bbls. per month, may find a permanent market within the province if experiments now conducted by the highways department prove successful. Nearly all the crude to date has been used by the CNR for fuel oil.

Highway Minister J. T. Douglas has revealed that crude oil just as it was taken from the field is being applied to certain sections of the roads in the Lloydminster area. The department will make greater use of the oil for road building and finishing if the test is satisfactory.

The minister also said that asphalt made from crude obtained in the Lloydminster field, is being used on a 15-mile stretch of No. 11 highway south of Saskatoon that is receiving a hard surface. The Hi-Way Refinery at Saskatoon is manufacturing the asphalt.

If this experiment also proves successful, the use of asphalt made from Saskatchewan crude will be extended to other highways in the province.

HALDEN RED LAKE GOLD MINES has arranged for a deep drilling campaign to follow up showings made in 2,400 ft. of X-ray drilling completed earlier this year.

Sullivan Cons. Cuts Deep Ore

A deep diamond drill hole, No. 2097 at Sullivan Consolidated Gold Mines has secured ounce gold values at a vertical depth of 2,150 ft., according to an announcement of Managing Director Pierre Beauchemin.

He reports that this hole "having cut the zone comprising 'A' vein as well as Nos. 9 and 12 below the lowest level of the mine at 1,750 ft., has intersected 8 ft. 7 in. of vein material assaying $34.88 in gold at a depth of 2,150 ft., which is believed to be the extension of No. 9 vein."

This hole was 300 ft. north of No. 1970 which gave several intersections including $85.96 over 28 ft.

The above values are reported in the vicinity of the "K" zone where high-grade material has been reported and toward which present underground is directed.

MINING CONCENTRATES

BREWIS RED LAKE MINES has one diamond drill in operation. Heavy overburden is reported to have caused many delays in completion of three holes to date and a second drill is being sent into the property to speed up development.

* * *

CLICKER RED LAKE MINES advises that one diamond drilling rig is in operation with a second machine now being assembled.

* * *

CALLINAN FLIN FLON MINES has received payment covering Sept. 30 installment, comprising 100,000 shares at 25 cents.

* * *

DETTA RED LAKE MINES has completed six diamond drill holes so far. Interesting values were reported secured in No. 6 hole where visible gold was encountered in two zones similar to those located on Dickenson ground. An additional drill has been moved into the property.

* * *

DOME MINES reports bullion production of $451,018 from 49,100 tons milled, an average recovery of $9.19 gold per ton in August ($401,214 from 43,500 and average of $9.22 Aug., 1945).

* * *

DUQUESNE MINING CO. is reported obtaining high-grade ore on 500-ft. level with evidence of ore widening out to west. Both south side and west face of 504 west drift are in ore. Surface drill hole No. 37, which returned 0.72 oz. over 2½ ft., lies about 30 ft. ahead of the present face.

* * *

LAPASKA MINES advises that agreement presently outstanding to Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines, comprising option on 799,995 shares at 40 to 80 cents a share, has been amended as follows: underwriting on 250,000 shares at 40 cents, payable forthwith, and an option on 549,995 shares at 40 to 75 cents.

* * *

MANITOBA & EASTERN MINES has sold in open market 29,300 shares for $2,617, bringing issued capital to 4,999,954 shares, leaving 46 shares in the treasury.

* * *

NORSEMAN MINES is continuing drilling cross-sectional holes along common boundary of Aumaque and testing of an anomaly in eastern part of property. In former case, hole No. 33 was carried to 118 ft. without reaching ledge. In the latter, hole 32 was completed at 605 ft., encountering a number of mineralized quartz stringers.

* * *

NAYBOB (1945) GOLD MINES advises that a new zone being explored by surface diamond drilling pointed to possibility of connecting it with westerly pitch of Aunor-Delnite ore bodies. Shaft dewatering has been completed to 590 ft. and all undergeround mining equipment has been rehabilitated. Approximately 6,468 ft. of diamond drilling has been completed in southeastern portion of property. Officers and directors were re-elected at annual meeting with exception of J. H. Greenberg, vice-president, Toronto, who was succeeded by Charles McNellen, Toronto. Current assets were $167,999 and current liabilities totalled $7,651, at May 31. Mortgage payable amounted to $100,000.

* * *

PAYMASTER CONSOLIDATED MINES reports bullion production of $94,041 from 11,830 tons milled, an average recovery of $7.95 gold per ton in August.

* * *

SHERRITT GORDON MINES says hole No. 96 on "E" anomaly at Lynn Lake averaged 1.27% nickel and 0.58% copper from 484 to 815 ft. The hole was stopped in ore at 815 ft. until a deeper drill is made available. Drill holes Nos. 3 and 4 at Farley Lake have been completed; but no values were encountered in vein material.

Peninsular Oil Corp. Asks S.E.C. Approval

Peninsular Oil Corp. has filed a registration statement with the Securities Exchange Commission on 600,000 $1 par value common shares, Philadelphia sources state. Sabiston Hughes Ltd., Toronto, will act as principal underwriter and will offer shares to the public at 60 cents a share.

Proceeds of the proposed sale will be utilized as follows: $240,000 for drilling projects; $30,000 for purchase of drilling equipment and $18,000 for road maintenance and other equipment.

Some Sulphides Cut In Lavalie Program

Stripping of the granodiorite outcrop near the main camp of Lavalie Mines has disclosed shearing containing irregular quartz and numerous quartz stringers. Blasting has revealed fairly heavy splashes of chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization. Further trenching and blasting is in progress.

One heavy duty drill is being utilized in testing eastern part of the property. Drill hole No. 49 has been completed at 901 ft. with core showing appreciable amounts of lead sulphide. Hole No. 50 has reached a depth of 350 ft., showing successive bands of schist and diorite mineralization.

OIL PRODUCTION

Sun Oil Stakes First Drill Site

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—The Sun Oil Co., is initiating an exploratory oil and gas drilling program in Alberta, following up two seasons of geological and geophysical work on the southern plains, between Calgary and the Princess oil and gas area.

Initial drill-test, Sun Oil-CPR No. 1, has been staked in the Eyremore area. Staked on the basis of seismograph work the well is slated as a test of all horizons down to and including the Devonian dolomite. Site is 11 miles west and four miles south of town of Brooks.

Sun Oil commenced operations in Alberta early in 1945, when it acquired 500,000 acres in the Brooks-Bassano area (including location of the initial well), and brought in one seismograph party. Expanding in 1946, the company acquired a reservation on the Gleichen (Blackfoot) Indian Reserve, plus additional CPR rights north and west of the original holdings.

* * *

Lloydminster News

Lloydminster Gas Co.'s No. 6 was temporarily shut-in on Sept. 5 after 7½ days of flowing oil under its own power in the best performance yet recorded in the Lloydminster area. The shut-in was forced by rains which have bogged down roads in the field, preventing trucking of oil to the local treating plant. Official report placed flow rate at time of shut-in at between 200 and 250 bbls. a day gross of oil and water, etc.

* * *

Husky Refining Co. has reportedly purchased land for site of a large asphalt plant on the Alberta side of the field, between the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railway lines immediately west of Lloydminster.

Canadian National Railways has boosted its commitment for railway fuel oil from the Excelsior treating plant at Lloydminster to 34,000 bbls. monthly.

Van Lloyd Erndell No. 2, most southeasterly completion on the Saskatchewan side, placed on pump July 22, is reported steadily at about 140 bbls. per day gross—largest yield of any well on steady production in the field.

* * *

Gaspé Well Progresses

Gaspé Oil Ventures, engaged in oil and gas exploration on the Gaspé Peninsula, in Quebec, reports favorable logging at its Ventures No. 1 wildcat. The Grande Greve Limestone (of Devonian age) has been logged at 1,237 ft.—compared with pre-drill estimates of between 1,500 and 2,000 ft.

Principal objective—a hoped-for oil zone—is anticipated about 355 ft. below the Grande Greve contact. Estimated depth to this objective is now set at 1,592 ft., compared with previous estimates of 1,855 to 2,355 ft. On Aug. 31, the well was drilling at 1,330 ft.

The C.P.L. No. 1 well will be bailed dry for test after casing is reset. Some gas is coming up through the water, presumably from near bottom. Hole is down 2,137 ft.

CENTRAL PATRICIA GOLD MINES has declared a dividend of 3 cents a share, payable Sept. 30 to shareholders of record Sept. 10.

Drilling Recommended On Courageous Claims

A geophysical survey has indicated a number of conductive zones on the Louvicourt twp., Que., property of Courageous Gold Mines. Consultant Hans Lundberg has recommended an early drilling program to test findings.

The electrical method was used in the survey in order to obtain the most information. Some of the conductive zones indicated have a north-easterly strike and some an east-west strike.

CROWSHORE PATRICIA MINES cut a 4-ft. quartz carbonate vein in the shaft at an approximate depth of 170 ft. President H. L. Kurtz reports two quartz stringers also being cut at about 98 ft. Shaft sinking to objective of 1,000 ft. started Aug. 17.

Your Friends....
The Retail Merchants

YOU rely on them as friends, neighbours and active participants in the life of your community. If anyone is sick your druggist hurries up the prescription; and often, if a doctor is not immediately available, he can and will render first-aid in an emergency.

And isn't it marvellous the way your local grocer and butcher cater to your wants and whims? What would you—could you—do without them? Your hardware merchant, too, has everything you need from tin tacks to wheelbarrows.

And think of the scores of specialty merchants whom you rely on for shoes, wearing apparel, kitchen ware and the thousand and one other things that add to your comfort. Life simply could not run smoothly without Canada's obliging retail merchants.

Ninety-nine out of a hundred retail merchants own life insurance and thousands of them are valued policy-owners in the Confederation Life Association.

In this Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Year, the Confederation Life Association is glad to pay tribute publicly to the retail merchants of Canada.

Before you insure consult—

Confederation Life Association

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

MAGNESIUM
MAKES A BETTER LANCASTRIAN

OUTSTANDING STRENGTH . . .
Magnesium wheel hub castings in the Lancastrian are tested to 80,000 lb. load.

LIGHTNESS . . .
Magnesium, lightest of structural metals, allows a greater fuel and pay load.

AND MACHINABILITY . . .
of Magnesium saves production time.

Magnesium can cut *your* production costs and improve *your* products. Write our technical department for specific applications.

6-46

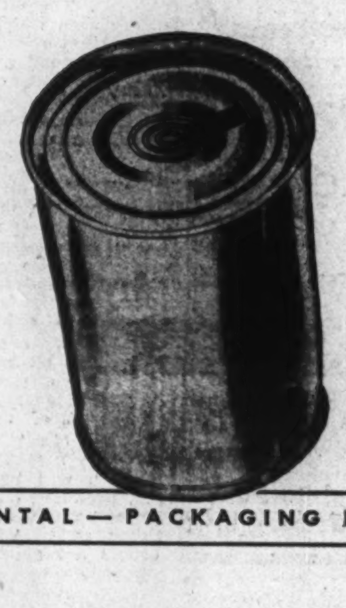
Dominion Magnesium Limited
67 YONGE STREET TORONTO CANADA

Paper Cups for ice cream .... Containers for take-out treats

Pails, all styles and sizes .... And cans for luncheon meats

ARE ALL MADE BY CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

A pail full of good business is what you buy if your container bears the Triple-C trademark. Research engineers who have analyzed the requirements of manufacturer, dealer and consumer are prepared to work with you on your packaging problems. Whether your product calls for a paper container, paper reinforced with metal, or all metal, the services of expert designers are at your disposal. Write to our Head Office for full information, or call at one of our five modern plants.



METAL DIVISION
General line cans—packers' cans—metal signs and specialties.

PAPER DIVISION
Mono Paper Cups, Fibre Cans, Fibre Containers, Paper mailing tubes.
Mono-Paper Containers Limited, New Toronto, Ont.

SALES OFFICES
Montreal, St. Laurent, Toronto, Trenton, Winnipeg.

HEAD OFFICE
Continental Can Co. of Canada Limited
Sun Life Building - - - - Montreal

KEEP YOUR EYE ON CONTINENTAL — PACKAGING HEADQUARTERS FOR CANADA

CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

Admitted Assets...	$5,833,185.28
Surplus	3,039,566.10
Dom. Govt. Deposit	2,292,892.17

Write for Financial Statement

Head Office WAWANESA Man.
Eastern Office TORONTO Ont.

Branches
VANCOUVER, SASKATOON
WINNIPEG, MONTREAL

Giant No. 1 Shaft Work Confirms Surface Holes

"Underground work at No. 1 shaft has substantiated surface drilling results as to grade and tonnage estimated" and "driving will soon be under way to the north high-grade ore body," at No. 2 shaft, President G. R. Burge of Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines informs shareholders in a preliminary report for the year ended June 30, 1946.

A continuous length of 620 ft. of ore has been opened up on the 250-ft. level of No. 1 shaft at June 30 with drilling out of the first 290 ft. of this giving an uncut grade of 0.61 oz. and a cut grade of 0.58 oz. across an average horizontal width of 40 ft. While drifting on the 325-ft. level indicates that this ore shoot bottoms at about this horizon as indicated in surface drilling, the possibility is seen of finding other shoots within the east zone at depth, and exploration for these is planned later.

In the north extension of the east zone, there is believed to be a length of 450 ft. averaging 0.75 oz. uncut or 0.64 oz. cut across an average width of 3.5 ft.

Average grade of 4,132 tons of ore sent to the dump from No. 1 shaft has been 0.49 oz., this grade closely confirming the gold content of ore at this shaft.

No. 2 shaft passed through a mineralized shear zone at between 150 and 165 ft. which may be related to the high-grade shearing, it is stated. Crosscutting on the first level to the high-grade ore body from No. 2 shaft was anticipated on shaft completion in August.

Most important of surface diamond drilling results last year was the extension northward of the North A.S.D. zones including the high-grade ore body, it is stated. An additional length of 400 ft. of high-grade ore was indicated at vertical depths from 280 to 475 ft. Drilling for an additional length of 200 ft. to the north intercepted this zone at vertical depths of 410 and 580 ft. but values were below ore grade.

Three deeper holes also obtained high-grade intersections over substantial core lengths at vertical depths from 340 to 700 ft. in a zone which may be the northward extension of the North A.S.D. zone. The most northerly and deepest hole obtained an intersection of 0.57 oz. (0.49 oz. per ton cut), over a core length of 55.5 ft. at a vertical depth of 770 ft. As the drilling program was discontinued with this hole, these zones have not been delimited and, are, therefore, open to the north and to depth it is reported.

Results of this drilling are seen of great importance in the ore-making possibilities of the property, as important intersections were obtained to a depth of more than 700 ft., indicating existence of substantial tonnage of better than average grade ore, beyond the limits of the ore disclosed by drilling during the preceding year.

A further drilling of the high-grade ore body occurring in the northern part of the A.S.D. zone indicated that at its south end in the vicinity of No. 2 shaft, it is limited to relatively shallow depths. To the north, however, it has been traced to successively greater depth as reported above.

Testing the southern portion of the A.S.D. zone at depths from 390 to 480 ft. showed an apparent steep westerly dip for the southern 700 ft. and an apparent steep easterly dip for the northern 750 ft. Persistence of medium grade values to the maximum depth drilled was also indicated. A large tonnage of low-grade ore is indicated in this section of the A.S.D. zone; and there is a possibility of mining higher grade shoots within the zone by selective methods.

In the central section of the A.S.D. zone, where shallow drilling had returned only negligible values, two deeper holes have suggested possibility of an ore shoot in this section.

Possibility of opening ore shoots of moderate grade along a length of about 600 ft. has been indicated in the Muir Lake Valley but additional drilling is required to determine the extent and grades of these shoots, General Manager A. K. Muir reports. Ore dressing tests on the drill core rejects were continued and large-scale testing on bulk samples from underground development at No. 1 shaft was under way at the end of the year at the Bureau of Mines Laboratories in Ottawa.

MARLON ROUYN GOLD MINES reports balance of option outstanding to Federal Trading & Agency Co., comprising 450,000 shares at 40 cents, has lapsed. New agreement provides for an underwriting on 112,500 shares at 22½ cents, payable forthwith, and an option on 337,500 shares at same price.

HIGHRIDGE MINING CO. shares were called for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange Sept. 9.

ROBERT SYRETT

C. C. ROLLINS

VINCENT CORPORATION APPOINTMENT NEWS

Norman Vincent, president of Vincent Mining Corp., announces the recent appointments of Robert Syrett as Director of Public Relations and Publications and C. C. Rollins as director and manager of Rollins Gears Ltd., which is associated with the industrial section of the Vincent Corp. Mr. Syrett has been a newspaper reporter and editor in Toronto and London and also a free-lance advertising writer. He comes to the Vincent organization from the Canadian Army, where he held the rank of captain. He is a graduate of the University of Western Ontario. He will hold a similar position with each of the associated mining and industrial companies, including Mica Co. of Canada, Canadian Anodized Products, Universal Insulations, Maxson Food Systems, Continental Coal Corp., Bickle-Seagrave Ltd., Fleet Manufacturing and Aircraft, and Rollins Gears, and will have supervision of a staff in Toronto, New York and Fort Erie. Mr. Rollins studied engineering at Queen's University and comes to the Vincent organization with a wealth of experience as sales engineer in the gear field. Rollins Gears Ltd., which is now in production, makes gears and screw machine products, specializing in fine pitch gears. Plant is at Woodstock, Ont.

OntarioSecurity Commission Options

Company:	Underwriter:	Purchased (Underwritten) Shares	At c.	Date	Option No. Shares	Received Price Range c.	Capitalization Author. Shares	O/s Shares	Accepted
Aruba Combined Goldfields	Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.	250,000	25	June 18	1,700,000	25-$1	5,000,000	1,500,006	Aug. 22
Auralee G. M.	H. Aspinwall	200,000	5	Aug. 14	1,899,995	7½-$1.50	3,500,000	1,300,005	Aug. 23
Blairdon G. M.	Shs. to be sold by co. officials with maximum comm. of 25%						3,000,000	1,510,740	Aug. 22
Bonsecour M.	J. C. Steer	100,000	10	Dec. 31	900,000	15-35	3,000,000	1,353,305	Aug. 22
Bonsecour M.	J. W. Storer†	......	..	Dec. 31	25,000	20	3,000,000	1,353,305	Aug. 22
Cabot Yellowknife G.M.	J. W. Langs†	......	..	Sept. 25	1,000,000	15-27½	3,500,000	1,300,007	Aug. 22
Carshaw Porcupine G.M.	300,000 shs. at 30c. to be sold through Barrett, Seguin & Co. with commission of $7.50 per $1,000.						3,000,000	1,700,000	Aug. 24
Despina G.M.	H. Borthwick†	......	..	July 31	1,000,000	20-$1	4,000,000	1,982,805	Aug. 22
Geometal M.	Shs. to be sold directly through brokers at maximum comm. of 25%						3,000,000	1,310,612	July 17
Lafayette Long Lac G.M.	Geo. Chapman & Co.†	......	..	July 17	800,000	5-12	......	......	Aug. 22
Opagold M.	Clair Agency	100,000	10	July 10	900,000	10-20	3,000,000	1,125,005	Aug. 22
Oregon Quebec G.M.	Shs. to be sold through brokers at maximum comm. 25%						3,000,000	1,000,006	Aug. 26
Philmore Yellowknife G. M.	Shs. to be sold by co. officials on basis of maximum comm. of 25%						3,000,000	1,822,037	Aug. 22
Porcupine Peninsular G. M.	Anglo-Huronian†	......	..	Jan. 31	650,000	25	3,000,000	2,350,000	Aug. 24
Rocket Indin Mining Co.	W. D. Johnston†	......	..	Nov. 2	1,000,000	5-50	3,000,000	1,214,255	Aug. 24
Russet Red Lake G.M.	Wm. Fairburn†	......	..	July 24	234,000	25-30	......	......	Aug. 22
Salmita Northwest M.	Cornell & Co.†	......	..	Aug. 6	950,000	10-50	......	......	Aug. 22
Trojan G.M.	Donelma Securities†	......	..	July 11	1,349,995	15-80	3,000,000	1,650,005	Aug. 26
Bee Lake M.	Coin Lake G. M.	300,000	10	Nov. 26	1,200,000	15-50	3,000,000	1,337,005	Aug. 27
Bobs Lake G.M.	Clair Agency†	......	..	Oct. 31	970,000	17-50	3,000,000	1,530,000	Aug. 27
Budco M.	L. W. Barber†	......	..	Aug. 9	1,000,000	10-25	3,500,000	2,202,005	Aug. 9
Cressy Prospecting Synd.	K. V. Blyth†	......	..	May 29	600,000	$1-$2	10,000	2,972	Aug. 27
Tel G.M.	E. M. Pullan	200,000	6	July 29	2,099,995	7-$1	3,500,000	1,400,005	Aug. 28
Vankath M.	M. Axmith†	......	..	May 31	500,000	5-10	3,500,000	1,501,601	Aug. 27
Winchester Larder M.	Federal Trading & Agency Co.	50,000	15	Aug. 23	1,385,994	15-$1	3,000,000	1,564,006	Aug. 28

†Optionee.

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS
Extended:
Circle Yellowknife M.
Magwell Long Lac G. M.
Ford Highwood Collieries
Headway Red Lake G. M.
Norpick G. M.

East Malartic Readies For Deep 1947 Testing

With its new incline shaft completed to the 11th level at 1,570 ft. and sinking proceeding for four new levels below that, East Malartic Mines in 1947 could quite easily report more ore news than at any time in recent years.

Since 1940, the type of development which makes ore news, has had to be held to a minimum. This has been in the interests of the big job of sinking the inclined shaft to its objective in a period of acute labor shortage.

Driving in December

Installation of heavy-duty hoists and new crusher plant at the new shaft are well advanced and lateral work on the new levels is expected to be under way before the end of December.

Initial exploration from the new shaft on deep levels will be to the west and south of the main contact in the sediments for exploration of the fold and fault zone for bodies which rake easterly into East Malartic from Sladen.

Both "main" and "east" ore bodies have shown marked continuity with depth. On the 1,420 and 1,570-ft. levels, the main ore bodies are reported to show 2,500 to 3,000 tons to the vertical foot averaging 0.22 to 0.24 oz. gold per ton.

The east ore bodies, opened to the east of the main ore bodies, have been found somewhat easier to mine than the main ore bodies, due to better character of containing walls.

Exploring To North

An exploratory crosscut is at present being put out to the north at the 8th or 1,270-ft. level to test the extension eastward of the National Malartic zones and to explore the structures originally opened up in the shallow old Nos. 1 and 2 shafts.

Production for the first half of 1946 is reported at $872,720 from 160,010 tons of ore milled for an average recovery of $5.45 a ton. Operating profit for the period was $241,681 of which $145,568 was realized in the second quarter when average recovery ran 42 cents a ton higher.

Some reduction in operating profit is anticipated with the $35 price for gold but this could be offset by greater efficiency and a higher tonnage of ore milled if more experienced underground crews were available. During the first half of 1945, milling rate averaged 888 tons of ore daily. Mill capacity is actually 1,800 tons daily although the mill has never been operated at this rate. If development at depth returns favorable ore results so that mining can be carried on at a greater number of places simultaneously, it is possible that a much better operating basis can be achieved.

COMPANY REPORTS

CALMONT OILS income from interest in Calmont-Northwest wells Nos. 1 to 5 and Devonian deep test well dropped $21,748 to $101,188 in year ended May 31. Revenue from Calmont 1-A and 2-A was lower at $126,351.

A geophysical survey of Calmont's 2,000 acres in Silver Creek area and surrounding district is being made with a view to possible future drilling. Further attention is also to be directed to 21,000 acres of leases in Vermilion oil field, the company reports.

Calmont has secured an interest in syndicate owning acreage along Hay River in Yellowknife district, where shallow tests encountered gas. Work is to be resumed in the fall. Company still retains an interest in Allied Industrials Ltd.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended May 31:	1946	1945
Equip. & house rental	$10,065	$35,238
Invest. inc.	13,101	9,699
Share N. W. Co. oper.	101,188	122,936
Production	126,350	150,776
Miscellaneous	7,057	34,714
Total rev.	257,761	353,363
Less: Oper. exps.	77,559	100,133
Depr. & dep.	34,333	39,456
Development	145,869	211,536
Net profit	......	2,238
Earned per Share	......	$0.001
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at May 31:	1946	1945
Cash & govt. bds.	$80,401	$80,819
Accts., etc., rec.	19,785	24,419
Empl. war bonds	2,127	2,493
Total curr. assets	82,312	107,721
Deposits	20	......
Def. & prep. chgs.	1,930	2,191
Invests. (cost)‡	315,779	245,960
Inv. in & loans to subsid.	3,618	5,922
Int. with N. W. Co.	10,699	29,289
Development costs♦	85,872	228,561
Leases	396,647	416,222
Fixed assets†	98,857	107,795
Total assets	995,735	1,143,671
Total curr. liab.	15,941	61,456
Def. royalties	30,642	17,856
Def. loan	97,744	203,313
Def. tool rental	9,144	10,452
Capital stock	2,252,766	2,252,766
Deficits:		
Earn. surp. a/c	76,911	77,457
Cap. surp. a/c	1,333,591	1,324,715
†After depr. of	409,798	419,591
♦After w/o of	424,036	280,693
‡Mkt. or est. val.	211,085	155,174
Working capital	66,372	46,275

HIGHWOOD-SARCEE OILS net revenue increased 80.8% to $4,266 in year ended June 30, as a result of higher earnings from gas distribution and a gain in investment income. Net loss was pared from $7,351 in 1945 to $4,385 in 1946.

Leases in Pekisko area are being kept in good standing with expectation of further development, President Frank Webster reports. The company owns a 160-acre lease in the active Lunbreck-Quaich areas and recently secured an interest in 3,000 acres in Lloydminster area.

Drilling was temporarily suspended during year on Highwood-Pekisko No. 1 well at 5,550 ft.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended June 30:	1946	1945
Gas. rev. net	$404	$76
Add: Other rev.	3,862	2,283
Total net rev.	4,266	2,359
Less: Oper. exps.	7,101	8,245
Depreciation	52	57
Sh. op., less wells	669	1,408
Invest. w/o	829	......
Net loss	4,385	7,351
Earned per Share	d$0.002	d$0.003
None paid.		

COND. CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at June 30:	1946	1945
Cash	$6,006	$35,444
Accts., etc., rec.	364	996
Mkt. sec. (at M.V.)	35,023	48,735
Dep. utility serv.	28	28
Total curr. assets	41,421	85,203
Gas. cons. dep. res. fd.	2,065	2,049
Def. & prep. chgs.	746	226
Adv. & invest.:		
Highwood-Sarcee Well No. 2	9,499	10,333
Newfold well—advances	23,435	23,440
Miscel.	19,024	20,349
Land & leases	365,540	310,038
Comp. bldg., less dep.	2,289	......
Furn., fix., less dep.	464	516
Euipment♦	8,883	9,438
Total assets	473,366	461,592
Bank loan (sec.)	15,000	......
Accts. & tax. pay.	2,601	1,028
Other curr. liab.	1,223	1,223
Total curr. liab.	18,824	2,251
Gas cons. deposits	1,995	1,744
Capital stock	†461,003	†459,036
Capital surplus	52,940	55,572
Deficit	61,396	57,011
Working capital	22,597	82,952
♦After deprec. of	25,912	24,774

†After issuance of $35,000 (350,000 shs.) to subsid. co., Highwood Devel. Ltd. and deducting $5,001 (286,500 shs.) held by Highwood Devel. Ltd. in 1945; $3,034 (260,000 shs.) in 1946).

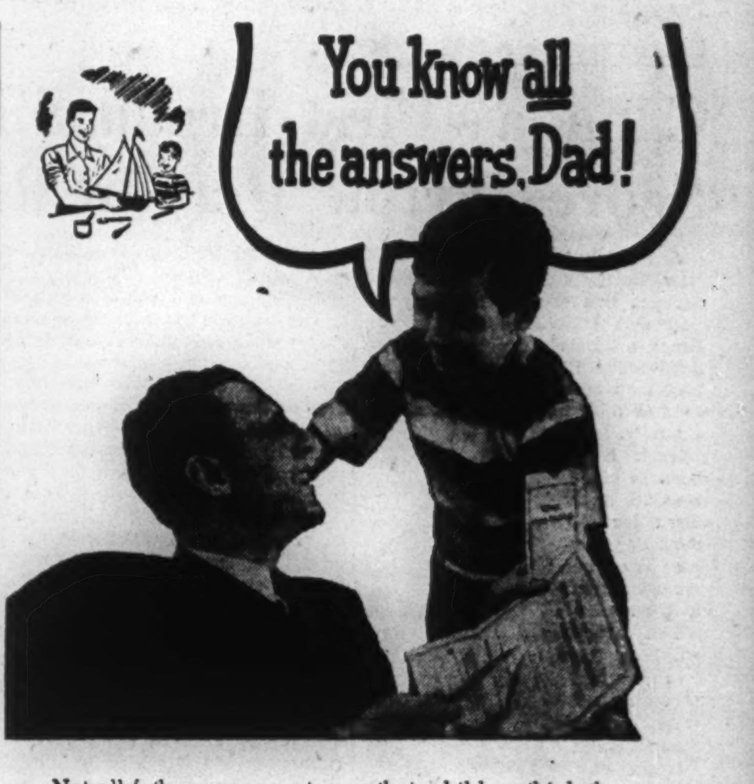
Quebec Gold Output Higher During July

Quebec gold and silver production moved higher in July. Gold production was 52,766 oz. (49,519 oz. in July, 1945, and 47,455 oz. in June, 1946). Silver production was 397,968 oz. (161,606 oz. in July, 1945, and 208,784 in June, 1946).

Gold production in first seven months of current year totalled 379,818 oz. (406,500 oz. same period 1945). Silver output was 1,285,235 oz. (1,287,226).

HOMESTEAD OIL & GAS reports South Princess No. 2 drilling out plug and well running wild for four hours. No production figures have been made available so far, but well was killed and tubing run. Homestead holds an interest in the new well and owns four 40-acre tracts within a mile radius, and 40 acres within 1,250 ft. of the well. Company also holds additional acreage outright in same general area.

RYPAN PORCUPINE MINES says that drilling of hole No. 13 is under way and designed to probe to about 1,000-ft. depth.



Not all fathers are as wise as their children think them to be. Otherwise fewer widows and orphans would be left in straitened circumstances.

Life Insurance enables any father to provide a guaranteed monthly income for his dependents in case of his untimely death.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE Established 1887 TORONTO, CANADA

Band-Ore Gold Mines Limited is developing a property of 30 mining claims with a total area of approximately 1,200 acres in the Shebandowan district about 60 miles west of Fort William, Ontario.

A Progress Report of Significance
To the Shareholders of

BAND-ORE GOLD MINES Limited

A Resume of Operations From June 1st to August 19th, 1946
Having just received report of diamond drilling from Mr. Hamlin B. Hatch, your company's consulting engineer, we submit a resume and report thereon, as follows: During the period under review, one heavy-duty diamond drill has operated continuously for 24 hours a day, seven days per week. Seven holes were drilled with a total footage of 4,599.5 feet on one claim west of the Mud River Fault and south of the previously reported ore shoots. The drilling was planned to investigate a structure lying 200 feet south and striking parallel to the already drilled ore section. **The drilling was successful in locating three other parallel ore structures in this south area.**

Mr. Hatch summarized the results as follows:

1st—Elapsed time of drilling - - -	79 days—From June 1st, 1946, to August 19th, 1946
2nd—Number of Holes drilled - - -	Seven (7)
3rd—Footage (New, 4,599.5 feet) (Previous, 16,000 feet) - - - -	Total Footage, 20,599.5 feet
4th—Average Length of Holes - -	657.2 feet
5th—Deepest vertical horizon carrying values intersected - - - - - - -	585 feet approximately
6th—Tonnage of New Ore indicated per vertical foot - - - - - - -	127 tons (Tonnage of previous ore, 510 tons)
7th—Total new tonnage indicated - -	96,000 tons
8th—Value per ton indicated - - -	$9.09 per ton
9th—Average width of new ore - -	3.03 feet
10th—Vertical extension of new ore -	600 feet
11th—Gross indicated total value of new ore - - - - - - - - - - - -	$808,058.00
12th—Total indicated value of all ore to date - - - - - - - - - -	**$3,104,058.00**
13th—Total indicated tonnage to date -	**298,200 tons**
14th—This indicated tonnage will supply a 250-ton mill for four years approximately.	

Indicated Tonnage and Gross Value to Date
Previously reported: Six indicated ore shoots, containing an aggregate indicated tonnage of 510 tons per vertical foot and a total tonnage of 202,200 tons, with a gross indicated value of $2,296,000.00. In this report: An indicated additional tonnage of 96,000 tons, with a gross value of $808,058. Total indicated tonnage to date: 298,200 tons, with an indicated gross value of $3,104,058.00.

THIS TONNAGE IS SUFFICIENT TO SUPPLY A 250-TON MILL FOR A 4-YEAR PERIOD

In addition, Mr. Hatch states, many value intersections have been returned in the drilling which could not be correlated. In his opinion this condition predicates numerous small ore lenses in the feldspar-syenite complex which will be eventually located in underground flat-hole drilling, and which should increase the indicated tonnage considerably.

Diamond Drilling Program Continues
Drilling east of the Mud River Fault is now in progress. Mr. Hatch informs your company that in his opinion this drilling should be successful in extending the known ore shoots east of the Mud River Fault. North of the south porphyry complex at the Band-Ore property, a distance of one-quarter of a mile, a similar porphyry zone occurs, striking east and west across the Band-Ore claims for an east-west distance of two and three-quarter miles. There are geological reasons for the belief that ore will be found in this north porphyry zone. A series of holes have been spotted to thoroughly investigate this zone.

General Notes and Conclusions
"In the writer's opinion, in underground development at the Band-Ore property, many mineable ore sections will be disclosed in the Feldspar-Syenite-Porphyry complex that are shown as only indications in the surface drilling. Many value intersections were returned which it was found impossible to correlate. This situation suggests many short lenses, all of which lie in the restricted area of the known shoots.

"This means that underground flat hole drilling should disclose ore sections which in the aggregate will add considerably to the indicated tonnage so far reported.

"Further, it must be understood that the drilling has indicated ore widths varying over fairly wide limits. This lenticular characteristic of the indicated ore sections should predicate the presence of wide ore in places along the indicated ore channels.

"It must be realized that if the investigation of the North porphyry zone is successful in locating mineable ore, **the money-making probabilities of the Band-Ore operation would be increased considerably.**

"The results obtained in the Band-Ore Gold Mines Limited drilling program to date predicate underground development in the near future.

"Underground development, however, must be delayed until both the area East of the Mud River Fault and the North Porphyry area have been drilled.

"This further surface drilling should be completed by December 1st, 1946.

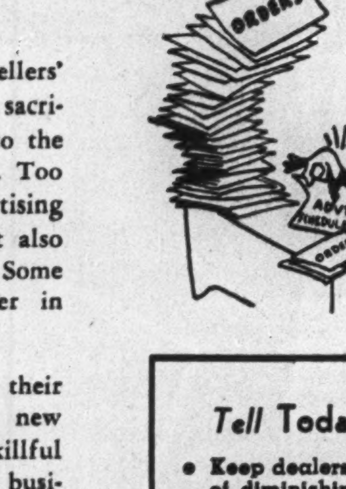
"A detailed program for underground development will then be prepared.

"The writer considers that the exploration results at your property to date have been satisfactory, and is of the opinion that the surface drilling now under way will add considerably to the ore picture."

HAMLIN B. HATCH.

BAND-ORE GOLD MINES Limited
HEAD OFFICE: 190A ADELAIDE STREET W.,
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Some of These Firms Are No Longer in Business!



SOME firms, caught in a sellers' market in the past, have sacrificed the cost of advertising to the higher cost of NOT advertising. Too late they have found that advertising not only *creates* orders, but it also *protects* orders already placed. Some of these firms are no longer in business.

Other firms have protected their current business and created new orders for the future with a skillful TELL AND SELL program of business paper advertising.

Maclean - Hunter Merchandising Newspapers, each serving a specific field, provide you with the most effective medium to TELL AND SELL your wholesalers and dealers—the buyers and sellers of your products. Readers look to these Merchandising Newspapers for information about their business. If your products are part of their business, this is your opportunity to TELL and SELL.

Tell Today to Sell Tomorrow

- Keep dealers stimulated during the period of diminishing sales effort
- Offset ill-will on the part of neglected customers
- Insure for the future when a buyers' market returns
- Guard against the ever-present threat of substitution
- Preserve and enhance your company's prestige
- Cash in on the trait of wanting the unobtainable
- Test the sales potentials of new items
- Keep pace with the fast parade of NEW competition
- Educate new buyers — there are always new buyers
- Guard against the delusion of artificial demand

For detailed information, contact our Toronto or Montreal office.

Maclean-Hunter MERCHANDISING NEWSPAPERS
Published by MACLEAN-HUNTER Publishing Company Limited
481 UNIVERSITY AVE. TORONTO 2, ONT.

Hardware & Metal and Electrical Dealer • Canadian Grocer • General Merchant
Drug Merchandising • Men's Wear Merchandising • Styles for Footwear
Canadian Bookseller • Canadian Stationer • Canadian Paint & Varnish
Painting & Decorating Contractor • Le Prix Courant • L'Epicier

DUNHAM
DIFFERENTIAL HEATING
Controlled Steam for OFFICE BUILDINGS
Information on request
C. A. DUNHAM COMPANY LIMITED
1523 Davenport Road, Toronto 4

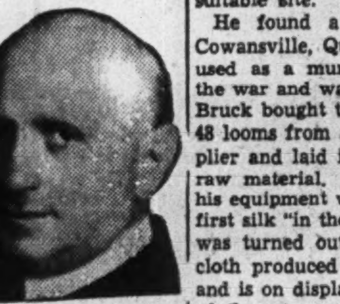
We Manufacture
Envelopes
for every purpose
Barber-Ellis of Canada, Limited
TORONTO BRANTFORD

TOP-FLIGHT EXECUTIVES
prefer our Custom Tailored Suits
ONCE... ALWAYS
Levy Bros.
69 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Enterprise at Work

Canada's First Broad Silk Producer Scores Triple Play in Rayon, Nylon

A holiday trip to Canada by a New York silk jobber 25 years ago brought this country its first silk mill and established for Isaac I. Bruck a business which has grown until today it employs more than 1,000 men and women and handles over $6 millions worth of business annually.



MR. BRUCK

Bruck had been in business in New York for almost 10 years before he made the trip to Canada which altered both his career and the silk trade. He had thought about Canada and about silk manufacturing very seriously, but not particularly in association with each other.

Ambitious and energetic from the day he first arrived in the United States as a boy without a penny in his pocket, Bruck had often thought of venturing into the manufacturing end of the silk business and to this end had been carefully saving the money he made as a jobber. But competition in the United States was bitter and there were so many big mills established there that the field was not particularly encouraging.

Among Bruck's customers, however, were many Canadian merchants and Bruck knew that many more were going directly to Europe to do their buying. Canada was consuming silk in considerable volume, but no one had yet begun to manufacture it in the country. The 35-year-old silk jobber pondered this situation, but it was not until he had actually visited Canada in 1920 that his idea clicked.

Saw Opportunity

On a holiday trip through Quebec and Ontario, Bruck saw enough to convince him that the country was vigorous and growing. There was plenty of power available for industry at reasonable rates, and real estate values were generally favorable for a young business which had to watch its capital expenditures with a careful eye. World War I had just ended and wartime prosperity was giving way to business depression, but Bruck was convinced the country would come back quickly so long as businessmen adopted a bold course.

When he got back to New York, the young silk jobber sat down to study the situation. Much of the silk going to Canada at that time was either of inferior quality from the Orient or expensive fabrics imported from Europe, and usually several months behind in style. Some silk fabrics were supplied by United States mills but they did not answer all Canada's requirements. Bruck presented his plan to friends and business associates in this light. Canadian women, he maintained, would dress in silk if it were within their reach and if the product met their standards of style and quality.

He was so convinced of the soundness of the venture that he invested $100,000, mostly his own savings, formed Premier Silk Mills Ltd., and returned to Quebec to look for a suitable site.

He found a small building in Cowansville, Que., which had been used as a munitions plant during the war and was now standing idle. Bruck bought the building, ordered 48 looms from a United States supplier and laid in a modest stock of raw material. Within eight weeks his equipment was installed and the first silk "in the gum" (woven raw) was turned out. The first yard of cloth produced has been preserved and is on display at the head office of the company.

Mainstay of Town

In the course of launching his enterprise, Bruck learned that a British corporation had prior rights to the name Premier Silk Mills and so changed his company's title to Bruck Silk Mills Ltd., by which the firm is still known.

When the Bruck mill opened in 1922, Cowansville was a village of 600, and production of the first broad silks to be woven in Canada (as distinguished from silk thread and ribbon) employed some 30 men and women. Today Cowansville has a population of 4,000 and Bruck Silk Mills employs 1,000 of them.

"In the early days," Bruck says, "our production was governed solely by the amount of machinery we could afford to buy. Within a year from the start of operations we increased our plant to 100 looms and were employing 200 people. Looms weren't automatic in those days and it took a man to tend a pair of them. Now one man can look after a "battery" of looms, but the resultant increase in production produces employment for many others in other stages of processing."

The first of the new processing ideas to be adopted by Bruck Mills was the printing of silk cloth. At first this was done by large wooden blocks, much as rubber stamps are used to print trade marks on paper, but in 1924 the plant had developed a screen printing technique that is still used, particularly for large patterns in vivid colors.

"There was a little sign painting shop in Cowansville, operated by the late J. J. Barker," Bruck explains. "He used to make stencils by shellacking cloth screens, and leaving the actual design unshellacked so that paint would go through it. We applied the same principle to silk printing and we still use it."

"Artificial Silk" a Threat

In the first two years the mill produced about 200,000 yards of cloth annually, but with the addition of new looms, production soared to almost a million, and by 1930 the mill was turning out 1.5 million yards a year.

It was just about that time that Isaac Bruck found himself faced with a technological revolution that threatened to nullify his eight year's operations. "Artificial silk," a laboratory curiosity for two or three years, became suddenly an industrial reality as the process for making rayon from wood fibres was developed enough to permit production on a commercial scale.

Up to 1930, silk has been a "class" product, due to its high primary cost. When the Bruck mill opened in 1921, the fabric was retailing for $6 a yard; by 1930 Canadian production and increased plant efficiency had brought the price down to $3, but it was still a long way from being a product for the masses. Bruck realized that if rayon proved itself, the whole conception of fabric manufacture would have to be revised.

Accordingly, while his mill continued to turn out its full capacity of pure silk during 1930 to 1935, Bruck had his organization working on rayon production problems. He decided that, to retain his leadership in the field, he would have to switch from specialty operations — manufacturing small quantities of many lines, all highly styled—to high production of a comparatively few lines.

Must be Adaptable

"It wasn't as hard to reach that conclusion as it might have been if I'd had a different background," Bruck says now. "But in the silk jobbing business we had to be very sensitive to change, and ready to adapt ourselves to each new fashion trend—to anticipate it whenever we could. A naturally conservative man wouldn't survive in the silk business. We cater to fashions and they are fickle. I think it was this adaptability to sudden change more than anything else, that brought our company the success it has had."

The depression hit the silk industry a delayed action blow, just as Bruck and other firms had nicely reconverted their plants to the business of weaving rayon, and from 1935 to 1938 the industry generally went through difficult times. Conditions became so bad that a Royal Commission was set up to investigate the industry. Bruck Silk Mills came through the enquiry with a clean bill of health, one of the few manufacturers to receive a favorable report. In wages and hours, the Bruck plant was among the top three in the industry.

"When we began expanding for rayon production," Bruck reports, "we issued stock for sale to Canadian investors and received excellent response. By the end of this year, incidentally, we will have retired our first bond issue. With the new capital we kept on expanding and improving our equipment, even when the reaction set in."

Can't Stop Spending

Some stockholders, he affirms, found the procedure disturbing, and called for entrenchment. One man in particular attended a general meeting and, when the financial report had been read, demanded:

"When are you going to stop spending money like this? A hundred thousand dollars for 'improvements!' You've been spending money like that every year. Isn't your mill 'improved' yet?"

Bruck's answer was brief and to the point.

"The minute we stop spending a hundred thousand dollars or more for improvements every year," he said, "we will be economizing ourselves right out of business."

Advent of war in 1939 caught the Bruck mill just as it was ready to hit peak rayon production, but the plant expansion was by no means wasted. The machinery quickly switched to fabrics required for war use, and the mill's 1944 output ran higher than 10 million yards of several fabrics, including the precious nylon.

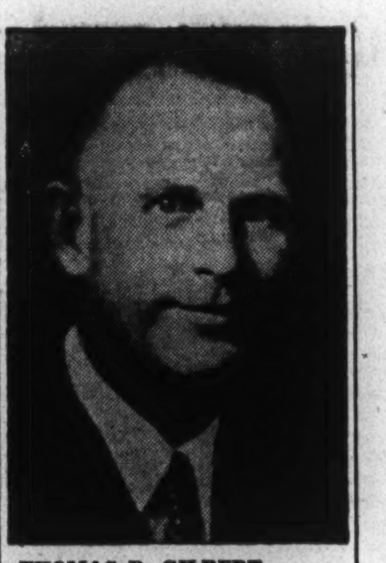
Isaac Bruck still makes his home in the United States, but spends about half his time in Canada, and maintains close personal touch with the mill all year round. His son, Gerald, a director of the company, lives in Montreal, where the firm's head office is located. Robert, his younger son, just out of the Service, is assisting at the plant. Both are proud of the organization Bruck, senior, created, but prouder of its effect in Cowansville, where the business was begun.

2,000 Families Affected

"Our first factory building is only the shipping room and laboratory now," Bruck explains, "and our total floor space now is more than 50 times what it was in 1922; but that's only incidental. What has given us our greatest thrill, has been watching Cowansville grow with us. There were 600 people there in 1922 and we employed 30 at the start. Ten years later there 2,000 and we employed 500. Today there are 4,000 and our payroll is over $1,000,000. In addition to that, we have some 1,200 people who had enough confidence in us to invest their savings with us so that, to some degree at least, there are more than 2,000 families who are personally affected by our progress."

This feeling of personal responsibility for its employees has prompted the Bruck Mills to employ two registered nurses and a welfare worker to supervise the health and social problems of employees and members of their families. A company physician is available for consultation without charge at any time. A clubhouse and recreational centre for employees had been provided and each department of the mill has exclusive use of it for social functions on certain specified nights.

"We're looking for even greater expansion in the next few years," Bruck says. "We were ready for it when war broke out but lack of supplies and machinery caused us to defer our plans. Now we'll be able to put new processes and machinery to work for the people of Canada and provide them with some of the things they've done so long without."



THOMAS R. GILBERT

has been appointed manager of the Bank of Montreal's main Halifax branch and superintendent of the Maritime district. He was formerly manager of the bank's St. Henri branch in Montreal.

ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS retained net profit for the year ended June 30, 1946, was off only narrowly, despite a sizeable reduction in operating earnings.

It was impossible to maintain normal operations due to repeated interruption in production of motor vehicles by labor troubles and material shortages, President H. M. Jaquays stated. Extensive rehabilitation and repair programs also had to be continued, in order to put plants in condition to supply demands of normal business. Net cost of all new equipment and additions was $107,604.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended June 30:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$208,722	$457,167
Less: Deprec.	70,029	73,230
Mtge. interest	2,316	2,553
Inc. tax res.▲	50,000	292,500
Net profit	86,377	88,884
Less: Pref. divds.	25,221	25,221
Common divds.	48,440	48,440
Surplus for year	12,716	15,223
▲Incl. ref. EPT	......	46,500
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$23.97	$24.67
Incl. ref. EPT	23.97	37.58
Paid	7.00	7.00
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	1.26	1.31
Incl. ref. EPT	1.26	2.27
Paid	1.00	1.00

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at June 30:	1946	1945
Cash	$22,173	$21,792
Accts. rec.	442,897	592,427
Bonds & shares†	89,501	120,816
Inventories	687,876	775,854
Total curr. assets	1,242,447	1,510,889
Misc. assets▲	236,278	224,617
Fixed assets*	1,108,837	1,194,293
Total assets	2,587,562	2,929,799
Bank overdrafts	310,065	290,600
Bank loan	......	35,000
Accts. & tax. pay.	346,383	627,721
Divds. pay.	18,415	18,415
Total curr. liab.	674,863	971,736
Mortgage pay.	45,000	50,000
Capital stock	1,203,360	1,203,360
Capital surplus	‡	90,358
Earned surplus▲	664,339	614,345
*After depr. of	587,935	518,086
▲Incl. ref. EPT	165,439	162,000
†Market value	246,040	256,041
Working capital	567,584	539,153

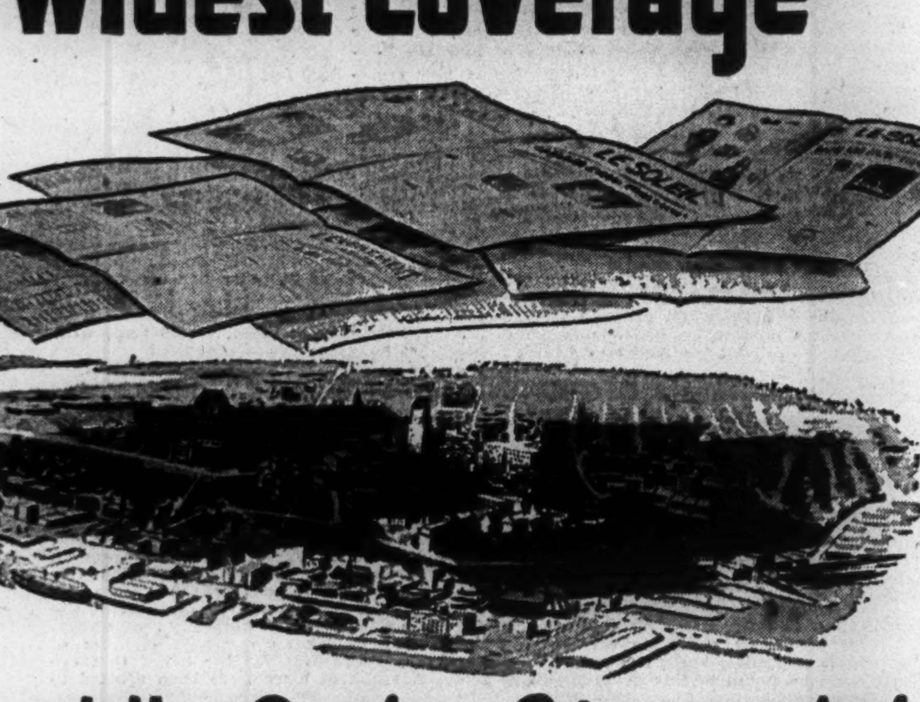
‡Applied in writing down appraised value of fixed assets.

ARE YOU SAVING TIME in your office or factory — to lose it again at your mail desk? Many firms find it a paying proposition to have definite mailing rules, based on destinations . . . it pays to send by Air all letters that would not be delivered by ordinary mail next day.

Your Post Office will gladly have an expert call on you, and give you valuable guidance in setting up practical mailing rules that will save a great deal of time through the use of AIR MAIL in the transaction of out-of-town business.

ISSUED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE HON. ERNEST BERTRAND, K.C., M.P., POSTMASTER GENERAL

Widest Coverage



of the Quebec City market

Le Soleil and L'Événement-Journal, with a paid circulation of over 100,000 provide the widest and consequently most effective coverage, just where astute advertisers want it... in the flourishing Quebec City market. Make sure your sales-message enjoys the greatest readership in this sixty-three-million dollar retail market... the second largest in the Province of Quebec. Include Le Soleil and L'Événement-Journal in your next advertising budget.

LE SOLEIL
TWICE A DAY IN QUEBEC CITY
L'EVENEMENT JOURNAL
TORONTO OFFICE: 9 Toronto St., Room 33 — ELgin 6922

GREATER SAFETY FROM NEW DESIGN AND NEW KIND OF RUBBER... OUTWEARS PRE-WAR TIRES

These great New Silvertowns will outwear pre-war tires. They're the greatest mileage tires of all time . . . built by B. F. Goodrich.

They are made from a new kind of rubber that runs cooler, wears better. They're engineered differently, with stronger cords and more of them . . . giving 35% greater body strength . . . better bruise resistance.

Note the two great tread designs. The L. D. Silvertown Road-Level Tread that is wider, flatter . . . puts more rubber on the road to distribute weight and share the load . . . and the famous B. F. Goodrich Life-Saver Tread that wipes wet pavements dry with its windshield-wiper action, giving more non-skid protection.

For longer mileage, greater safety, choose either of these great New Silvertowns. They're the greatest mileage tires of all time . . . built by B. F. Goodrich, makers of over 32,000 articles of rubber, including footwear and industrial rubber products.

B. F. GOODRICH BATTERIES

Choose your battery as you would your tires. For rugged stamina and long life, get a B. F. Goodrich Battery. Ask to see them at your nearest B.F.G. Dealers'.

614

RIGHT FROM THE START
B.F. Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER

B. F. Goodrich SILVERTOWN TIRES